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ENGLAND'S, TOPOGRAPHER,
OR
 A new and complete History
OF
 THE COUNTY OF KENT:

FROM THE EARLIEST RECORDS TO THE PRESENT TIME,
 INCLUDING EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

ILLUSTRATED WITH A SERIES OF VIEWS

From Original Drawings by

GEO. SHEPHERD, H. CASTINEAU, &c.

WITH
 HISTORICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, CRITICAL & BIOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTIONS.

By W. H. Ireland,

MEMBER OF THE ATHENÆUM OF SCIENCES AND ARTS AT PARIS



V. 1
 CANTERBURY, FROM BARBLE DOWN.

LONDON

PUBLISHED BY GEO. VIRTUE, 17, LANE PATERNOSTER ROW, W.C. 1

F45944.4

great officers attending, the number of the primate's household depended on the state he thought fit to assume; generally speaking, however, his retinue was conformable to his rank, his revenues being princely; wherefore, the officers of his palace greatly resembled those of royalty. Of late years, and as proved the case with the present Archbishop Howley, the primates have been enthronized by proxy, attended with very little ceremony. On the day appointed, the archbishop or his proxy, attended by the members of his church in procession, is placed in the patriarchal chair, when the proper instruments are read aloud, and obeisance made by those officiating, to their primate; who is thus put into formal possession of his metropolitical dignity, with all the revenues, profits, and immunities appertaining to the same, which concludes the ceremonial of the day.

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OF THE PRE-EMINENCE AND PRIVILEGES APPERTAINING TO THE
ARCHBISHOPRIC.

IN former times, the metropolitan of England, among other privileges, was invested with perpetual legantine power, being entitled *Apostolicæ sedis legatus natus*, as perpetual legate of the pope. Being well aware of the great power vested in the archbishops, as concerned the administration of ecclesiastical affairs in this country, the pontiffs, fearful lest they might be led to exercise the same, for their own exclusive benefit, took care to denote that all their power was derived from the Romish see. Therefore, although the legantine mission was then esteemed a special dignity, it was, truly speaking, an infringement of the metropolitan prerogative, which, of right, appertained to the see of Canterbury. Although at the reformation the title of legate was abrogated, nevertheless by the statute the archbishop continued invested with every prerogative he had previously claimed in virtue thereof, provided the same was not contrary to the established laws of the realm. It is on this account the primate to the present day is empowered to confer degrees in the several faculties of law, physic, and divinity, in the same manner as they are given by the Universities. Such elevated rank was the archbishop held to assume, that the whole of

England was, in a manner, reputed his diocese; the bishop of London ranked his dean, in the college of bishops, whose office was to convene councils; the bishop of Winton was his chancellor, the bishop of Lincoln officiated as vice-chancellor, the bishop of Sarum his precentor, appointed to commence the service when he was present, the bishop of Worcester acted as chaplain, and the prelate of Rochester as cross-bearer; added to which, this primate strenuously contended for the same obedience from the metropolitan of York, as he himself was called upon to pay to the pontiff of Rome.

The title of this ecclesiastical dignitary is, *Primate and Metropolitan of all England*, styling himself *Providentia Divina Cantuar Archiepiscopus*; whereas other bishops merely write *Permissione Divina*. As, when attending the general councils, this archbishop was placed above all others invested with the same dignity, a favor conferred by Pope Leo X. so in parliament, &c. the primate assumes precedence after the royal family, as first peer of the realm, having the privilege of qualifying eight chaplains, whereas a duke is restricted to six. The metropolitan of Canterbury is uniformly of the king's council, and, it being necessary to consult him upon all important occasions, especially where the church is concerned, he is frequently summoned to attend with the confidential ministers of the crown; and, as archbishop, is constantly elected president of the corporation of the sons of the clergy, a governor of the Charter-house, a trustee of the British Museum, &c. &c.

Among the rights formerly exercised by this dignitary, was the privilege of nominating to the see of Rochester, that bishop doing homage to him for the temporalities of the same. He claimed the honourable office of anointing kings and queens of his realm; placing the diadems on their heads and administering the coronation oaths. Royal nuptials were for the most part solemnized by the primates then presiding; when they exercised the sacerdotal function of blessing the rite; an office they claimed as belonging to this see. The privileges of crowning, marrying, and christening the kings of England and the royal family, are still exercised by the archbishops of Canterbury. The monks of Christ Church have recorded, that the king and queen are the *speciales domestici parochiani*, (the peculiar parishioners of the archbishop;) he was ordinary of the

court of the royal household, wheresoever the same was kept, and it may be added, that he received, in former times, the holy offerings presented at the altar by the kings and queens, where they were then residing, supposing the archbishop was present. The confirmation of all comprovincial bishops of the province of Canterbury; together with abbots and priors; the consecration of those bishops; the absolution of the obedientiaries of the monastery of Christ Church, as well as the nomination of new obedientiaries, and a variety of similar privileges, were equally vested in this primate; and lastly, he was empowered with authority to summon the bishops and clergy of his province to appear before him in convocation, at which assembly he either presided in person or by his commissary.

REVENUES OF THE SEE OF CANTERBURY.

THE rentals of this archbishopric were formerly very considerable, as appears from the records in Domesday; consisting of the manors of Westgate, and its members, Westhalimot, Bishopesborn, Dale, Saltwood, Tenham, Aldington, Maidstone, Bexley, Wrotham, Reculver, Wingham, Petham, and Waltham, Liming, Bocton, Northfleet, Cherring, Otford, and Gillingham. It appears that the sum total of the taxation of the manors within this county amounted to £1499 15 8, and in those of the dioceses of Chichester, Winchester, London, and Middlesex, to £549 15 11, and of his spirituals £200, making a total of £2249 11 7, an immense revenue in those days, which was daily accumulating.

We have before adverted to the dismemberment of the revenues belonging to this see, under Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Elizabeth, when speaking of the palaces and castles belonging to the primates of Canterbury. At the critical juncture of the Reformation, Cranmer is said to have done all that lay in his power, which appears to have been very little indeed, for the preservation of the revenues of his archbishopric, and that he procured the best exchanges and bargains it was then possible to obtain. Whatsoever might have been his exertions, they were

vain, all such changes of property being to the disadvantage of this see, in the proportion of a transfer of gold for brass. It will be sufficient here to observe, that the rentals settled upon the primacy, in lieu of the sterling property whereof it was deprived, chiefly consisted of lands, tithes, and appropriations, taken from dissolved religious establishments, and even where it was afterwards conjectured such lands might turn out more beneficial than had been supposed and intended, they were in most instances taken away and replaced by others of inferior value. This arbitrary and most dishonourable traffic was continued till the commencement of Elizabeth's reign, while Parker was dignitary of this see; so that had not an act passed on the accession of James to the crown, disabling archbishops and bishops from alienating any of their revenues in future, it is most probable they would, long ere this, have been stripped of every thing. However, notwithstanding these encroachments by the royal authority, on the revenues of this archbishopric, in consequence of the enormous rise in the value of lands, as well as other sources, whence the income of this church is derived, the revenues are now sufficiently great to enable the primate of Canterbury to support himself in a manner suited to his elevated rank in the state, and his dignity as first ecclesiastic of the church of England.

OF THE ARCHDEACONRY OF CANTERBURY.

IN opposition to the opinions of Somner and others, Mr. Battely has plainly demonstrated that there were archdeacons of Canterbury long prior to the Norman conquest. Concerning the original institution of archdeacons in this see, Hasted states that he found no mention of the same in any history or record whatsoever. This circumstance appeared to him a convincing proof of the high antiquity attached to that institution, and its having been the general practice even prior to the foundation of the archiepiscopal see at Canterbury; while in the eastern and western churches, where Christianity had been embraced, it was customary to appoint archdeacons in all cathedral churches. In that of Canterbury, the earliest archdeacon upon record is

Wlfrid, before adverted to, whose signature appears to the acts of a council, while, after him, others are named by historians, in the records of this church, when they found occasion to notice them in the progress of their details.

On the re-establishment of Christianity in Kent, the clergy soon became numerous, wherefore the archbishop, following the example of other dignitaries of the church, equally thought fit to appoint his archdeacon. In the Black Book, a MS. so called, in possession of the archdeacon, privileges stand recorded relating to the jurisdiction of the archdeaconry; the whole of which, with the exception of the last, are such as commonly belong to those dignitaries in general; some, however, have not escaped without exceptions and controversy, one being taken away, and the other lost. The prerogatives above alluded to were—a right to hear and determine causes belonging to their courts; the correction of criminals; the creating and appointing of officials, deans of Christianity as they were termed, apparitors, &c.; a right concerning the proving of wills within the archdeaconry; granting letters of administration, &c. as well as concerning the disposal of goods left by persons intestate. The right of visiting parochial churches, clergy, &c. of receiving procurations, and proceeding canonically against the disobedient; the privileges of visiting and taking a view of all churches, vestments, ornaments, and utensils, belonging to such edifices within his archdeaconry, and to see that they be kept clean, and in proper repair, &c.; a right to provide for ecclesiastical benefices during their vacancy, and to collect, receive, and dispose at pleasure of all the profits belonging to the same while vacant. There being very profitable privileges for the archdeacons, the bishops in many instances laid claim to them, which gave rise to litigation, and afforded opportunities for numerous abuses; to redress which, canons were framed at home and abroad, and many decrees passed in subsequent synods, convened at different places. At length, by an Act of the 28th of Henry VIII. the abuses occasioned by this privilege are recited, and the profits of all ecclesiastical benefices, during such time as they had no incumbent, were settled for ever on the next in office, notwithstanding any previous usage or custom to the contrary.

The right of inducting rectors and vicars into their benefices, the power of proceeding against persons excommunicated, &c.

the examination of such as were to be presented to the archbishop for admission into holy orders; and, finally, a right to receive annually two large trees from the archbishop's wood, called Eriet, near Doddington, and convert and dispose of the same for his own use. To the above privileges of the archdeacon, must be added that peculiar to himself alone, namely, the installation of all the suffragan bishops of the province. This right was never disputed but upon one occasion, by the dean and chapter of Lincoln, when the latter soon relinquished that claim.

The convent of Christ church would not allow the archdeacon, being a secular, any stall in their chapter-house; therefore he was only admitted on particular occasions, such as being called upon for his advice, attending on the archbishop, or some especial duty; but, lest those occasions should give rise to any claim of right, Archbishop Theobald framed a constitution whereby the archdeacon and all seculars were prohibited from interfering with the business of the chapter; that is to say, of his own right, by the same ordinances his place was to be at the foot of the primate's chair, which regulation was subsequently confirmed by a bull of Pope Innocent, under date of 1200.

It was customary for the archdeacon to visit the church in that capacity upon Holy Thursday or Ascension Day; wherefore, to retain some remembrance of that duty, he now sits during the morning service, in his own seat adjoining the archiepiscopal throne eastward, and afterwards preaches a sermon, being the only time he officiates as archdeacon during the whole year.

Some causes, however, are reserved to be heard and determined in the archbishop's court, in which the archdeacon must not interfere; and there are within this archdeaconry twenty-six churches subject to the archbishop, which being free from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, are usually denominated *exempts*. The entire diocese of Canterbury has but one archdeacon, whose prerogative, with the exception of the above mentioned exempt churches, extends over the whole province, being estimated in the king's books at £163 and 21d, according to Weever, p. 186.

The ceremonial of inducting this dignitary into the archdeaconry was anciently by mandate, directed to the vicars of

Tenham, Limne, &c. or any of the churches belonging to his archdeaconry, his induction being into one of those churches, having then no stall in the cathedral, nor was such the case until subsequent to the dissolution of the priory. Bernard de Ecii was inducted into the archdeaconry by authority of a papal bull addressed to the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and the abbots of St. Augustine and Waltham. At the present day this solemnity is performed by one of the prebendaries or canons of the cathedral, who places him in the stall above mentioned, being the seat now assigned him in the church.

The archdeacon is appropriator and patron of the vicarages and curacies of the churches and chapels of St. Stephen's, otherwise Hackington, Tenham, Linsted, Doddington, Iwade, Stone, Limne, Westhythe, St. Mary's, and St. Clement's, in Sandwich; Stodmarsh, and St. Margaret's, Canterbury. The ancient taxation of the archdeaconry was, of the churches appertaining to the same £180, uncertain profits £20; total £200. It is now computed to produce an annual income of more than £400.

It is impossible to detail the exact number of archdeacons who have officiated at Canterbury, from the time of Wlfrid, A.D. 798, as numerous chasms intervene in historical records, owing to the unsettled state of affairs, in consequence of the Danish invasions, &c. As far, however, as we can state with any degree of certainty, it appears, that, from the above period to the present day, there have been about eighty archdeacons, whose names stand enumerated as having filled this post in the see of Canterbury.

As the limits of the present work will not admit the inserting the lives of the several deans from Nicholas Wooton, appointed by Henry VIII. to that dignity, at the time of the Reformation, we refer our readers to the pages of Hasted for the same, as well as for a list of the canons or prebendaries of the twelve stalls of this church, commencing in the year 1542.

THE MONASTERY OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, COMMONLY CALLED
ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY.

THE precincts of the once magnificent abbey of St. Augustine is in the eastern suburb of the city of Canterbury, of which some beautifully picturesque ruins are still standing; most of the abbey occupied the western site, the whole being enclosed by a strong wall, containing about sixteen acres of ground within its area. The precinct in question is exempt from the liberties of the city, as we have previously mentioned at p. 167, when referring to the villes and districts within the walls, as well as the suburbs, esteemed by privilege exempt from such liberties, and therefore called extra-parochial. This monastery, and the lands appertaining thereto, is esteemed to be within the jurisdiction of the justices of the county of Kent; while a small portion to the south, next the wall of this precinct, abutting on the high road of Longport, is within the borough; the whole, however, as above observed, being extra-parochial.

A great rivalry existed between this religious establishment, and the monastery of Christ church; and, although enjoying no episcopal chair, the abbot laid claim to the mitre, with other ensigns of episcopacy; and, in order to rank upon an equality with the abbey of Christ church, or any other, the fraternity made themselves subject to the pope, and procured an exemption from obedience to the metropolitical church, and the archiepiscopal jurisdiction. Added to this, had not the enthusiastic veneration universally cherished for the memory of St. Thomas a Becket the martyr surmounted every opposition, the monks would have maintained their right to an equality, if not indeed a superiority, in fame and dignity, over the rival monastery.*

King Ethelbert having seated St. Augustine in his royal palace, as before observed, a large abbey to the honour of Saints

* Mr. Somner says, Augustine obtained from Ethelbert, a certain piece of ground, whereon he built this abbey, but Dunstan afterwards dedicated it anew to the honour of the apostles Peter and Paul, and St. Augustine in the year 978, whence it was called St. Augustine's. It should here be observed, that, when the catholics call Augustine the apostle of the English, it is not that they regard him as the first preacher of Christianity in our island. In their service for May 26,

Peter and Paul was founded, that monarch enriching the same with various presents in lands, &c. placing one Peter, a monk, as the first abbot over this institution. In 609, Mellitus, bishop of London, being dispatched by Ethelbert and Archbishop Laurence to Pope Boniface IV. to obtain a confirmation of this abbey from the apostolic see, it was granted by the pope, and

being the festival of St. Eleutherius, one of the lessons records that, Lucius, a British king, wrote to him, desiring that he and his might be numbered among the Christians; but who it was had converted him so far as to occasion the request, is not said; however, he sent the learned and pious Pugatius and Damian into Britain, by whom the king and his people received the truth. Eleutherius was elected pope about 177, at which period this lesson supposes the gospel to have been known in Britain, as it probably was long before; for, although the legends of Joseph of Arimathea, and the Glastonbury thorn, are almost exploded, many learned men see, at least, as much reason to believe that the apostle of the Gentiles visited Britain, as that the apostle of the Circumcision was ever bishop of Rome.

Both those were preachers of Christianity, whereas the apostleship of Augustine appears to have been of a far different kind, since he was sent to teach, that the bishop of Rome had supreme authority over the whole church of Christ, a doctrine never heard of in England until his arrival, several hundred years after Christianity had been planted here. For, although Saxon idolatry then prevailed in Kent, he found two old churches, built by Christians, standing at Canterbury, that of St. Martin being then in use; Bertha, king Ethelbert's queen, having had it assigned to her for Christian worship, Luidhard, a French bishop, being her chaplain; and there Augustine is also said to have first entered on his office. Ethelbert was soon converted, but it is not at all unlikely that in politics Luidhard and Augustine might differ, as the papal supremacy was not then acknowledged in Gaul, which might have occasioned conferences with the old Christians of Britain, who, by King Ethelbert's assistance, were brought to consult with him. He only desired, (says the writer of the Lives of the British Saints, printed 1745,) that they should conform to the Catholic church (whereby he intended the church of Rome) in the celebration of Easter, and in the manner of administering baptism, and join with him in preaching the word of God to the English nation. Exhortations, however, had no weight; nor could a miracle, said to have been wrought, persuade them to quit the religion of their forefathers, without a second meeting, where seven of the British bishops, and a number of the learned monks of Bangor, with their prior, Dilnoth, attended; but with no better success. The haughtiness with which Augustine received them, and proposed the conditions upon which they might become subject to the pope, and the governors and laws he intended to give them, defeated his scheme; as Dilnoth gave him to understand, that, as far as Christian love and charity obliged, they were ready to do good offices, and pay due respect; but, as to obedience, they were already provided with a superior, or provincial, of their own country, in the bishop of *Caerleon*.

the bull of confirmation, according to Thorn, col. 1767, with the leaden seal appendant, was preserved in the archives of this monastery, together with the bulls and privileges of Ethelbert and Augustine. From the charters above referred to, it appears that the chief intent of setting apart this space of ground, in the suburbs of Canterbury, and there founding a monastery, was to establish a place of sepulture for themselves and their successors, as it was not then, nor during a long period afterwards, the custom to inhum the defunct within the precincts of cities. In compliance, therefore, with this injunction, we find that many kings, archbishops, &c. were subsequently buried therein; in proof of which, Thorn and others have recorded the names of Ethelbert and his Queen Bertha; Luidhard, bishop of Soissons, her chaplain and confessor; Eadbald, and Emma his consort; the monarchs Ercombert and Lothaire, and Mildreda, daughter of the latter; Mulus, a stranger king, brother of King Cedwalla, and Withred, another crowned prince, being the last sovereign interred here. Of the primates, we find—Augustine, Laurence, Mellitus, Justus, Honorius, and Deodatus, all inhumed in the porch of this edifice, others being buried in the interior of the church. Cuthbert, as mentioned in his biographical sketch, p. 270, procured a papal license, and a grant from King Eadbert, for the right of sepulture within his own cathedral of Christ church; whereby St. Augustine's monastery was, in a great measure, deprived of a fundamental privilege, which had been solely appropriated to it from its foundation.

Among the subsequent contributors to the grandeur of this abbey, were Eadbald, the son of Ethelbert; Canute, the famous Danish monarch; Egelsine, its abbot, who fled from England through fear of the Conqueror; Hugh Florio, a relative of William Rufus, who appointed him abbot, &c. &c.

As regards the numerous possessions of this abbey, it would be superfluous to particularise them in this place, as they will all be noticed in the progress of our History. Among the various benefactors, were the major part of the Saxon kings; Canute, above mentioned, and nearly all the sovereigns down to Edward the Confessor. The monarchs who succeeded were, generally speaking, rather confirmers of the ancient, than contributors of new possessions to the abbey, whose charters are printed in Thorn, &c.; the above writer, in his Chronicle of

this monastery, has also precisely recorded the revenues of this institution; whence it appears, that in their various manors, they possessed 11,862 acres of land; that, in the reign of Richard II. their spiritualities were taxed at £424 13 4½, and their temporalities at £808 0 12½; the whole of both being taxed at £1232 14 4½.

When it so occurred that the kings required pecuniary supplies for prosecuting wars, or any other pressing emergency, they usually directed their writs to the bishops, abbots, priors, &c. for loans, promising repayment at a stipulated time. It has been asserted by Ames, Chauncy, &c. that the invaluable Art of Printing, in England, was first established in this monastery under the care of the abbot, soon after the middle of the fifteenth century; whereas, Stow contends that its primitive use was; in 1471, by a press set up at Westminster under the authority of Archbishop Islip.

The monastery of St. Augustine had many extraordinary privileges conferred upon it by royal charters and papal bulls, the former in consequence of the monarchs being more frequently entertained there than in the monastery of Christ Church; while the latter were purchased with enormous sums of money; all which documents are recorded at length in Thorn's Chronicle. By the grant of King Athelstan, the abbots of St. Augustine had the right of coining and minting, which remained in force until the reign of Stephen, when it was utterly lost, as Silvester, the forty-fifth abbot, who died in 1161, was the last dignitary invested with that privilege.

This institution was possessed of the aldermanry of Westgate, in Canterbury; it had also the grants of several fairs; while the rights it acquired by papal bulls were numerous, under a succession of the Roman pontiffs. The abbots were also empowered at times to pronounce sentence of excommunication against such as should withheld ecclesiastical dues to the convents, and a variety of other immunities, too tedious for enumeration. The exemption, however, of this abbey, from archiepiscopal dignity, before adverted to, demands further notice, since, as it infringed on the metropolitan's dignity, it gave rise to incessant disputes and animosities.

From its first foundation to the Norman conquest, this monastery was under the control of the mother church; and

the primate, in consequence, was at all times accustomed to have access thereto, for the purpose of celebrating mass, and offering his devotions at the shrine of St. Augustine. Thence resulted his frequent presents of costly ornaments, &c. At the time of their benediction, the abbots professed obedience to the primacy during a term of 500 years, according to the calculation of Ralphe de Diceto, and in the account of Gervas, for 575 years. This fraternity, however, sought to throw aside all submission; wherefore, after a long contest, in order to compromise the affair, it was decreed, that the archbishops should thenceforward confer the benediction on the abbots of St. Augustine, within the abbey church, without exacting profession of obedience to the primate or his metropolitanical church.

To acquire and retain that right, however, was attended by vast expense, great sums being paid at the election and benediction of an abbot; an instance of which is recited by Thorn, who, on that occasion, states the sum to have been no less than £1008 13 8.

These accumulated instances, however, of royal munificence and pontifical favour could not shield this famous abbey from misfortunes, or that final shock which levelled all its pomp and greatness with the dust. Independant of the loss of its exclusive right, as a place of sepulture for kings, archbishops, and nobles, before mentioned, it was frequently sacked by the Danes, or compelled to purchase the favor of those barbarians by the payment of immense sums, as, among other instances, proved the case in 1011, when Elmer, the then abbot, was permitted to depart unhurt, having ransomed himself and his monastery, by a composition with those tyrannic and merciless pirates.

On the 29th August, 1168, this abbey was nearly consumed by the flames, when its ancient codicils and charters perished, together with the shrines of Augustine and other reputed saints. In 1271, a great inundation again effected the overthrow of a large portion of this fabric; but the greatest check to its aggrandisement, which it experienced in common with other similar institutions, was, the restraint of the laity from longer extending their bounty, in making over fee estates to the monastery without royal licence, an act that was passed the 7th of Edward I. without which prudent check, the over zealous charity of devotees would have invested abbeys and monasteries with

the major part of the lands throughout the kingdom, whereby the safety of prince and people would have been placed in imminent danger. In order to supply the above loss as much as possible, and make it less felt by their community, the monks had speedily recourse to the policy of not only procuring privileges from payment of tythes, &c. but appropriations also; or the annexation of churches to their houses; that is to say, the parsonages appertaining thereto; thereby leaving the church a bare vicarage or curacy, which, although previously set on foot, yet the other tide of wealth being stopped, this resource became more abundant than ever.

ABBOTS OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S MONASTERY.

As our History would be incomplete without noticing the dignitaries who presided over this splendid monastic institution, in consequence of their names so frequently occurring in the progress of our pages, we shall, in the most laconic manner possible, trace each abbot in succession, merely annexing a few lines where the object rendered himself of peculiar notoriety.

PETER was appointed first abbot, through the royal favor, A.D. 598; and, in 607, was drowned in his passage to France. On account of his sanctity, he was afterwards canonized.

JOHN, a Benedictine monk, and one of Augustine's followers, succeeded the same year, and died in 618.

RUFFINIAN, another of Augustine's companions, was constituted abbot the above year, and died 626.

GRACIOSUS, equally a follower of Augustine, and a Roman by birth, succeeded, and died 638.

PETRONIUS, a native of Rome, was appointed abbot in 640, and died 654.

NATHANIEL, an ecclesiastic famous for probity, became abbot in 655, and died in 667.

ADRIAN, a native of Africa, became head of this monastery, being appointed by the pope, after a vacancy of two years. In his way to England, he was detained in France, until 673, when

he obtained his freedom and took possession of his dignity. He was an adept in music and astronomy, and the first who introduced singing by notes in churches. After presiding thirty-nine years, he died in 708.

ALBIN, an Englishman, and a disciple of the former, became abbot in 708. He was skilled in Latin and Greek, and well worthy to be recorded, as having afforded assistance to the venerable Bede, when compiling his ecclesiastical history. Some have ascribed his death as having taken place in 732, whereas, others conceive he died at a later period, abbot of Tournay, in France.

NOTHBALD, a monk of this abbey, was appointed in 732, and died in 748.

ALDHUNE succeeded to the abbacial dignity in 748, during whose time, the inhuming of the metropolitans was transferred from this monastery to that of Christ's church, which the fraternity imputed to the supineness of this dignitary, who died in 760.

JAMBERT became abbot the above year, and was raised to the primacy of Canterbury in 762.

ETHELNOD succeeded as abbot the same year, and died 787.

GUTTARD then acquired the dignity, and died in 803.

CUNRED became abbot the above year, and died in 822.

WERNOD, the next in succession, died in 844, who, as well as his predecessor Cunred, procured the donation of lands to this monastery. The former having been a relative of Kings Offa and Cudred, and the latter to Kenulph, all monarchs of Kent.

DIERNOD was next abbot, and died in 864 ; concerning whom and the eighteen dignitaries who followed, nothing is handed down but their names.

WYNHERE, died A.D. 866.

BEADMUND, died 874.

KYNBERT, died 879.

ETAUS, died 883.

DEGMUND, died 886.

ALFRID, died 894.

CEOLBERT, died 902.

BECCAN, died 907.

ATHELWALD, died 909.

GILBERT, died A.D. 917.

EDRED, died the same year (917.)

ALCHMUND, died 928.

GUTTULF, died 935.

EADRED, died 937.

LULLING, died 939.

BEORNELM, died 942.

SIGERIE, died 956.

ALFRIC, died 971. This dignitary is, in the Chronicle of Thorn, confounded with his predecessor.

ELFNO' TH, succeeded in 978, at which period the church received its new dedication, in honour of Saints Peter, Paul, and Augustine; he died in 980.

SIRICIUS, from being monk of Glastonbury, became abbot of this monastery, and was thence transferred to the bishopric of Bath and Wells, in 988; and the year following, raised to the patriarchal chair of Canterbury.

WLFRIC, called the elder, succeeded in 990, and died in 1006.

ELMER, noted for sanctity, next became abbot; and, in 1022, was advanced to the see of Shirburne; some years after which, becoming blind, he returned to this abbey, where he spent the residue of his days in the infirmary of the same. It appears this was the dignitary who officiated as abbot when the Danes, A.D. 1011, sacked the city of Canterbury; on which occasion, Elmer was permitted to depart unmolested, no doubt having purchased his safety at a dear rate.

ELSTAN, or ETHELSTAN, succeeded; in whose time the body of St. Mildred was translated from Minster, in the Isle of Thanet, to this church, A.D. 1030, or 1033. He died, according to the Saxon Chronicle, in June, 1044; but that event, in the chronological tables, is fixed at 1047.

WLFRIC the younger, became abbot in 1044, or 1047, with permission of the king, and Elstan, then abbot, still living. However, labouring under infirmities, in 1046, Edward the Confessor sent him to Reims; and, in 1056, he was despatched to Rome on state affairs, when he obtained authority to sit in councils, next to the abbot of Monte Cassino. He died in 1059, or, according to others, in 1061.

EGELSIN, a monk of Winchester, was constituted abbot by the king in 1063, when, being despatched to Pope Alexander II.

he received the mitre, which, on his return, he feared to use, lest he should incur the royal displeasure, or rather that of the archbishop; nor does the latter appear to have pardoned him, as he fled to Denmark in 1070, though, according to Thorn, he was apprehensive of the Conqueror's animosity. This is easily accounted for, if what the Chronicler states be true, where he affirms, that this abbot accompanied Archbishop Stigand and the Kentish men, to oppose the Norman despot, at Swanscombe. In the above year, William, in violation of his promise, ordered the monasteries to be searched, commanding the wealth, as well as the charters; in the liberties whereof the nobility had confided, (and which, when placed on the throne, the king had sacredly sworn should be respected,) to be taken from the churches where they had lain secure, in order to be deposited in his treasury.

SCOTLAND, or SCOLAND, a monk, and Norman by birth, was, on the flight of Egelsin, created abbot by the king, who had seized all the revenues of the abbey to his own use. This dignitary appears to have been indebted for his post to the primate Lanfranc, through whose favor and that of the king, he procured numerous grants for his monastery. To this abbot, was also due various improvements in the church, &c. until death put a termination to his projected plans, on the 3rd or 9th September, 1087.

WIDO, a monk, succeeded, who is stated, in the Saxon Chronicle, to have been obtruded by violence on the fraternity, owing to the power of Archbishop Lanfranc. This abbot completed the new church, commenced by his predecessor Scotland, and translated thither the body of St. Augustine, privily depositing the same, fearful of its being taken away on the invasion of some enemy, where it remained concealed 130 years. This prelate died the 6th August, 1099.

HUGH DE FLORIAN, a Norman, and related to King William Rufus, was the next abbot, who erected the Chapter-house and Dormitory, presenting many rich gifts to the fraternity. He also appointed the annual commemoration of the benefactors to the monastery, and that thirty poor persons should be fed in the hall for ever, on his anniversary. He died 7th April, 1124.

HUGH DE TROTESCLIVE, a monk of Rochester, and chaplain of King Henry, was constituted abbot 1125, but the archbishop

peremptorily refused to give him benediction in his own monastic church ; wherefore, Sifred, bishop of Chichester, performed that solemnity. He restored the full number of monks, being sixty ; founded the hospital of Saint Lawrence, and left behind him an unexceptionable character. He died 1151.

SYLVESTER succeeded as abbot, whom Archbishop Theobald refused to confirm, until, by the mandate of Pope Eugenius, he was forced to comply in 1152. The primate, however, subsequently displayed his inveteracy, by excommunicating the abbot and his monks, so that no divine service was performed in the church from Lent to August, when the excommunication was taken off. Sylvester died in August, 1161.

CLAREMBALD, a secular, was by Henry II. obtruded on this fraternity against their will, and, in consequence, they never recognised him for their superior. However, being styled abbot elect, no other presiding, and the present incumbent never having been formally deposed, he is here recorded in the character of abbot. During the time this ecclesiastic ruled, the abbey was nearly destroyed by fire. In 1173, or 1176, Clarembald being set aside, the king, highly exasperated, seized upon the monastery, and retained the same in his hands two years and a half ; at which period,

ROGER, a monk of Christ Church, was elected A.D. 1176, who, refusing to make professional obedience to the primate, the latter would not bestow upon him his benediction. In 1179, Roger repaired to Rome, and received consecration at the hands of the pontiff, with mitre, ring, &c. accompanied by letters to the archbishop, containing this definitive sentence : that the primates should in future give the abbot elect benediction, in the church of his own abbey of St. Augustine, within forty days, and not exact any profession. This papal ordinance, however, did not terminate the dispute, which long continued with undiminished acrimony, the whole being inserted in the Chronicle of Thorn. Having endured much trouble in defending the rights of his monastery, this dignitary expired November 13th, 1212.

ALEXANDER succeeded the above year, and proved a famous proficient in theology, being remarkably erudite, and possessing the most persuasive eloquence. He continued firm in his allegiance to King John throughout all his troubles ; and on that account, according to Matthew of Westminster, endured many

hardships and indignities. The same writer further represents this abbot as elegant in person and of a venerable aspect. He died the 4th October, 1220.

HUGH, third abbot of that name, and a monk of this abbey, was elected the 7th September of the above year, and received benediction at Rome in 1221. During this ecclesiastic's absence, John de Marisco, prior of the monastery, being anxious to ascertain where the bones of St. Augustine had been deposited, (purposely concealed by Abbot Wido, as previously observed,) caused the wall to be taken down near his altar, when he discovered the tomb of that sainted dignitary, the remains being distributed in three different places. Abbot Hugh, a pious and learned man, died November 3, 1224.

ROBERT DE BATHEL, a monk of this abbey, became abbot December 8, of the above year, and received benediction at Rome in 1225. He died February 19, 1252.

ROGER DE CHICHESTER, chamberlain of this monastery, succeeded February 3, 1253. During the time this abbot presided, many improvements were made in the church of his monastery; he also founded the chapel of Kingsdown, in Kent, and died 1272.

NICHOLAS THORN, in Latin *de Spina*, became abbot January 2, 1273, and received his benediction at Rome the same year. Having privately caused several bulls of privileges to be fabricated, for the purpose of producing the same, at proper seasons, against the enemies of his monastery, which proceeding was discovered, he in 1283 repaired to Rome, and entreated the pope's permission to relinquish his post. He subsequently became brother of the Carthusian order, at Selby, in Yorkshire, and by his successor in the abbotsip was relieved with a yearly pension of ten marks, having fallen into great poverty.

THOMAS DE FYNDON was nominated abbot by Nicholas Thorn, his predecessor, such having been the pope's pleasure. During the time this prelate presided, numerous improvements were made in the monastic edifice of Augustine. It was also at the period in question that disputes ran so high between Archbishop Winchelsea and the abbot, concerning the privileges of this monastery; the latter, however, being ultimately obliged to humble himself, and sue for peace, which was brought about in 1303. He is represented as having been a man of piety, bene-

volence, and learning, and particularly compassionate to the poor. He died March 14, 1309.

RALPH BOURN was elected the above year, and, upon entering on his dignity, regaled 6000 guests at a feast, when 3000 dishes were provided. He died February 3, 1334.

THOMAS PONEY, S.T.P. was elected March 1, of the above year, and died in September 1343.

WILLIAM DRULEGE became abbot October 2, 1343, who, according to Thorn, was, like Zaccheus, small of stature, but powerful in defending the rights of his church. He died September 11, 1346.

JOHN DEVENISSE, a monk of Winchester, was constituted abbot by the pope in 1346, when the king refused to yield up to him the temporalities of his abbey, also commanding the monks, on pain of forfeiting their goods, not to admit him into the monastery. William Nackington, prior, who had been chosen by the fraternity for their abbot, but disapproved of by his holiness, consequently managed all the affairs of the abbey, John Devenisse having only enjoyed the name of superior; in his place, therefore, by consent of the king and the pope, that dignity was conferred upon—

THOMAS COLWELLE, who was, by papal bull, made abbot in October 1349, and received his benediction at Avignon, from Pope Clement VI. by whom he was highly favored. Having governed this monastery with great wisdom for twenty-seven years, he died June 4, 1375.

MICHAEL PECKHAM, by papal licence, was next elected, who, in order to avoid the expense of a public feast, at his installation, kept it privately with his monks in the refectory. He died February 11, 1386.

WILLIAM WELDE, doctor of common law, was promoted February 28, 1389, but previous to his installation was subjected to an enormous expense in gifts to the Romish see, &c. &c. Never was there a more convincing proof of the folly committed by the monks in renouncing obedience to the archbishop, and throwing themselves into the power of the Romish court, than upon the present occasion. This abbot died July 12, 1405.

THOMAS HUNDEN was elected the above year, and continued in his dignity till 1419, according to the chronological tables,

at which time they end, his death having occurred August 17, of the ensuing year, (1420.)

MARCELLUS DANDELION, according to Weever, &c. was abbot in 1426, after whom mention is made of—

JOHN HAWKHERST, who had for successor—

GEORGE PENSHERST, by royal consent, appointed abbot February 27, 1430, his name also occurring as late as 1450.

JAMES SEVENOCK was elected in 1457, who was probably succeeded by

WILLIAM SELLINGE, which incumbent resigned the dignity.

JOHN, said to be *John Dunstan*, prior of Bath, has been conjectured to have next officiated; this, however, does not coincide with the succession of the priors of that city, as John the prior died in 1412, whereas the abbot so called expired at the close of the year 1497.

JOHN DYGON was raised to this dignity February 17, 1497, and died in 1509.

THOMAS HAMPTON became abbot July 21, of the above year, and is said to have died in 1522.

JOHN HAWKINS is mentioned as having been abbot in 1511. How to reconcile this date with 1522, the period when his predecessor is said to have died, we are completely at a loss.

JOHN ESSEX appears to have succeeded as abbot about the year 1523, who outlived the monastery itself, as its final dissolution was then fast approaching. This dignitary, with thirty of his monks, among whom were the several officers of the abbey, signed the surrendry of the same into the king's hands, on the 30th of July, anno 30th of King Henry VIII. A.D. 1539.

Dugdale states, that the revenues of this abbey amounted to £1413 4 11½; the clear sum, however, as given in the MS. *valour*, was £1274 0 10½ yearly value, according to Tanner's *Monasticon*, p. 203.

The armorial bearings of this magnificent foundation were *Sable, a plain cross argent*. There were two common seals, the smaller one, being the most ancient, represented Saints Peter and Paul, with this inscription: + HOC SIGILLUM FACTUM EST ANNO PRIMO RICARDI REGIS ANGLORUM; on the reverse the effigies of an archbishop *in pontificalibus*, probably intended to represent Augustine, with this legend: + SIGILL ECCLESIE SANCTI AUGUSTINI CANTUARIE ANGLORUM APOSTOLI.



From the Cathedral

PLAIN AUGUSTINE
CANTERBURY
W. S. H. T.

Published by J. P. A. B. of Vermont, N. Y. & Co.

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The other, and less ancient seal, displayed a church on one side, and in the centre the name and effigies of St. Augustine, with the arms of the abbey, surrounded by this inscription :

ANGLIA QUOD DOMINO FIDEI SOCIATUR AMORE
HOC AUGUSTINO DEBETUR PATRIS HONORE.

On the reverse was also a church, with the apostles Peter and Paul, the former holding a sword, the latter a key, and beneath what appears as intended to represent the baptizing of St. Ethelbert by St. Augustine, having these words around the same : SIGILLUM MONASTERII BEATORUM APOSTOLORUM PETRI & PAULI SOCIORUM AUGUSTINI ANGLORUM APOSTOLI CANTUAR.

The front of the stupendous abbey of St. Augustine extended towards the west 250 feet, having a handsome portal at each extremity ; that to the north, being the most superb, constituted the principal approach to the monastery, the other was the gate conducting to the cemetery. For a very enlarged account of the former of these gateways, we beg the reader to refer to p. 246, &c. where the description has been rather prematurely given. Subsequent to the dissolution, the prominent buildings of this establishment, such as the dormitory, kitchen, halls, &c. with the church itself, which was covered with lead, were, from the basest sordid motives, from time to time stripped, and the walls gradually demolished for the cost price of the materials, or being left uncovered, mouldered from the inclemency of the weather and the hand of time. Notwithstanding the general dilapidation which took place after the suppression, sufficient of this pile remained standing for the accommodation of Henry VIII. as a palace; and Elizabeth, in 1573, during one of her progresses, kept her court therein for many days. Charles I. as before mentioned, p. 147, here consummated his nuptials with Henrietta Maria, in 1625, and, in 1660, Charles II. at the Restoration, also made it his residence.

Dugdale, in his *Monasticon*, gives a print of this abbey as standing in his time.* The view in question was taken from the high tower of the cathedral, shewing that whatsoever was demolished of this monastery at the suppression, a considerable

* Bishop Kennet, in his *Life of Mr. W. Somner*, says, that he furnished Sir William Dugdale with the ichnography of the cathedral, the draught of the monas-

portion remained standing when this drawing was taken. Ethelbert's tower was then nearly complete, the apartments being such as might and did then serve for a palace.

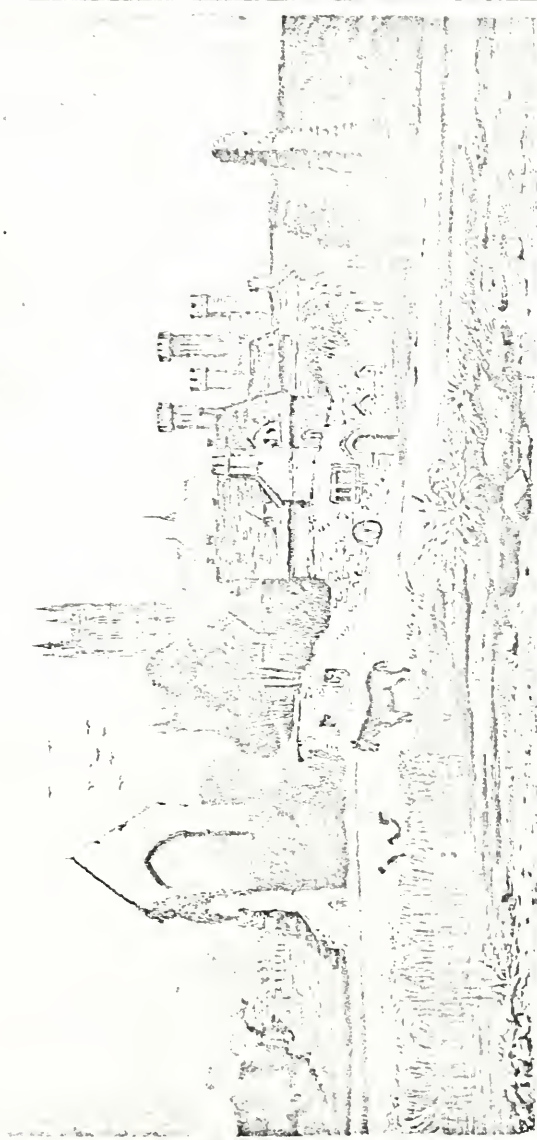
In the delineations of the print, we find that the wall of the monastery enclosed about sixteen acres of ground; besides which it had an almonry without the gate, still retaining that name, together with some vestiges of its antiquity.

On entering the sept, according to Somner, the first thing observable (except the fair hall, the late refectory of the monks,) is Ethelbert's tower. Of this fair hall, however, it is now difficult to trace the site; perhaps it was pulled down to furnish materials for the Red Lion Inn, High street, the landlord of which was then owner of the monastery, as the wainscotting of the great parlour is, with great probability, said to have been conveyed from the hall of St. Augustine's, being painted with scriptural subjects. Some years back, however, an attempt to clean and recover one of those pictures having failed, the whole was battened to resemble panelwork, and painted over of one colour.

Ethelbert's tower, which, in Hollar's print, appears pretty entire, is now no more. Mr. Somner supposes it built about the year 1047, and alleges his reasons for that opinion; but when, on his second thoughts, and more exact survey (as Mr. Battely quotes him from his own manuscript additions), he calls it a hollow piece throughout, and unvaulted, or without any arch cast over from the bottom to the top, he was strangely mistaken, as there certainly existed an arched vault, about twenty-five feet from the ground, to all appearance as old as the rest of the building. Above that, each of the corner towers on the north side had fair newel staircases at their summits, while corbels were left for flooring at different stories of the building.

What the dimensions of the old abbey church were can hardly be traced with any degree of certainty; the west side of Ethelbert's tower having been adorned with little pillars, from the top almost to the ground, seemed to shew that there never had

tery, and other sculptures; which, being designed for a folio volume, we only find one of them in Somner's quarto of the Antiquities of Canterbury. It is there called a map, representing the high altar of St. Augustine's, with the chapels behind it, &c. Mr. Battely had it copied for his edition of Somner, wherein are also some of Hollar's etchings for Sir W. Dugdale's work.



Engraved by J. Roper

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, REMAINS OF ST. EUSTACHIUS ABBEY,
& ST. AUGUSTINE'S MONASTERY.

PRINT.

been any cross aisle or body continued in a line from the church. At sixty-six feet south of this tower was a very massive ruin, composed of flint and rubble-stone, taken down in June 1793, when two hundred men were employed, the materials, exclusive of rubbish, having amounted to five hundred cart-loads. This structure displayed some appearance of having been built at the south-west corner of the church, in order to correspond with Ethelbert's tower at the north-west; if so, we may conjecture that it constituted the west front of the church, possibly with a handsome porch, whereof nothing is now to be seen. On carefully inspecting the east side of Ethelbert's tower while standing, two grooves or chasings were perceptible, one thirty, the other forty-two feet from the ground, cut in stonework, to receive the skirts, or flashings of the lead, when the roof was covered: the first determined, very exactly, the height and breadth of the north side aisle; while some of the north wall was standing, to a height above that of the old arches.

When the cemetery was ransacked a few years back, in search of stone coffins, several were dug up containing skeletons, and among them some of that religious fraternity, being entire, and laying at the depth of about seven feet. Great quantities of human bones were also dug up of different sizes, and at various depths; the stones whereof the coffins were composed being carried off, the bones were thrown into the ground at random, the indecency of which proceeding became so flagrant, that a stop was put to its further progress. The greater part of this cemetery has been demised to the trustees of the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, erected on part of the site, in digging the foundation for which, the workmen, from the depth of one to six feet, were much incommoded by a great quantity of human bones and skulls, which lay in promiscuous heaps, without any remains of coffins near them; so that it is obvious they must have been greatly disturbed since their first interment. Near the spot in question were some hollows in the earth resembling human shapes, which certainly once contained entire bodies, the period of the removal of which is now unknown.

At the north-east corner of the upper end of this cemetery stand the interesting remains of the chapel of St. Pancras, originally built prior to the arrival of St. Augustine, and used by King Ethelbert, before his conversion to Christianity, for idola-

trous purposes, but subsequently consecrated by St. Augustine as a Christian chapel, and dedicated to St. Pancras. The chapel is only thirty feet long, and twenty-one wide, part of the walls being yet standing, having quantities of British or Roman bricks among them. In the south wall is a small circular arch of a doorway, regularly composed of thin bricks, obviously the workmanship of that period. In the eastern part is a large gothic window, having an arch above composed of the same kind of bricks, and in a pointed form. It appears that several persons had, at different times, been buried within this venerable structure.

The ground north-west of the chapel of St. Pancras, comprising about two acres of meadow land, presents a very uneven appearance, consisting beneath of nothing but the ruined foundations of buildings. Nearly adjoining the wall, at the eastern end of the ruins of the abbey church, is a plentiful spring of excellent water, from which the city receives additional supplies. In a will of the period of Henry VIII. mention is made of the conduit within the cemetery of this monastery.

Without the principal gate of entrance into the abbey, was that of the eleemosynary, or almonry, vulgarly termed ambry, which was subject to the control of an officer of the monastery called *eleemosinarius*, or almoner; there the remnants of food were distributed to certain alms people, being a society of brothers and sisters. According to Baitely's Somner, p. 31, a chapel appertained to this almonry, long since fallen to ruins.

After the suppression, Henry VIII. retained the site and precincts of this monastery, with a large portion of the domains, in his own hands. Those buildings deemed useless were then pulled down, and the remainder adapted for the purposes of a royal palace, the contiguous domains being converted into a park for deer, &c. called the King's New Park.

In the 2d and 3d of Philip and Mary, the site of this abbey was granted to Cardinal Pole for life, and on that primate's death it reverted back to the crown. Queen Elizabeth, on the 7th of July, 1564, granted the estate to Henry Lord Cobham, upon whose attainder, in 1603, it was, by letters patent, under date March 27, anno 3d of James I. granted to Robert Cecil, Lord Essenden, Viscount Cranbourne, afterwards earl of Salisbury. From that nobleman it came into the possession of

Edward Lord Wooton, of Merley, who at his death devised the estate to Margaret his widow, for life. She was succeeded in the same by her only son, Thomas Lord Wooton, who devised the palace and lands to his widow, that lady residing thereon at the time of the rebellion, when her mansion was plundered, and the furniture destroyed by the parliamentarians, from which time it uniformly retained the name of Lady Wooton's Palace, and the area in front, that of Lady Wooton's Green.

The above lady dying March 17, 1658, her estates, and those of her late husband, Lord Wooton, were divided among their four daughters and coheirs. Anne, the youngest, having espoused Sir Edward Hales, baronet, of Woodchurch, in this county, he thereby became entitled to the present estate, consisting not only of the site and precincts of the abbey, but the grounds denominated the Old Park, to the east; the North Holmes, adjoining the north, with other contiguous lands, amounting in all to upwards of 1000 acres, the whole being parcel of the dissolved monastery, in whose descendants the major part of this estate has continued.

Nothing more remains to be said concerning the once princely edifice dedicated to Augustine, than that the portions still capable of being applied to any uses are thus disposed of. The grand gateway is converted into a brewhouse, as before observed; some of the principal apartments adjoining constitute the rooms of a tavern; the grand court is fitted up as a bowling green, with an orchestra, and boxes for the accommodation of visitors; and the chapel and aisle of the church, on the north side, form a fives court.

THE HIGH COURT OF THE ABBEY OF SAINT AUGUSTINE, AND INSTITUTIONS
CONNECTED WITH THAT MONASTERY.

APPERTAINING to this abbot and convent, was a court usually called the High Court of St. Augustine, being similar to that held by the prior and convent of Christ Church. It was a court of record, held of their own vassals, before the bailiff for the time being, to hear and determine pleas, actions for debt, &c.; subject to which, was a jail contiguous to the abbey,

within the borough of Longport. In this court, rents were paid from estates held under the abbot and convent, which remained in force after the dissolution, being thenceforward subject to a high steward, appointed by the crown, and so continued until within less than a century, when the profits of the court diminishing, it fell into disuse, and is now nearly forgotten.

THE BOROUGH OF LONGPORT.

This consists of a district and manor, in the eastern suburbs of Canterbury, exempted from its liberties, and esteemed a borough within the hundred of Westgate, subject to the justices of the county at large, by whom a borsholder is nominated for this district. Somner calls Longport the ancient and first manor of St. Augustine's abbey, and, in Domesday, it is described under the general title of Land of the Church of St. Augustine.

In the reign of Edward I. the demesne lands of Longport comprised 475 acres 1 rood, having in demesne a park called Longportmed, near the park of Trendele; and another park near the garden of Bertram, the tanner in Fordwich; while in this manor were also held the hamlets of Vispole, St. Laurence, in St. Paul's and Wyke. Somner states, that the bounderies of this borough, are the same as described in the charter of Ethelbert's foundation.

What they were in the time of Henry III. anno 1268, may be ascertained by an agreement then entered into between the abbot and citizens of Canterbury, which was exemplified by that monarch's letters patent, under date the 20th May, in the 43d year of his reign, and enrolled in the Court of Chancery. For an account of the boundaries of the borough of Longport, as they are at present computed, we refer the reader to Hasted, 8vo. edit. vol. xii. pp. 235.

DOGE'S CHANTRY.

On the south side of Longport street, is Chantry lane, formerly called New street, which previous appellation was derived from a religious foundation built there, called Doge's Chantry, before mentioned, p. 141. It was an erection of one Hamon Doge, official to the archdeacon of Canterbury, and last rector of St. Paul's, in the reign of Henry III. A.D. 1264. The

founder of this establishment gave the right of conferring, instituting, and inducting, into corporal possession, every chaplain, and the defence of such person to the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, all which he confirmed by his last will, appointing Martin de Dover chaplain of the same. From that period, the Chantry continued in the same state until the dissolution, when it was suppressed, and the house and lands surrendered to the king's commissioners for the use of himself and his heirs.

SAINT LAURENCE HOUSE.

About a quarter of a mile south-eastward from the above Chantry, on the southern side of the Watling-street road to Dover, stands this building, previously mentioned, (p. 142,) formerly an hospital, situated within the boundaries of the borough of Longport, being exempt from the city liberties, and within the jurisdiction of the justices of the county. This hospital was founded by Hugh, second abbot of St. Augustine's monastery of that name, A.D. 1137, being the 2d of King Stephen. It was intended for the leprous of the abbey, or those monks attacked with any contagious disorder, particularly leprosy, when a brother, who could not live within the precincts of the monastery without prejudice and scandal to the rest of the fraternity, was there provided with lodging, meat, drink, and apparel. The chief governor of this foundation was called the Warden or Keeper, being uniformly appointed from among the community of St. Augustine's abbey.

As this building was specially raised to serve as an hospital, it seems, at the general dissolution of religious foundations, to have escaped the fate of such establishments, for, after the suppression of the monks of the abbey of St. Augustine, it was entirely occupied by a prioress and sisters, who, in the 6th of Edward VI. made a feoffment of this hospital, in fee, to one Tipsel; but, in the 3d and 4th years of Philip and Mary, the queen, in consideration of a sum of money, by letters patent, granted this hospital to Sir John Parrot; the property afterwards passed into a variety of hands which it would be uninteresting here to recapitulate.

THE WHITE FRIARS.

Among the other precincts within the circumference of the city walls, though exempt from the liberties of the same, being esteemed as lying within the hundred of Westgate and jurisdiction of the county, must be noticed--the White Friars. This convent, situated a small distance south from St. George's street, had a handsome gateway, the brothers who possessed it being called Augustines, or *Friars Eremite*. To this religious foundation, there were some benefactors; but its greatest ornament was John Capgrave, a noted friar of this order, who flourished in 1484, being then provincial of his fraternity. He was a learned and voluminous writer, as may be seen from the catalogue of his works by Pitseus, who is very lavish in his commendations of this ecclesiastic.

THE HOSPITAL OF KING'S BRIDGE, OTHERWISE EASTBRIDGE.

This foundation is equally situated in the same hundred, and exempt from the liberties of the city, standing within the jurisdiction of the county at large. It derived its name from being south of King's Bridge, and was formerly called indiscriminately Eastbridge Hospital, and the hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr, of Eastbridge, from having been erected by Thomas à Becket, in the reign of Henry II. This foundation had many liberal benefactors in ancient times, and, in 1362, Archbishop Islip here founded a perpetual chantry, transforming to the same the chantry founded in the church of Livingsborne, otherwise Beaksborne. The value of the rentals of this hospital, 26th of Henry VIII. according to Dugdale and Speed, were £23 18 9½; but that must have been the clear income, as, according to Sancroft's MS. *valour*, the annual revenue in the whole amounted to £43 12 3.

Although this foundation survived the general wreck of similar institutions in the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Elizabeth, the lands, together with the hospital itself, fell into the possession of private individuals, until Archbishop Parker, in the 10th of Elizabeth, recovered some of the lands for pious uses.

Of later date, there have been several benefactors to this es-

tablishment, among whom may be noticed the primates Juxon, Sheldon, and Saucroft. In 1691, the revenues amounted to £101 5 9; added to which, were fines for the renewal of leases, &c. The present structure is ancient, having a hall and chapel, with good accommodation in the house for the schoolmaster, &c.

For an account of the other precincts and viles *without* the walls of Canterbury, but deemed within the suburbs of the same, which are exempted from its liberties, being usually termed extra-parochial, and esteemed within the hundred of Westgate, and jurisdiction of the County of Kent at large, we refer our readers to page 137, &c.

1630639

Ere we quit the precincts of the metropolitical city of this county, we should conceive ourselves guilty of injustice did we refrain to mention the name of Alderman John Cooper, esq. concerning whose spirited efforts in forwarding every plan of embellishment, so many representations have been recently handed to us by subscribers. The above indefatigable gentleman is an architect of acknowledged talent, and, as a public character, has uniformly presented himself among the foremost in advocating improvements, having also in many instances stood forth the original proposer of the same. It will be sufficient to state, that nearly the entire management of erecting the following edifices was consigned to Mr. Cooper's scientific taste and discernment. The Hop and Corn Exchange, and the Fish Market (see p. 257); the Philosophical Institution (p. 135); while the projected New Jail and governor's dwelling, contiguous to Westgate, it is said, will be compleated by the same gentleman without loss of time, in a style at once novel and elegant, when the purposes to which the structure is to be applied are taken into consideration.

Having been compelled to dwell at such length on the subject of our Catholic forefathers, in order that we might not incur the displeasure of those most respectable bodies who, from conscientious scruples, do not adhere to the established faith of this realm, we beg leave to notice the following dissenting congregations having places of worship within this city. A curious small chapel in King street, built in imitation of Norman Saxon architecture, was originally the property of the Armenian Methodists; it now ranks as the Calvinistic Baptist chapel: the Metho-

dists have a very spacious chapel in Peter street ; it is an unwieldy pile, and burthened that community with a heavy debt. The Independents have a chapel in Guildhall street ;—Lady Huntingdon's Methodists have a meetinghouse in Watling street ; the resort of the Quakers is in Canterbury lane, and the Jewish synagogue in St. Dunstan's. The Unitarian chapel is well attended, and the preacher not a little proud of having formerly been the intimate of Robert Robinson, of Cambridge ; and, like that personage, the individual alluded to, was bred among Trinitarians and Calvinists, and thus adopted the tenets of Unitarianism.

THE HUNDRED OF WESTGATE.

HAVING now closed our description of the Metropolitan City of Kent, we enter upon the general History of the County, having selected this Hundred, by way of commencement, for the following reasons :—From what has already appeared, it must be obvious the æra of the establishment of Christianity was that in which this portion of our island became preeminently conspicuous, as it was from the above date the deeds of our ancestors were in some measure attended to, as chronological records, consequently the more to be depended upon.

As, therefore, King Ethelbert, on establishing Augustine in his palace at Canterbury, thought fit to take up his abode at Reculver ; by adopting the present plan, we shall, ere long, attain the Hundred of Blengate, in which that venerable seat of royalty was founded by the monarch in question. We shall, in succession, pursue our course until we have completed a survey of the whole coast and country, from Whitstaple to Hythe Haven ; when, having gained the latter spot, it will be found, on tracing a direct line thence through Canterbury, the same

will terminate at the first mentioned place (Whitstaple). By this means, the whole circuit of Kent beyond Canterbury will be completed, after which, we shall, in succession, traverse the several Hundreds from the metropolitan city, until the termination of our labour be attained at Greenwich, being the extremest point of this county in the direction of London.

The Hundred of Westgate is situated eastward of Whitstaple, being, in the survey of Domesday, called *Estursete*, when belonging to the see of Canterbury; however, in the 7th of Edward I. we find that it was known by its present name of Westgate. This Hundred comprises within its boundaries the five parishes of HARBLEDOWNE, THANINGTON, MILTON, *near Canterbury*, SAINT DUNSTAN'S, and a part of SAINT STEPHEN'S, *otherwise* HACKINGTON. Within the jurisdiction of this Hundred is also the ville of the borough of Staplegate, and of the archiepiscopal palace in Canterbury, as well as the borough of Harwich, in Whitstaple. All those three were ancient members of the Hundred, and of later date, added thereto for the better distribution of justice, levying public taxes, and supporting the poor within them; the detached districts containing as follow:—The ville of the Hundred of Westgate, otherwise Dunkirk, formerly the forest of Bleane; the districts of Saint Nicholas's Hospital and the Mint, in Harbledowne; of the Castle of Canterbury; of Eastbridge Hospital; the Black and the White Friars; all situated in Canterbury, which, previous to the reformation, were exempt jurisdictions. At a remote period, it further contained the borough of St. Martin, and the manor of Caldicot, near Canterbury; and, until within a century, the ville of Christ Church, in Canterbury, now separated and esteemed an exempt jurisdiction.

VILLE OF THE HUNDRED OF WESTGATE, OTHERWISE DUNKIRK.

THIS anciently constituted the royal forest of Blean, comprising a very extensive district, consisting of coppice woods; generally speaking, of oak, with vast quantities of other timber. This tract stretches from the bottom of Boughton Hill, eastward, nearly as far as Harbledowne turnpike, on the road to

London, to the extent of two miles and a quarter; and across from Whitstaple and Seasalter parishes, in a southern direction to that of Chartham, being four miles, independent of the manor and extensive wood of Thornden, lying detached from the north-east corner of the same; containing, in the whole, about 5000 acres, interspersed by mansions, dwellings, and cottages.

Formerly, the forests of this county, as well as of England, generally speaking, were waste lands, the property of the crown, abounding with beasts of the chase, expressly kept for kingly diversion. So late as the reign of Henry VI. we find that wild boars were hunted in these woods, and in the 15th of Elizabeth, a patent was in existence, granted by the crown, constituting a keeper of the Blean and forests thereto appertaining. This district was anciently of much greater extent, for, in the reign of Henry I. it extended as far, and in part environed, the hospital of Harbledowne, then called the hospital of Blean wood; and, from the name of the parish of St. Cosmus and Damian, in the Blean, it appears probable, that it was wholly, or the major part, within the limits of this district.

However, prior and subsequent to the Norman conquest, the monarchs, at various periods, having bestowed large tracts on their favourites, and more particularly on religious establishments, nearly the whole became alienated from the crown, and thus forfeited all the privileges of a forest, as well as the name, being designated as the Blean, which it continued to retain, says Hasted, until within memory. Several houses, however, having been erected within its boundaries, particularly south of the common, at the base of Boughton hill, which were inhabited by disorderly characters, who sought refuge there, as a spot exempt from the jurisdiction of either parish or hundred; the whole district acquired the appellation of Dunkirk. The surrounding parishes, however, feeling the burthen of the poor and worthless resorting thither, procured, after the most determined opposition on the part of the inhabitants, that it should thenceforward be constituted a ville, by the name of *the ville of the hundred of Westgate, otherwise Dunkirk*, when the jurisdiction was annexed to the upper division of justices acting for the lath of Scray.

From the summit of Boughton hill, situated about six miles from Canterbury, the prospect is preeminently beautiful, being

diversified by all the luxuriance which landscape scenery can afford. The whole extent of this ville, from the bottom of the eminence above adverted to, in an eastern direction, is completely intersected by the main road from London to Canterbury; which, having been in neither hundred or parish, was long abandoned in a ruinous condition, until the commencement of the last century, when the divisions of east and west Kent undertook its reparation out of the county stock of the eastern division. Among the various improvements effected in this main road, is the having obviated the former abruptness of Boughton hill, by means of a new route, constructed to facilitate the purposes of travelling.

The district of Blean is chequered by a variety of small villages, that bearing the name of Blean, however, being considerable. The church, on the hill, is about four miles distant from Canterbury.

So early as the reign of King Offa, A.D. 791, lands in the woods called Bocholt and Blean Heanric, were granted to the priory of Christ Church, Canterbury; and Richard I. gave his whole wood of Blean, &c. to that institution, to hold the same by the payment of one pair of gloves, excepting that portion vested by his father in the priory of St. Gregory. Among the above grants, there was certainly one of the *Manor of Thornden*, though nearly three miles removed from this district. The manor in question continued vested in the monks of Christ Church until the dissolution, when it fell into the king's hands, who settled those possessions on his newly founded dean and chapter, that body still continuing to enjoy the same.

Independent of the above mentioned manor and wood, Christ Church equally enjoyed a vast tract of coppice land in this district, laying north of the London road. Those were also settled by the dotation charter of Henry VIII. in the dean and chapter, the whole comprising 1000 acres of woodland. The primate of Canterbury alike enjoys 300 acres of woodland in this district, called *North and South Bishopsdenne* and *Hurste Woods*, which appear to have been granted to this see by Henry II. towards the close of his reign.

The manor of Bosendenne is also in the forest of Blean, having been purchased by Clarembald, first abbot of Faversham, of one Fulco Fitz Richard, for the use of his abbey, in the days

of King Stephen; the present manor, at the dissolution, also fell into the king's hands. It does not appear to whom this property was then granted; but in the middle of Elizabeth's reign, we find it vested in a family of the name of Lewes, who were then residents thereon. It subsequently fell to the Kingsfords, from whom it passed by marriage to the Venners, who, in 1786, alienated the property to George Gipps, Esq.

The abbot and convent of Faversham were equally possessed of woodlands contiguous to the manor of Bosendenne, probably purchased by the above named abbot, which comprised 1100 acres, called North Blean, and subsequently Faversham, or Abbot's Blean. This property was granted by Edward VI. to William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, who, in the reign of Elizabeth, alienated it to William Lovelace; its next possessor being Lord Sondes. It was then acquired by Sir William Thomas, bart. afterwards by the family of Aucher, from whom it passed to Sir Henry Furnese, bart. of Waldershare. By a female co-heir of a grandson of the latter, bearing the same name, this manor, on a partition of his estates, fell to Selina, who, marrying Edward Dering, esq. of Surrenden park, it became vested in that truly honourable family.

HARBLEDOWNE.

This place, in former times, spelt *Herbaldowne*,* is the next parish eastward in the hundred of Westgate; a name signifying the down of herbage and tillage, to distinguish it from the adjoining hills, which, in ancient times, continued covered with

* The editor is indebted to a subscriber for the following information:—

"The present *Orthography* of Harbledown, as appears from an old monumental inscription in the church of St. Mary Breadman, Canterbury, is a corruption of *Herballdown*, formerly (and even now vulgarly) pronounced *Harble*.

"It probably acquired appellation from its Botanical riches; as it still produces, in its present enclosed state, a very great variety of plants and medicinal herbs. Here (says the writer,) I have observed growing wild, in great abundance and luxuriance, the plant formerly called Throatwort (from its efficacy in the cure of sore throats), the *Campanula Media* of Linnaeus, which is now naturalized in all our gardens for the sake of its beautiful blue petals, under the denomination of *Canterbury bells*; which last name, it is not unlikely, was given to it, either from the great quantities growing in the vicinity of that city, or from its having been first reclaimed here."

wood. This parish is justly famed for the salubrity of its air, fertility of the soil, and the enchanting scenery that spreads itself in every direction to arrest the regard. It would be superfluous to dwell on the luxuriant prospect that rivets every eye when proceeding from the metropolis to Canterbury; nor is it therefore surprising, that such a variety of tasteful dwellings should have sprung up of late years, to which all the diversified charms of pleasure grounds, &c. are added. The site of Habledowne, however, is not only attractive to our own countrymen, but to the influx of foreigners, who are uniformly captivated by the *tout ensemble* of this magic ground, traversed direct eastward by the high road; on either side of which, this straggling village extends itself. The whole of this district being comprised of hills and dales, the scenery is as variegated as romantic; being incessantly checkered by the wildness of the forest view and all the charms of refined cultivation. On the brow of a hill, north of the road, stand the church and parsonage house, and opposite, though less elevated, the church and hospital of St. Nicholas, with the adjoining precinct called the mint. Two rills of pure water rise in the woods northward of this parish, which, after running about a mile, join their currents, and then forming one stream, empty themselves into the Stour. The soil of this parish is, generally speaking, dry, the centre mostly consisting of loam, at times intermingled with gravel; but in the extremities it consists of a deep clay. According to Hasted, these districts were formerly much frequented by botanists, in consequence of the curious plants there found in abundance. In this parish formerly stood a gallows for the punishment of culprits within the hundred of Westgate, which belonged to the metropolitan of this see, as appears by a grant of King John to the bishop of Rochester, wherein, speaking of a parcel of ground in Herbaldowne, it says, *prope furcas Archiepiscopi*, viz. near the gallows of the archbishop.

THE MANOR of the *Hundred of Westgate* claims paramount over this parish; subject to which, is the MANOR OF HALL AND BEVERLEY, having acquired the last mentioned appellation from a family resident here during many centuries. A court baron is held for this manor.

In the south-west part of the parish is Poldhurst, originally

Poldre, or Polre; as, in the time of Henry III. Robert de Polre appears to have possessed this property. Under Richard I. Archbishop Hubert confirmed to the priory of St. Gregory, in Canterbury, certain tithes in Herboldowne, from 200 acres of land as many sheaves. After the dissolution, they were granted in exchange to the archbishop, of whose revenues they constitute a part.

THE HOSPITAL OF HARBLEDOWNE, called in the earliest records *the Hospital of the Forest, or Wood of Blean*, with the adjoining church of St. Nicholas appertaining to it, was founded by Lanfranc about 1084, for the reception of lepers, (now appropriated for the relief of a certain number of poor persons) having been so contrived, according to Eadmer, the monk, that the men were kept distinct from the women; and, by appointment of the primate, whatsoever was required, according to the nature of the disease, the same was provided out of his own substance, and proper persons employed to attend them. The original endowment of the founder was a revenue appropriated to this institution conjointly with that of St. John in Canterbury, equally established by him, amounting to seven score pounds per annum, payable out of the manors of Reculver and Bocton under Blean. This revenue was at different times augmented by other grants, and, in particular, Henry II. gave, and Richard I. confirmed, to this hospital, one load of wood daily out of Shoart wood, in the Blean; while Pope John XXII. in the 13th of Edward II. exempted the prior and fraternity of this hospital from all tithes personal, of their gardens, orchards, and fodder of their cattle. Having had no regular evidence of their endowment, this fraternity, on the accession of every new primate, was compelled to petition for a continuance of the accustomed allowance from the see, which was uniformly done until Archbishop Islip, A.D. 1355, confirmed the payment of £160 annually, out of the rents and profits of the parsonage of Reculver. From the above period those hospitals have continued to receive the said revenues, which, however considerable they might have been deemed in former days, yet, owing to the depreciation in the value of currency at the present period, are become very mediocre pittances. On the parsonage of Reculver becoming inadequate to the payment, it was annually made good as alms accorded by the arch-

bishop from the temporalities of the see, that is to say, £50 by the registrar at Canterbury, £30 being reserved to pay the out-brothers and sisters settled at Lambeth.

The inmates of this establishment enjoy distinct privileges, the whole consisting of a master, fifteen in-brothers, and the same number of sisters, with a reader, who is a clerk in orders. The edifice, as now standing, is principally of brick, having been rebuilt in the reign of James II.*

In the orchard, situated at the west side of the hospital, is a well of excellent water, called the Prince's Well, but how it acquired that appellation, says Hasted, is not known, though several traditionary tales are told respecting the same. Prior to the Reformation, observes the facetious Philipott, p. 178, "was preserved the slipper of *Thomas Becket*, taken from one of his feet after his being destroyed at his own church at *Canterbury*, and which, as report insinuates, was bespattered with his blood; this being curiously enchased with diamonds, was let down for passengers to offer up their crisons at his shrine, to adore with a kiss; nor was it returned, but full freighted and laden with the benevolences of devoted pilgrims." If the reader has any wish to ascertain further on this head, we refer him to the *Perigrinatio Religionis ergo* of Erasmus, and the Perambulation of Lambard, p. 346.

The church adjoining the hospital, on the eastern side, is an antique structure, consisting of a body, two aisles, and a chancel, having a low tower northward, containing the belfry. The north aisle is divided from the nave by two pointed arches, and in the window is a good painting of St. John the Baptist, having an unfurled banner, whereon the *Agnus Dei* is displayed. The font, of an octagonal form, is ancient, having mouldings towards the summit, the lower part displaying figures of animals, &c. the whole being in high relief.

* In Duncombe's History of this Archbishopial Hospital is the engraving of a curious antique *Maple Bowl*, used on feast days, the rims being silver gilt, while at the bottom was fastened a medallion, representing a knight on horseback, armed at all points, with his vizor raised, bearing a staff in his right hand, and upon the other arm a shield, bearing the impress of the arms of Beauchamp. Beneath the palfrey appears a dragon, on its side, with its jaws distended, and darting its sting at a lion. The feet of the latter beast are upon the circle of the medallion, his mouth being open, and raised towards the horse's nose. Around appear these words:—

GY DE WARWIC: ADANOWN: FEEL OCCIS: LE DRAGON.

On the south wall of the church is a marble tablet in memory of G. Gipps, Esq. who died, aged 72, in the year 1800, having represented Canterbury in four successive parliaments. He resided at Hall Place, which became the residence of his widow, though belonging to Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart. of Chaddesden, in Derbyshire. In the adjoining church-yard, Somner observes, "are badges and characters of a parochial church." It appears to be the same edifice as raised by Lanfranc, with the exception of the windows, which have undergone alteration; they still contain some vestiges of painted glass. Some other monuments adorn this structure, which is exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon; and, on the valuation of ecclesiastical livings in 1292, it was estimated at nine marks yearly. Subsequent to the 17th of Edward III. no mention is made of this edifice as a parish church, in which state it remained until the 46th year of the same monarch, when Archbishop Witesley founded a perpetual chantry therein, appointing a priest to perform mass continually, such personage being chosen from among the poor brothers of the institution, nominated by the master of Eastbridge hospital, and presented to the archbishop. This chantry having been dissolved the 2d of Edward VI. the church became a chapel to the hospital, service being performed by a minister, called the reader, a member of the establishment, whose duty is also to attend on the sick of the hospital.

Contiguous to the cemetery of St. Nicholas is a precinct, called the MINT, otherwise CLAVERING, forming a portion of the premises wherewith Archbishop Witesley had endowed the chantry priest, as part of his remuneration, the same being described as a certain space of ground, adjoining the hospital called Claveringe. This, at the dissolution, comprised a messuage, garden, and tenement, called *Clavering Hospital*, since which it has continued a lay fee, appearing to have been esteemed an *extra parochial district*, and from that exclusive privilege no doubt acquired the name of THE MINT.

St. Michael's parish, Harbledowne, is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the diocese of Canterbury, and its deanery. The church named after the above Saint stands on the point of a hill, consisting only of one aisle and a chancel, with a low pointed turret, containing the belfry. This structure,

composed of rubble-stone and flints, covered with plaster, is of considerable antiquity, and contains several monuments. It is a rectory, and constituted part of the former possessions of the see of Canterbury, his grace still continuing patron of the same. In the king's books its valuation stands at £9 2 6, and the yearly tenths at 18s. 3d. In 1588 the estimation was £80, having also eighty communicants, which had undergone no variation in 1640. Hasted gives the certified value at £63 14 3, eight acres of glebe land being appendant thereto.

THANINGTON.

This parish is the next, lying south-east from Harbledowne, being about one mile from Canterbury, contiguous to the suburbs of Wincheap, whereof a portion of the street, together with St. Jacob's hospital at the entrance, are comprehended in its boundaries. Thanington is traversed by the Stour; to the south stands the church, beyond which, and the Ashford road, the eminence presents a flinty soil, as far as Iffen's wood, a small portion of which is comprehended within its limits.

On the opposite or northern side of the river, lies a large tract of meadow land, skirting which is the manor and borough of Toniford, part of the ruins of the ancient castellated mansion still remaining, built of flint and ashlar stones, the fabric having originally presented four circular towers, at equal distances, with a deep broad moat, &c. Adjoining these remains, stands a more modern fabric, erected near the site of the old one.

This place was anciently held of the archbishop, as part of his manor of Westgate, and has a court baron.

TONIFORD, usually called *Tunford*, is a manor situated within the borough of its own name, contiguous to the western limits of this parish, and on that side the river Stour nearest to Harbledowne. This estate was, at a remote period, the property and residence of a family, who thence derived their name of Toniford.

ST. JACOB'S, otherwise ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL, which stood at the extremity of Wincheap street, without the bounds of Canterbury city, was a foundation for leprous women, anterior to

the reign of King John. The members of this institution were exempted from the payment of tithes for their gardens and cattle, but eighteen-pence per annum was paid to the parson for the site of the hospital, in lieu of such tithe. This foundation escaped the overthrow of such establishments in the reign of Henry VIII. having continued unmolested until the 5th of Edward VI. when it was surrendered into that prince's hands. In the 26th of Henry VIII. the revenues were valued at £53 16 11 in the whole, or £32 2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ clear yearly income. Some stone walls are the only vestiges of this structure remaining; the residue of the building, now called the hospital, being of a posterior date. Thanington ranks within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *Diocese* of Canterbury and *Deanery* of the same.

The church dedicated to St. Nicholas is very ancient, but inconsequential, comprising only one aisle, a lofty chancel, with another to the south, and a small pointed turret in the centre, containing the belfry. Within this building are some memorials of the ancient family of the Kingsfords of this place, with several tombs of persons of note. The pile in question formed a part of the ancient possessions of the priory of St. Gregory, founded by Lanfranc, and was confirmed to it by Archbishop Hubert, in the reign of Richard I. In the 8th of Richard II. it was valued at £11 6 8, at which period there was a vicarage at this place, valued at £4. The church and advowson continued part of the possessions of the priory, until the dissolution consigned it to the king's hands, who soon after granted it, with the site and other estates of the priory, in exchange to the archbishop, a portion of whose revenues the appropriation still continues.

MILTON.

This parish lies next to the south-west, being in ancient records frequently written *Meletunc*, and in later times *Milton near Canterbury*, which addition was given in order to distinguish it from other parishes of the same name in this county. It is distant about two miles from the metropolitan city, bearing northward on the Ashford road, being very circumscribed, and situated with the church or chapel, as it is termed, in the vale

near the Stour, which serves as its western boundary. Thence the chalky hill rises in a steep ascent to the route above referred to, where the prospect over the vale beneath may be termed romantically beautiful. The verdant meadows through which the limpid river winds its meandering course, chequered by hamlets and village spires, bounded on the summit of the opposite stupendous hills by the rich foliage of the forest of Blean, and other woods; commanding, in one direction, the tower of Canterbury cathedral, and in the other the luxuriant parks of Chilham and Godmersham, present a combination, than which nothing can be more transcendently beautiful and imposing. Above the road runs a considerable tract of barren chalky soil, called Milton Down, over which the eminence continues peering to Iffin's wood, a small portion of which is ranked in this parish, as well as the deep vale called Larkey Valley, (*Arcadii vallum*,) running thence down to the road, through a wild district covered by coppice, the property of the Honeywood family.

The manor of Milton was, in the year 1044, given by one Egelric Bigge to Christ church, Canterbury; and, on a partition of the lands, shortly after the conquest, between the primate and his monks, it was allotted as a limb of the manor of Westgate. In Domesday survey it is entered as being held by Hamo de Crevequer, surnamed Vicecomes, from his long continuance in the office of sheriff of this county. After passing from that early period into the hands of a long string of possessors, it ultimately devolved to the Honeywood family. The parish of Milton is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *Diocese* and *Deanery* of Canterbury.

The church dedicated to St. Nicholas is so small as to be esteemed only a chapel; it has uniformly continued an appendage to this manor, wherefore the patronage is now vested in the Honeywood family. It is a rectory, and in the 8th of Richard II. was valued at 66s. 8d. In the king's books it stood at £4 14 4, being now of the clear annual value of £20. It was subsequently augmented by the governors of Queen Anne's bounty, with the additional sum of £200.

SAINT DUNSTAN'S, NEAR CANTERBURY.

Eastward from St. Michael's parish, Harbledowne, from which it is only separated by Thanington, is St. Dunstan's, forming part of the suburbs of Canterbury to the west, being so called from the name of the famous saint, to whose honour the church is dedicated. This parish adjoins eastward to that of Holy Cross, Westgate, midway between the gate of the city and St. Dunstan's church, the street standing on either side of the high road to London.

The ancient Place House of the Ropers is opposite the church, at the western extremity of the street; the more ancient seat stood at some distance behind the Court-house and gateway, these having only served as minor offices to the original structure. Near St. Dunstan's Cross the road separates, one branch to the south-west, conducting to London, along which the present parish extends about a quarter of a mile, the lands being particularly fertile and propitious for the growth of hops. The other route proceeds in a straight line from the Cross up St. Thomas's Hill, and then over Blean Common, at the commencement of which the parish of St. Dunstan terminates, in the direction of Whitstaple.

Near this spot is a neat mansion, erected by the late Colonel Webb, the prospect from the windows commanding an extensive view of Canterbury and the adjacent country. On the death of that gentleman it became the property of his widow, who made it her residence. There formerly stood a gallows on St. Thomas's Hill, at which spot (says Hasted,) a criminal suffered as late as the year 1702. The fair at this place is held annually, along the street, on the Monday week after the festival of St. Peter ad Vincula. The manor of Westgate, as belonging to the archbishop, claims a right over the whole of this parish.

PLACE HOUSE, or *St. Dunstan's Place*, standing near the church, north of the London road, is famed as having been the residence of the Roper family, whose burial-place was in the church of this parish. The mansion in question subsequently devolved by marriage to the Dering family.

ST. THOMAS'S HILL, another seat, derived its name from the eminence whereon it was erected, on the Whitstaple road, about half a mile from St. Dunstan's church. In the reigns of Philip and Mary it was possessed by the family of the Roberts's, and ultimately fell to Charles Webb, Esq. who rebuilt the same prior to 1786.

This parish stands within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *Diocese* and *Deanery* of Canterbury. The church comprises two aisles, two chancels at the east end, and a smaller one near the western extremity; it has also a tower steeple, wherein is the belfry. Beneath this structure are the vaults of the Roberts and Roper families, and among the monuments in the church must not be omitted those of William Roper, Esq. son of John Roper, Esq. and Margaret his wife, daughter of the great Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor of England. "In a hollow in the wall of the vault underneath," says Hasted, "having an iron grate below it, next to the coffin of the above Margaret, there is still remaining a skull, being that of Sir Thomas More; for, after he was beheaded, anno 1535, though his body was permitted to be buried, first in the church of St. Peter in the Tower, and afterwards in Chelsea church, where it now lies, yet his head was set on a pole on London-bridge, and was afterwards privily bought by his daughter Margaret, and for some time preserved by her in a leaden casket, with much devotion, and placed in this vault when she died, near her coffin." North of this church is a chapel, now used as a vestry-room, founded in 1390 by Henry de Canterbury, the king's chaplain, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, wherein was established a perpetual chantry, in which state it continued till the reign of Edward VI. This church formed part of the ancient possessions of St. Gregory's priory, in Canterbury, having been founded by Archbishop Lanfranc, while Hubert, in the reign of Richard I. confirmed the same, together with other possessions. At the dissolution it was granted, with the site and most of the possessions of the priory, in exchange to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury.

SAINT STEPHEN'S, OTHERWISE HACKINGTON.

Next adjoining to St. Dunstan's parish, the account of which we have just closed, in regular succession comes—THE CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF CANTERBURY, the ample description of which having occupied the commencement of our survey, we now proceed to the next parish in the hundred of Westgate, namely St. Stephen's, or Hackington.

This district lies north from St. Dunstan's, the latter designation being its proper name, which it still retains in all judicial proceedings, though generally known as St. Stephen's, from an image of that saint having formerly graced the church, much visited by pilgrims on account of the miraculous powers attributed to it. Though the major part of this parish stands within the hundred of Westgate, and borough of Hackington, yet that portion containing the borough of Shoart is within the hundred of Downhamford, and the residue in Bridge and Petham.

Hackington lies, for the most part, on the acclivity of the hill rising from the Stour, the side towards Canterbury being pleasant, and tolerably healthy, but very damp, owing to the springs rising near the surface of the soil. Adjoining the church-yard, westward, stood the Old Place House, pulled down many years back by Sir Edward Hales, bart. to whom the principal part of the parish, as well as HALES PLACE, belonged. He was a great favourite with James II. whom he accompanied on that monarch's first attempt to quit the kingdom in 1688. However, being arrested, he was committed to the Tower, of which he had previously filled the office of lieutenant governor. Having obtained his freedom, he repaired to France, and was received by James in the most friendly manner, who created him earl of Tenterden and Viscount Tunstall. Place House, of St. Stephen's, a very ancient pile of building, was pulled down by the late baronet, who, in 1768, began a more extensive edifice, selecting a preferable site for the same. It comprises an ample body, with two wings for offices built of brick, in the Ionic taste, with stone jambs and cornices; the park also underwent great improvements, being of considerable extent, and including within its



THE ALICE PHELPS ACADEMY, ANDERSON CAMP, ALABAMA

1927

Published Oct. 12, 1927, by C. O. Virtue, 26 Ivy Lane

area a pleasing diversity of picturesque objects, including Canterbury, its cathedral, and the surrounding country.

Still ascending, near St. Thomas's Hill, is Beverley Farm, formerly part of the estate of the Ropers, and ultimately of the Wynne family, the soil being rather poor in the vicinity. Tyler Hamlet, so called from a manufactory of tiles having been carried on there, stands northward, and at the bottom of the hill is a small rivulet, which takes its rise in Blean woods, separating the present parish from that of Bleane. This parish enjoys the privilege of a fair, held on St. Bartholomew's day, annually, upon St. Stephen's Green, for the sale of toys and minor articles of fancy. On his return from doing homage to the king of France, Edward III. held a grand tournament in this parish, attended by many of the French nobility. The archiepiscopal manor of Westgate claims paramount over the whole district of this parish, which ranks within that hundred.

Hackington, in Domesday written *Latintone*, was under the Confessor, and until the Norman conquest possessed by the burgesses of Canterbury, from whom it was taken by the rapacious Odo, bishop of Baieux. Four years after the survey, in the time of William the Conqueror, Odo having been disgraced, this, together with his other estates, was confiscated to the crown. Concerning the ancient MANOR HAGHE, otherwise HAWK, now designated as HALL, it certainly, according to Hasted, constituted a portion of the bishop's estate in this parish, having been subsequently granted to one of the family of Bellamont, or Beaumont, earls of Leicester, in whose possession it continued in 1206. It afterwards passed into the family of Woodiande, and thence to the Manwood's, when Sir John of that name, in 1637 alienated the property to Colonel Thomas Colepeper, son of Sir Anthony of Bedgbury, who, in 1643, was buried in this church. From the latter ancient family, it came to the Hales's, who, as before stated, pulled down the venerable mansion of Place House, and erected another dwelling on the rise of the hill within the park, to which he gave the name of HALE PLACE, above described.

The MANORS of SHELFORD and MEADGROVE, otherwise BROADOAK, are situated contiguous to each other, north of this parish, adjoining to Sturry. The former written *Shuldeford*, in

old records, was, in the time of Edward I. possessed by the Hadloe, or Handloe's, when, that family becoming extinct, it fell to the Brents of Canterbury, Roger of that name dying possessed of this manor the 3rd of Henry VII. when it was alienated to the Boughton's.

The manor of Meadgrove, or Broadoak, was held of the abbot of St. Augustine's by the Hardres' family, in whom it remained until the time of Henry VIII. when it was also alienated to the Boughton's, above named, owners of Shelford, who, in the same reign, exchanged them and other manors with the king for that of Plumsted. In the 7th of Edward VI. these manors were granted to Reginald Lygate, by the crown; in the reign of Elizabeth, we find them in the possession of the Manwood's; and ultimately vested in the Venner's of Canterbury. For these two manors no courts are held.

Archbishop Baldwin, in the reign of Henry II. laid the foundation of a college for secular canons, near the church of Hackington; when the monks, aware how prejudicial such a foundation might prove to their establishment, obtained a papal bull, enjoining the primate to pull down what had already been constructed, pronouncing the spot *et maledictum et profanum*. cursed and profane (see p. 294). For a more copious account of the dissensions that took place in regard to this college at Hackington, see Dec. Scrip. col. 1675.

This parish is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* and *deanery* of Canterbury. The church named in honour of St. Stephen, is in the form of a cross, and comprises a body and chancel at the east end, with two cross chancels on the north and south sides of the body, having a low spire on the tower, the latter of which contains the belfry. The present edifice has been constructed at different periods, the lower part of the tower displaying zigzag ornaments, being unquestionably the most ancient, and, to all appearance, coeval with the time of Baldwin, who is said to have commenced the re-erection of this church. There are several monumental effigies within this building, among which are memorials of the Manwood's,* who

* The south cross of the church was rebuilt by Sir Roger Manwood, who reposes in a large vault constructed during his life time. On his tomb are his effigies, represented in his baron's robes and cap; beneath which, are the persons of his two wives and five children kneeling.



Engraved by George

SOUTH EAST VIEW OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

HACKINGTON NEAR CANTERBURY
KENT.

were great benefactors to this edifice, the family of the Hales's having in like manner here displayed their munificence. The church, which, in Baldwin's time, was called *Capella de Hackington*, formed part of the ancient possessions of the see of Canterbury, and so continued until the primate Langton, A.D. 1227, appropriated it to the archdeaconry, his brother being at the time archdeacon. The latter dignitary then removed hither, this spot continuing the residence of his successors for many years after. William Warham appears to have been the last archdeacon who took up his abode here, as the parsonage house with the lands appertaining to the same, were, not long after, surrendered up to the crown, notwithstanding the resolute opposition of the archdeacon, who, rather than submit to such a manifest injustice, seems to have resigned, as Somner says, for conscience sake, his archdeaconry. The land belonging to this house and adjoining thereto, was most probably the glebe land of the parsonage, to which no house or glebe now appertains. However, the parsonage of this parish, with the advowson of the vicarage, continued as before; wherefore, the archdeacon of Canterbury still continues possessor of the appropriation, as well as patron of the vicarage of the church. Previous to the reformation, the incumbent was, for the most part, maintained from the proceeds of oblations offered up to the miraculous image of St. Stephen, before adverted to; after the suppression therefore, the vicar's income having been found inadequate, Sir Roger Manwood, A.D. 1588, from conscientious motives, surrendered up his lease, held from the archdeacon, of the parsonage, &c. consenting that the archbishop should settle it on certain conditions, as a perpetual augmentation of the vicarage, in which state it now continues.

In the king's books, the value of this vicarage was £5 2 3½, and the yearly tenths 10s. 2¼d. In 1640, its value was estimated at £40; and in 1710, the profits, with the exception of the house and gardens, as well as the tithes of wood, were let at an annual rental of £90.

THE TOWN AND PARISH OF FORDWICH.

THESE lay contiguous to St. Stephens', a small portion of the parish of Sturry only intervening, and are about two miles to the

north-east of Canterbury. This name is derived from a ford or pass at the crooked winding of the Stour, where the town is situated. The liberty of the cinque ports claims over this entire parish, Fordwich being a subordinate member to the principal cinque ports of Sandwich. In Domesday it stands as being within a Hundred of its own name, and, in the records of that early period, it is called *Burgum de Fordwyc*. In 1055, Edward the Confessor gave all his lands in Fordwych to the convent of St. Augustine ; but shortly after the conquest, Egelsin, the then abbot, to acquire favor with the Norman despot and his followers, granted several of the estates of his monastery to them, among which was this of Fordwych, surrendered to Hamo de Crevequer, surnamed *Viccomes*. King William, however, subsequently, at the instance of abbot Scotland, repossessed the abbey with this borough, while Bishop Odo, the king's half brother, gave the abbot all the dwellings he possessed in this town. Edward III. confirmed this manor to the convent by *in speximus* ; at which period, the abbot had a jail here, and held land, then called a park, in this parish. It so continued until the dissolution, when the manor of Fordwich, in the 7th of Edward VI. was granted to Sir Thomas Cheney. In the reign of James I. it was the property of Elizabeth Finch, afterwards countess of Winchelsea, whose son Thomas, at the commencement of the reign of Charles I. fled beyond seas. In 1660, this manor and advowson were devised by John Lord Finch, keeper of the great seal to his kinsman Heneage, earl of Winchelsea, after which, they were alienated to the Cowper's, Viscounts Fordwich. A court baron is held for this town and manor.

In this parish there is an estate bearing the name of Tancrey Island, which, under Edward I. belonged to the family of Marins, in ancient records styled *de Marinis*, and in that line it continued till the reign of Henry IV. when it passed to the Beverlys, in Harbledowne.

The town of Fordwich was, at a remote date, of much greater consequence than even at the period of Henry VIII. ; as Leland, making mention of it, says, "having in it a poor mayor." While Reculver was regarded as one of the mouths of the *Portus Rhutupinus* ; the sea flowing up to Fordwich, this town was much resorted to by ships frequenting the Stour, the navigation of which river then extended as high as the quay of Fordwich ;

wherefore, at the time of the Saxons, there was a collector of customs appointed by the king, whose office was vested in the abbot of St. Augustine, after the gift of this manor to that convent by the Confessor, and so continued until the dissolution.

Fordwich being low and close to the marshes, is very unwholesome, and consequently little frequented. The only remains of antiquity were a lofty arched gateway of brick, at the entrance to the wharf, pulled down some years back, and the vestige of a flint wall skirting the river. The church stands at the east end of the town, and the parsonage house, southward of the same, on the road leading to Stodmarsh. The Stour and a small spot of Taucrey Island, over which the grand route passes from Sturry to Fordwich, form the northern boundaries of this parish, extending one mile southward up the hill as far as the road, abutting on the wall of the Moat Park.

THE CORPORATION of *Fordwich and its Liberties* extends over the town and the whole of the parish, as well as the portions of the parishes of Westbere, Sturry, Northgate, and St. Martin's, in Canterbury; also down the Stour to Grove ferry, thence to Pluck's gutter, just below Winham water, and in front of the Isle of Thanet. It is a corporation by prescription, the members having been originally styled barons; whereas, it is now regulated by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty, whereto are added a high steward, treasurer, and town clerk. The mayor, by virtue of his office, is coroner, and the jurats, who rank as justices, hold a sessions of the peace and jail delivery; it has a court of record similar to that of Sandwich, and enjoys the same privileges as the other corporations within the liberties of the Cinque Ports. There was also a gallows below the quay, for the execution of prisoners, which was taken down some years back.

The Stour is still navigable for lighters and barges, as far as the bridge above the town, the droits arising from coals, &c. landed on the quay, being the property of the corporation. The *Fordwich trout*, possessing a very superior flavour, are caught in this stream, and, as a particular delicacy, command very high prices; Hasted states, that not more than thirty were procured in a year, though, prior to his time, they were in greater plenty. Fordwich is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese and deanery* of Canterbury.

The church dedicated to St. Mary consists of two aisles and a chancel, having a lofty spire steeple at the west end, containing four bells. It stands close to the Stour, and so much upon a level with its current, as to be frequently overflowed, and at all times damp and unwholesome. There was formerly much stained glass in the windows, whereof few vestiges now remain, and there are many monuments, among which are several momentos of the Jennings's, of Tancrey Island, as well as the Norton's. It is a rectory, having been uniformly an appendage to the manor, and in the patronage of the Lord of Fordwich. In the king's books, it is estimated at £5 15 2; in 1640, it was valued at £40; and, according to Hasted, is now worth £120, having three acres of glebe land annexed thereto.

THE HUNDRED OF BLENGATE.

THIS being next eastward from the hundred of Westgate, anciently formed part of the estate of St. Augustine's monastery, and so remained at the dissolution, in the 30th of Henry VIII. when it fell to the crown. This district circumscribes within its boundaries the parishes of Westbere, Sturry, Herne, Hothe, Chislet, Reculver, and Stourmouth.

WESTBERE

—adjoins the northern side of the Stour, opposite to Fordwich, and derives its name from its situation, to distinguish it from Bere court, in Westcliffe, near Dover, being at a considerable distance eastward, in some records written *Sturry Bere*, from its contiguity to that parish. Westbere extends from the Stour over the marshes, up the hill northward, as far as the high road to Margate, extending also south-westward to Fordwich. The village is neat and pleasantly situated, about the centre of the parish at the base of the hill, having the church above it. Although so near the marshes, it is very healthy, the soil mostly sand, covered with broom and coppice wood; but, whenever the land is ploughed, it is found fertile in corn, fruit, and hops.

Sommer gives it as his opinion, that in very remote times, an estuary, or arm of the sea, covered this level, and that the water extended to this village. In proof of which, he asserts, that, by credible relation, in digging a well, when the workmen had attained a considerable depth, quantities of oysters and shell fish, together with an iron anchor unimpaired, were turned up. It may also be necessary to remark, that when the Stour is flooded, it frequently submerges the marshes for three quarters of a mile in width.

THE MANOR OF CHISTLET claims over that part of this parish within the hundred of Blengate, constituting the greater part; and the remainder being the borough of Rushborne, situated in Westgate hundred, is within the jurisdiction of that manor. Subordinate to the manor of Chistlet, are those of HERSING AND HOPLAND; the former usually called *Haseden*, both anciently held of the abbot of St. Augustine. The tithes arising from the estate of Hopland, were, in the reign of Henry I. possessed by St. Augustine's monastery, and assigned for the cloathing the monks. At the dissolution, they came into the hands of the crown, and are now vested in the proprietors of these estates, which are wholly exempt from the disbursement of tithes; that of Hopland only paying eighteenpence yearly to the rector of this parish.

CLINCHES, otherwise HOPENHALL, is a manor and residence, situated on the north side of Westbere street. It was, for a succession of years, in the family of the Gilbert's, and afterwards came to the Milles's, of Hackington.

THE BOROUGH OF RUSHBORNE, formerly spelt *Rusheborne*, lies north of this parish, extending to Sturry and Chistlet, being within the hundred of Westgate, whence it is separated by a portion of that of Blengate. The tithes formed part of the possessions of St. Gregory, and so continued until the dissolution, when the king granted the site and other possessions in exchange to the archbishop, a portion of whose revenues they still continue.

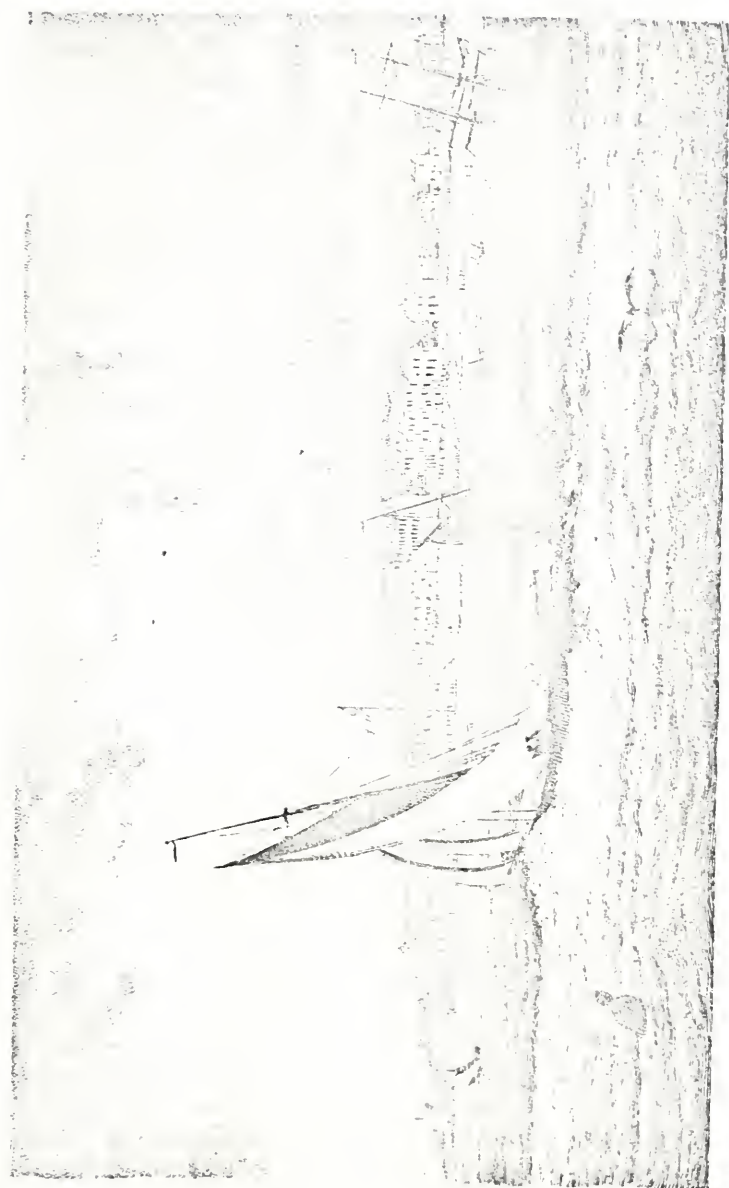
WESTBERE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* and *deanery* of Canterbury. The church dedi-

cated to all Saints is small, containing one aisle and a chancel, with a pointed wooden turret at the west end. It stands on the side of a hill above the village, and is very dry, containing several memorials of the departed, and in the windows are some vestiges of painted glass. The patronage of this church was vested in St. Augustine's monastery, and at the dissolution it fell into the hands of Henry VIII. It is valued in the king's books at £7, and the yearly tenths fourteen shillings. In 1640, it was estimated at £50, having a barn, with some acres of land appendant thereto, which have long been inundated.

STURRY.

This parish lies north from Westbere, being, in ancient deeds, called by the various names of *Esturai*, *Sturigao*, and *Sture*, all in reference to its position near the Stour. This parish contains six boroughs, namely, Sturry street, Butland, Buckwell, Calcott common, Blaxland, and Hoth. There is a portion of this parish near the south-western boundaries, within the corporation of Fordwich, and on the opposite extremity, a small part of the borough of Rushborne, over which the hundred of Westgate only claims. Sturry is situated low, and consequently unpleasant, being about a mile from Canterbury, the village standing north-east of the Stour. It is called Sturry street, the houses being erected on either side of the high road conducting to the Isle of Thanet. The church is to the westward, near it formerly stood Sturry court, a building of the period of James I. and sufficient in magnitude for the residence of the Lord Strangfords, who were its owners. It was afterwards converted to the purposes of a farm-house. There was formerly a bridge over the stream at this place, as early as the reign of Edward II. The Stour, when the survey of Domesday was taken, presented a stream of much greater magnitude than it has displayed for a long succession of years; for it appears that, although there were only twenty-eight acres of meadow land, there were then ten mills and seven fisheries.

On the opposite side of the village eastward, on the Margate road, the hill rises northward, over which the route conducts to Herne, over a barren soil. King Ethelbert, on founding the abbey of St. Augustine, settled upon it this parish of Sturigao, other-



wise Cistelei. This was afterwards increased by gifts of succeeding Saxon monarchs, and lands belonging to Miuster in Thanet, which Canute, in 1027, after its demolition, gave, with all the revenues of the same, to St. Augustine's abbey.

In the reign of Richard II. the abbot's lands in Sturry were estimated at 346 acres, and 400 acres of marsh, then valued with the rent in Fordwich at £40 11 8; in which state the lands remained at the dissolution.

MAYTON, otherwise *Maxton*, is a manor north-west of this parish, near Broadoak common, formerly of note, having been held by knight's service of the abbot, by the eminent family of the Cobham's. This parish is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *Diocese* and *Deanery* of Canterbury. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and consists of three aisles and a chancel. The latter is by far the most ancient part of the building, and on the springs of the several arches of the windows are sculptured heads, two being certainly intended as representatives of King Ethelbert and Augustine. In 1295 the abbot of St. Augustine, among other new deaneries, instituted that of Sturry, and apportioned the several churches belonging to his abbey to each, this church being of course included. The result was, that great contentions arose between the archbishops and abbots, which terminated in the entire abolition of that new institution, the churches returning to the former jurisdiction whereto they had been subjected.

This vicarage, in 1640, was valued at £60, a more recent return having added £3 to the above sum.

HERNE,

—or *Hearne*, as frequently spelt, nearly adjoins Sturry, northward, deriving its name from the Saxon word *hyrne*, or *hurne*, meaning a nook, or corner. This comprises five boroughs, namely,—Stroud, Hawe, Hampton, Beltinge, and Thornden. The borsholders of these boroughs are subordinate to the constable of the upper moiety of Blengate, chosen at the court leet of Reculver, for two years, from this parish, and three next succeeding years, one each in his turn from Reculver, Hothe, Hoath,

and Stourmouth. This parish is about six miles north-east from Canterbury, in a wild desolate country, abounding in wastes, and few commons, with cottages thinly interspersed. The soil is a stiff clay, mingled in parts with gravel, the water throughout being very brackish. Herne street, a large village, stands about the centre of the parish, the church being at the south, near its termination. In 1798 barracks were raised by government for the reception of troops, deemed necessary to guard this part of the coast. Archbishop Islip in the 25th of Edward III. obtained a grant of a market to be held weekly, and a fair on the feast of St. Martin, and the day following, in this parish of Herne. **RECVLVER MANOR** claims paramount over part of this parish, and the manor of Sturry over the remainder; subordinate to which, is—

THE MANOR OF HAWE, otherwise *Haghe*, situated in the borough of its own name, having a court baron held for the manor. **LOTTINGE**, or *Louting*, is a small manor in the north-west part of this parish. The MANOR OF UNDERDOWNE is situated in Herne-street, within the borough of Stroud: and the MANOR OF MAKINBROOKE occupied the north-west part of this parish, being part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury. This parish is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *Diocese* and *Deanery* of Canterbury, or Westbere. The church, exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, and dedicated to St. Martin, is a handsome building, consisting of three aisles, and three chancels, with a well-built square tower, wherein is the belfry. The pillars between the aisles are high, and beautifully proportioned. The stone front is an ancient octagon, and within are several mementos of the ancient family of the Fineux's, their great ancestor, Sir John, having officiated as Lord Chief Justice in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. We also find here monuments for the Milles'. In an old register of this parish is the following singular entry: "John Jarvy's had two woemen children baptised at home, joyned together in the belly, and havinge each the one of their arms lying at one of their own shoulders, and in all other parts well proportioned children; buried August 29." The first curacy of the pious Bishop Ridley was Herne, who continued here for several years. He was collated in 1538 by

Cranmer, with whom he lived in the closest habits of intimacy. It is worthy of remark, that *Te Deum*, in English, was first chaunted in Herne church by the above mentioned divine and martyr.

His grace of Canterbury continues patron of this vicarage, which in the king's books is entered at £20 16 3, and the yearly tenths at £2 1 7½. In 1640 its valuation was only £60. There was a chantry founded in this church in honour of the Virgin Mary, by Thomas Newe Clerk, sometime vicar of Reculver, which was suppressed the 2d of Edward VI. the revenues being £6 5 1.

As most of the fishing hamlets on our coast have, within the last thirty years, assumed the more commanding aspects of watering-places, it is not to be wondered at that Herne Bay should be resorted to by the inhabitants of Canterbury. Two hoys, each of about sixty tons burthen, sail alternately every week to London, with corn, hops, flour, &c. for the markets of the metropolis.

In the channel opposite Herne Bay, is the *Pan Rock*, so named from the quantities of fragments of Roman ware found by the oyster dredgers. Governor Pownal, in a letter in the 5th volume of the 'Archæologia,' conjectures this spot to have been the site of a Roman Pottery, but the suggestion was controverted in the next volume of the same publication, by the late Edward Jacob, Esq. of Faversham, as well as the late George Keate, Esq.

HOTHE,

—otherwise *Hoad Borough*, is the next parish eastward from Herne, having been anciently, as its name implies, accounted a borough only to the adjoining parish of Reculver, to which, as regards its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, it still belongs. The parish of Hothe stands in a desolate country, the soil a stiff deep clay. The road from Sturry, through Rushborne, to Reculver, traverses the western part, on which stands Maypole-street, one side only being in this, and the other in Herne parish. Further up the valley, adjoining a stream, stood the ancient archiepiscopal palace of Ford, with houses contiguous; a dwelling, says Archbishop Parker, in such a soil, and occupying such a corner, he thought no man living would delight to dwell there.

The street or village of Hothe, wherein is the chapel, though equally with Maypole-street, standing on elevated ground, are both very humid, owing to the land-springs, to which the soil is much subject. Southward, this district consists for the most part of woodland. The fair, now kept annually on the 27th of May, was formerly held on Easter Monday. During many centuries a branch of the Knowler's resided here, being possessors of Wainfleets, as well as farms in Maypole and Breadless streets.

THE MANOR OF FORD, otherwise SHELVEFORD, once the patrimony of the Shelving family, had their name attached thereto in the reign of Edward III. It then passed to the Haut's, in whose line it continued till the time of Henry VIII. when Thomas Colepeper, Esq. of Bedgebury, having married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir William Haut, of Bishopsborne, this manor was, by an Act of the 35th of the above reign, exchanged with the archbishop of Canterbury for other premises, since which it has continued vested in the primacy.

FORD PALACE, north of this parish, formed part of the ancient possessions of the see of Canterbury, having been most probably built upon anterior to the Norman conquest, since, from the few vestiges left, it bears evident marks of having been the most ancient palace, with the exception of that of Canterbury, erected for an archiepiscopal abode. Under Henry VIII. Archbishop Moreton, a prelate of sumptuous habits, among other repairs, nearly rebuilt the whole of Ford; where, in 1544, Henry VIII. on his journey to France, dined with Cranmer, and the same night rode on to Dover. At the commencement of Elizabeth's reign, Ford had fallen into a dilapidated condition, wherefore, in 1573, Archbishop Parker petitioned her majesty, though in vain, that he might be permitted to pull it down, for the purpose of enlarging his palace at Bokesborne. In 1627, the primate Abbot being suspended, retired, with the king's consent, to this palace; and his successor, Whitgift, used at times to sojourn here, and enjoyed hunting in the park at Ford. In the civil wars, parliament having seized the archiepiscopal revenues, Ford, in 1658, was demolished, and the materials sold. On the restoration, the site of this mansion and park, &c. were

restored to the see, and accorded to an applicant on a beneficial lease, in which manner it still continues to be held. Some very lofty masses of the ruined pile still remain, with part of an old gateway; the park and vineyards retain those names, though the lands are appropriated to different purposes, and forms of the fish ponds may still be traced. On the site of the old lodge a farm-house now stands, wherein traces of that structure are perceptible.

HOTHE BOROUGH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *Diocese* and *Deanery* of Canterbury. The church, called Hothe chapel, dedicated to the Virgin and Trinity, is a neat structure, comprising one aisle, with a chancel, having a low square wooden turret westward. A few mementos in brass commemorate some of the persons who repose within these walls. The chapel is annexed to Reculver church, in the parsonage of which the tithes and profits are included, being distant about four miles. There is a yearly pension of forty shillings paid annually from the primate's estate at Forde, and the profits of the tithes do not amount to the annual sum of £14.

CHISTLET, in old records called *Chisteley*, is the next parish eastward from Hothe, which, in the charter of the same to St. Augustine's, is called *Sturigao, alias Cistelei*, whence it appears as if the present, and Sturry parish, were then esteemed but as one. This district contains six boroughs, namely, — Hatch, Armsborough, Craft, Blengate, Westbere, and Westbeach. The situation of the parish is unwholesome, in a lonely unfrequented district, except where the high road from Canterbury to Thanet traverses the southern portion, whereon the hamlet of Up-street stands, to the south of which it extends over the marshes to the Stour, next Stourmouth. Northward from Up-street, on an eminence, stands Chistlet, containing the church, court-lodge, and vicarage, on the route to Reculver. Eastward, this parish branches over a level of marshes, called north and south Chistlet levels; between Reculver and the Isle of Thanet, as far as the sea-shore, and north-eastward, beyond the manor of Grays, otherwise Ores, to the old south wall of Reculver castle. Westward, it stretches to the route from Sturry to Herne com-

mon. The uplands abound in hill and dale, the soil varying, which, however, generally speaking, is poor and wet. A fair is annually held at this place on the 29th of May.

THE MANOR OF CHISTLET was conferred by Ethelbert on St. Augustine's monastery, and is entered in Domesday survey. On falling into the king's hands, at the dissolution, he granted the abbot's park, with the lodge, and other premises, to the archbishop of Canterbury, and his successors; and, in his 31st year, the manor and rectory were passed in exchange for other premises, to the primate, and three years after the advowson of Chistlet also; since which they have remained vested in this see.

A court leet and court baron is held for this manor, whereat a constable is chosen three years successively for the lower half hundred of Blengate, and every fourth year at that of Sturry.

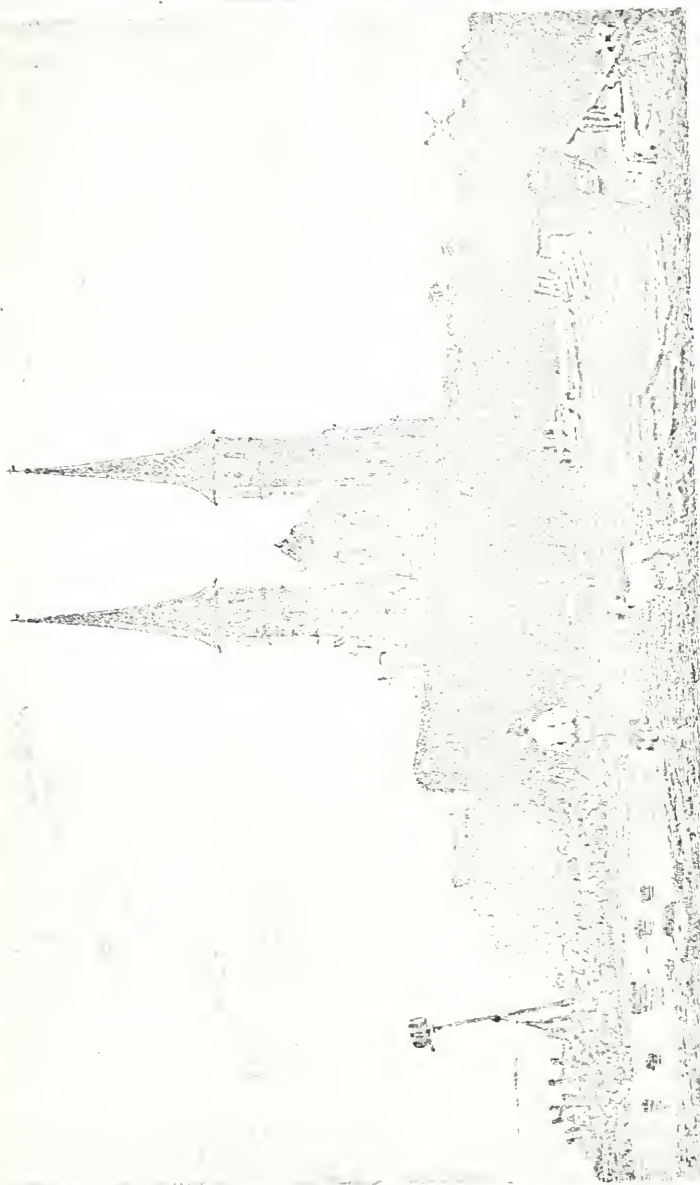
The Demesnes of this Manor and Park of Chistlet have been demised by the primates on beneficial leases, his grace, however, retaining the manor in his own hands. Scarcely any remains are left of the abbot's lodge, except an arched gateway. THE MANOR OF GRAYS, or *Ores*, at the north-eastern boundary of the parish, near Reculver, was, at the dissolution, granted by the name of the manor of *Greys*, otherwise Coppinheath, to Sir Christopher Hales, Master of the Rolls, whose three daughters sold it to Thomas Colepeper, Esq. of Bedgebury. By the latter it was alienated, some time after, to Henry Crispe, Esq. of Quekes, afterwards knighted, in whose line it remained until 1757, when it went by marriage to Capt. John Elliott, afterwards rear admiral, of Copford, in Essex.

In the northern part of this parish is an estate called Highsted, anciently ranked a manor belonging to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, and by them demised on a beneficial lease. This parish is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *Diocese* and *Deanery* of Canterbury or Westbere. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a comely structure, containing three aisles and a chancel, the steeple rising from the centre; whereon, above the roof, is a wooden turret containing the bells. The chancel is spacious and lofty, having lancet windows older than the rest of the fabric. There are several monuments in the different aisles, &c. Chistlet church was formerly appendant

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Druck von J. Neumann

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to the manor and part of the possessions of St. Augustine's abbey, and so continued till the dissolution, when the king granted the manor and rectory of Chistlet to the Archbishop, and subsequently the advowson also, the same still remaining part and parcel of the revenues of the primates of Canterbury.

In the king's books it stands valued at £29 19 9½, the yearly tenths at £2 19 11½. In the reign of Charles II. it was augmented by Sheldon, with £10 per annum; and in 1800 was estimated at £67 19 0¼.

RECVLVER.*

The next parish in succession to Chistlet, in a north-eastern direction, is Reculver, nine miles north-north-east from Canterbury, sixty-five from London, and twelve west from Margate. It was by the Romans called *Regulbium*, and by the Saxons, in the first instance *Raculf*, afterwards *Raculf-cester*, on account of its castle, and *Raculf Minster*, in consequence of the monastery that stood here. From the survey of Domesday it appears to have once ranked a hundred of itself, but has long since been accounted part of the hundred of Blengate, containing the boroughs of Reculver, Brooksgate, Easternmouth, Westernmouth, Chelmington, and Shottenton. The borough of Chelmington is in Great Chart, and that of Shottenton in Selling. The borsholders of these boroughs (says Hasted,) have not appeared in the court for many years, but their names still continue to be called over for form's sake. The manor equally extends into the parish of Barham.

The name of Reculver, according to Archdeacon Batteley, was originally derived from the British language, being a compound of two words, Rhag and Gwylfa, which conjoined signify, the former or first watch tower; this etymology of the

* Having now attained this celebrated spot, in tracing the history of which we have bestowed infinite pains and labour, we beg leave to remark, that, independent of such authorities as Leland, Twine, Somner, Batteley, &c. combined with our own personal researches, we have also to offer our acknowledgments for much valuable information condensed in the *Regulbium* of R. Freeman, as well as several hints, &c. derived from the Note and Sketch Book of Lieutenant Somerville, R.N. kindly forwarded for our use.

name, according well with its situation and use, may be therefore admitted without controversy.*

The earliest, and indeed the only, account history furnishes respecting Reculver by name in the Roman times, is a short notice taken of it in the *Notitia Imperii*, wherein it merely states, that the tribune of the first cohort of the *Vetasii*, was stationed there. This cohort, equally with the station, was under the command of an officer called *Comes littoris Saxonici*, whose employment was to protect the coast against the incursions of the Saxons, those pirates having even then commenced their marauding expeditions. This officer had command over several maritime stations in Kent and Sussex.—The soldiers forming the cohort at Reculver are designated as *Betasii*, in an inscription on an altar discovered in Cumberland. They were a people of Belgic Gaul, in Pliny named *Betasi*, and in Tacitus *Betasii*, or *Bethasii*.

Learned men have not assigned to this record an earlier date than the time of Theodosius, the younger, or the beginning of the fifth century; but a careful survey of the remains of Roman works at Reculver, a comparison between them and those at Richborough on the opposite shore, and more especially the coins of a much earlier date which have from time to time been discovered there, incontestibly prove its existence long before that period.

How happens it then, that a station so considerable, and in so public a situation, should not have acquired a name, or been noticed in any record previous to that time? The question admits of the following solution:—Both this and the station at Richborough were the works of the same period, of equal utility and importance, and known by one general name,—*Rutupiæ*.† The single circumstance of this name being used in the plural number only, in every ancient writer where it occurs, is sufficient to establish the assertion.—In process of time, when it became

* Twine, the Kentish antiquary, speaking of Reculver, observes, “*Regulbium quasi Reculsum, a recello derivandum.*”—Lambard derives the name from the British word *racor*, signifying forward, from its position projecting towards the sea. Baxter from *Regolun*—the point against the waves.

† *Rutupiæ* or *Rutupæ* has no singular number: all the coast of this part of Kent was known to the Romans by the general name of the Rutupian shore; thus Juvenal—“*Rutupino edita fundo ostrea,*” and Lucan—“*Rutupina littora fervent.*”

necessary from a variety of causes, to distinguish one station from another, Reculver acquired the additional name of Regulbium, which in all probability was only provincial, and perhaps unknown to those writers at Rome, who have accidentally mentioned the Rutupian ports in their histories. It is consequently to the accounts of the Rutupian harbour, city, and stations, that we must look for the earliest notices of Reculver; which will carry us back to the first landing of the Romans under Julius Cæsar in Britain.

It is generally imagined that Cæsar landed on the flat beach near Deal; if so he could not have failed to notice the extensive bay, which, occupying the space where the town of Sandwich now stands, extended from Deal to the opposite shore of Thanet. Thence proceeded an estuary or arm of the sea, navigable for the largest vessels in those days, leading to the mouths of the rivers Thames and Medway. In order therefore to secure and guard that passage, military stations would naturally be selected by an experienced general, and the eminences upon which the remains of Reculver and Richborough stand presented themselves, at each extremity of that estuary, being in every other respect adapted for such purposes. Here then most probably entrenched camps were first marked out, which, from the importance of their situation, were afterwards secured in the best Roman manner, by strong and lofty walls. Under what emperor those walls were erected we ascertain nothing from history, and conjecture would be unavailing; we have therefore only to add, that it is likely they were among the first, if not the earliest grand works of the Romans in this island.

That Reculver contained not only a military station, but a large and populous town in Roman times, is to be presumed from the many cisterns, vaults, and foundations of buildings, which have at various times been brought to light by the fall of the cliff; evidently of Roman construction, and situated without the limits of the *castrum*; from the great number and variety of coins,* Roman and British, and the many fragments of urns,

* Of Roman coins discovered at Reculver, Dr. Battely, who seems to have been a very diligent collector, assures us that those of the Consuls have been found, and of almost all the emperors from Julius Cæsar to Honorius; but more particularly the brass coins of Tiberius and Nero, sharp and in appearance as fresh as if from the mint. Among those which have the appearance

pottery, and utensils of silver and brass, which have been discovered in the same situation. Added to which, and more especially from the circumstance of its having been selected by

of silver, more especially of Severus, Caracalla, Julia, Geta, and Heliogabalus, are many formed of brass, silvered over; and others merely plated with tin, as may be discovered from the melting of the surface, when exposed to the flame of a candle; tin melting with a much slighter degree of heat than silver. Mr. Freeman, whom we shall frequently have occasion to quote, says: "I have only to remark, that I have examined several hundreds of coins found at Reculver, but have not been fortunate enough to meet with many of value or rarity. By far the greater number are, as may be expected in such a situation, of the lower empire, and of little value; many of these are extremely small, weighing less than ten grains. Some are, however, occasionally still found of the early emperors, of the largest size and exceedingly well preserved; of this kind I have one which I value, as being finely executed, and presenting a similitude of that most excellent emperor Titus, who deservedly obtained the endearing title of *Delicia humani generis*.—Round the head is the following inscription:

IMP. T. CAES. VESP. AUG. P. M. TR. P. COS. VIII.

On the reverse is a figure inscribed VESTA.

Another well preserved, and finely enamelled by time, of Marcus Antoninus, inscribed

M. ANTONINVS. AVG. GERM. SARMATICVS.

The reverse a female figure with an altar and cornucopia, the inscription imperfect—

. IMP. VIII. COS. III.

A scarce coin of Maxentius, inscribed

IMP. C. MAXENTIVS. P. P. AVG.

The reverse a female figure, beneath a portico, with the following inscription:—

CONSERV. URBIS. . .

The mint mark P. R. S.

Another of the same æra, and perhaps a very rare coin of Severus, adopted Cæsar by Maximinus, round the head, which is well preserved, is the following inscription:—

FL. VAL. SEVERVS. NOB. CAES.

The reverse an indistinct figure with a cornucopia, inscribed

GENIO. POPVLI. ROMANI.

There is a mint mark which I cannot decipher.

A finely preserved middle brass coin of Nero, inscribed

NERO. CLAVD. CÆSAR. AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. P. IMP. II.

The reverse a male figure with a cornucopia standing before an altar burning, inscription—

GENIO. AVGVSTI.

These are among the best in my collection; I have many others of various emperors, and in different states of preservation, one or two silver coins of

Ethelbert, king of Kent, as the spot for a royal residence after its desertion by the Romans.

A variety of provincial towns derive their origin from military stations that formerly existed in their vicinity; during the latter part of the Roman sway in Britain, the country was continually alarmed by invasions and incursions from the Saxons, Scots, and Picts, when it became natural for the inhabitants to resort for safety to the neighbourhood of their martial protectors. The Romans having withdrawn, during the period of anarchy and confusion which followed, the residences of the great men and the castles of the Thanes were surrounded by the habitations of their vassals and dependants; who thus crowding together for the purposes of mutual defence, gave rise to many of our

Severus, and one plated, which I cannot decipher. I have remarked a great number with an armed head, and the inscription *Urbs Romæ* on one side, and *Romulus and Remus* with the wolf on the other; also several of *Probus*, *Carausius*, and *Constantine*; among others a small one deserves particular notice: it has the head and neck of a horse, couped, as the heralds say, on one side, and a tree like the palm on the reverse; this is too well executed to be British, and I suspect it to be Carthaginian.

“As to the other remains found at Reculver, it is observable, this place seldom furnishes any earthenware entire; most of the vessels were broken by the fall of the cliff wherein they lay; as appears by numerous fragments found scattered along the shore. Some of these, on account of the elegance and variety of the figures that adorn them, I preserve. Among them are some pots branched like vine leaves; others like scales; on one are children playing; on another *Cupid* lashing and taming a lion; on others a dog pursuing a hare; charioteers driving cars with four horses; the head of a lion projecting on the side of a vase, through whose perforated jaws water may be poured in drops; this perhaps was the fragment of an ewer, a vessel used in sacred offices. In short on almost all the different kinds of earthenware games are represented. Among the same fragments are some inscribed with letters; one with *CCF*; another *TACI*; a third *PRIMITIVI*, which was the name of a famous potter. There is also a dish almost entire, on the middle of which are the characters *MARSI M*. These letters are all inclosed within an oblong figure, of four sides; which I suppose was the shape of the stamps with which potters used to engrave their names on their vessels.

“As to the ornaments of dress, (says Dr. Battely) I have *fibulæ*, bodkins, *bullæ*; *fibulæ* in particular almost without number; some of which, curiously and artfully made, retain some marks either of the gold varnish with which they were washed, or specks of the colours that were burned in, or bezels, or at least sockets, in which formerly were precious stones.

“The *bullæ* are frequently mentioned by the ancients. *Macrobius* says, that the *bullæ* had two uses, “that it was given to youths of distinction, to be

provincial towns existing to the present day. —We may also with equal certainty date the commencement of several others from the foundations of religious houses, which immediately after the conversion of the pagan Saxons to christianity, began to be erected in every part of the kingdom. Towards the close of the sixth century, Augustin the monk landed in Kent, and by his preaching and example, having quickly converted its monarch to the christian faith, as professed and practised at Rome, the latter, to accommodate the Apostle and his followers, resigned to them his residence at Canterbury, and retired to Reculver, where, having built a palace within the area of the Roman walls, he resided until his death, and was there interred about the year 616. Our Saxon ancestors seem to have adopted Romish christianity with the most ardent and intemperate zeal; for, rushing from one extreme to the other, they employed themselves in erecting religious foundations, and their princes and nobles vied with each other in assuming monastic habits, and conforming to all the absurdities of monkish superstition; a mania, which proved fatal to their power, by depressing their martial energy, and diminishing their numbers from the vow of celibacy.—Soon after the arrival of Augustin, a monastic foundation was established at Reculver; but by whom or when actually instituted is unknown, most probably, however, under the immediate direction and superintendence of Augustin. We first find mention of this in the year 679, when, as appears from a manuscript cartu-

worn at the bosom, in the form of a heart; that viewing it they might think themselves men, if their hearts were rightly disposed." That it was worn by conquerors in their triumphs with such remedies inclosed in it, as they thought most efficacious against envy." Mine are applicable to either use, for they are not only formed in the shape of a heart, but a heart is also imbossed upon them; and being hollow like boxes, they were fit for the reception of amulets."

Several little images of Harpocrates, the Egyptian god of silence, having one hand upon the mouth, have been also found here, they are of brass, about an inch in length.

A description of some fossils and other remains of the antediluvian world, discovered in the cliff near Reculver, by Dr. Gray, of Canterbury, may be found in the 22d vol. of the Philosophical Transactions. These consisted of a stratum of shells embedded in greenish sand; they seemed firm and some of them entire, but crumbled to powder upon being handled. In the lower part of this strata were discovered several portions of the trunk, root and branches of trees. They were about twelve feet from the summit of the cliff.

lary of the archbishop of Canterbury, preserved in the Bodleian library, Lothair, king of Kent, made a grant of lands at Westanea and Sturidge, in the vicinity to the monastery at Reculver. It also experienced the benefaction of Egbert II. who, in the year 747, bestowed upon it the tolls arising from one ship in the town of Fordwich; also of Eadmund King of Kent, A.D. 784, and of Eardulf, in 943, who severally enriched it with benefactions of land.*

This institution, together with its possessions, were annexed to the monastery of Christ church in Canterbury in 949, by a grant of King Edred, in presence of Archbishop Odo, and a long train of nobility. At the period in question, Bishop Tanner supposes the abbots and monks were removed; but it seems to have continued a church of more than ordinary note, and under the government of a dean, until about the middle of the 14th century.

From the circumstance of the removal of the fraternity, together with the termination of the regal dignity in Kent, Reculver seems gradually to have diminished in consequence. Domesday-book describes this manor as appertaining to the archbishopric of Canterbury, but nothing further is recorded in regard to it, with the exception of some parochial disputes of little consequence, until the time of King Henry VIII. when it was shortly described by Leland the antiquary. The decline of the water constituting the estuary, which commenced in the eleventh century, and the consequent falling off of an intercourse with the Thames, might be a principal cause of its desertion; it is also probable that the encroachments of the sea equally commenced about the same period.

All that requires notice in an historical point of view respecting the account of Reculver given by Leland is, that in his time it was "sore decayed," and distant about half a mile from the sea, which last remark tends to prove how much has been washed away in the space of 300 years.

* The Saxon chronicle ascribes the foundation of the monastery at Reculver to Bassa, one of the nobles of Egbert I. king of Kent, in the year 669. The Latin charters of benefactions above related, may be found in the *Bibliotheca Topographica*; however, the well known fact that such evidences were frequently forged by the monks to retain their possessions, renders their authenticity very doubtful.

At a more recent period this ancient fortress and metropolis, can be considered only in the light of a small and very obscure village, inhabited by farmers and their dependants, and a few individuals of the hardy race of smugglers, together with fishermen, who are to be found more or less on every maritime station.

The sea, which has for ages been making slow and gradual advances, and long since entirely overwhelmed the area whereon it is supposed the ancient town of Reculver stood, has now attained within a few paces of the church, which, unless removed, will not, in all probability, withstand the assaults of another winter.* Within the memory of many persons now living, a farm-house, with its appurtenances, were situated between the church and the sea, as well as the remains of a chapel, converted into a dwelling-house; whence, it appears, the depredations of the waves have been very considerable of late years; indeed, much more so, if Leland's account may be depended upon, than at any distant period. In the year 1780, when a survey of Reculver was published in the *Bibliotheca Topographica*, by the late Mr. Boys, of Sandwich, the north wall of the Roman *castrum*, which was distant about eighty yards from the church, had lately been overthrown by the fall of the cliff; and the angle of the tower towards the north, as appeared from a plan, was distant about fifty yards from the border of the precipice.† In the year 1865, when first examined by Mr. Freeman, the church-yard was entire, surrounded by its

*It has (says Mr. Freeman) been for some time past in agitation, and is now, I am informed, determined upon, to take down the church, for the sake of its materials, without delay. How much better would the determination have been, when it was practicable, at no great expense, to have employed some well directed means for its preservation; unfortunately, what has been done with this intention, has only accelerated the downfall of this devoted building. Many years ago a large quantity of sand stone was brought and thrown without order or method upon the beach; this very injudicious attempt only occasioned a more violent surf than would otherwise have taken place, and the overthrow of the cliff has in consequence been more considerable since that time.

† The following constituted part of a letter from Win. Boys, Esq. of Sandwich, F.S.A., to John Duncombe, M.A., vicar of Herne, under date 1783.
“The remaining walls of Reculver castle skirt a hill of pit-sand, which is

walls, between which and the cliff was a highway broad enough to admit carriages. Since that period, however, some remarkable high tides*, and violent gales having happened, so much of cliff has been overthrown, that at the present moment, (June 1809, adds my authority,) the distance from the north angle of the tower, to the edge of the cliff, is reduced to five yards only.

higher in every part than the ground without the walls. The earth has fallen, perhaps has been washed away from the base of the hill, and the foundation of the wall is thereby exposed to view in many places, which corresponds exactly with that of Richborough, being laid on small smooth pebbles, in the natural soil. The facing of the wall, both withinside and without, as far as I can examine, is destroyed, except at the east end of the north wall, where it is perfect for a few yards in length, but not to a sufficient height from the base, to comprehend a row of tiles, none of which are to be seen entire in the wall, though numberless fragments lie on the ground, which most probably were originally worked upon the facing of the wall, in rows, as at Richborough, where the first row of tiles appears about five feet from the foundation. Many pieces of tile are introduced in the most irregular manner, into the masonry of the church, especially under the windows on the north side. The wall is no-where more than ten feet high, and it is observable that it never rises above the level of the ground within the castle. It must have been originally higher, and the upper parts have been thrown down, seemingly on purpose to bring the remains to their present level. But then, what is become of the fragments? At Richborough the fallen masses have withstood every effort of those who have been intrusted for ages to remove or destroy them, nor has the weather operated with much effect upon their texture. On the other hand, the fragments that fall into the sea from the north wall of Reculver castle, by their alternate exposure every day to air and moisture, and by the action of the waves, are soon decomposed, and the detached materials spread to a great distance over the surface of the shore. May we not infer from hence, that the sea has heretofore washed the foot of Reculver hill, on the east, west, and south sides also, and that the fragments there have been dispersed by the same operations as have since taken place on the north side? And might not this encroachment of the sea, by alarming the monks who occupied the area of the castle, give rise to the embankments which shut out the sea from the marshes, at the back of the castle? Upon measuring the last fragment that fell, it was found between eight and nine feet in thickness; so that, with its two facings, the wall must have been originally about eleven feet through, as at Richborough."

* It may be necessary to inform a few of my readers, that the tides which take place at the full and change of the moon, rise to a greater height than at other times; these tides, when accompanied by a strong north wind, have been the principal means of undermining and washing away the spot whereon the ancient town of Reculver stood. The eminence on which the church and *castrum* stand, being a sand hill, offers no resistance to the waves.

Having thus touched upon the general historical facts appertaining to Reculver, we shall next, as referring to its most ancient history, give some account of the *Roman Castrum* founded here, in the course of which details we beg to offer our acknowledgments to Mr. R. Freeman, for a most valuable stock of information gleaned from his *Regulbium*.

The Roman *castrum*, as being the earliest erection, demands particular notice. It stands on a gentle eminence, or sand hill, thirty-five feet from the level of the sea, and in its original state occupied a space of ground equal to eight acres, one rood, and one pole; the area within the wall measuring seven acres, two roods, and twenty-six poles. Its form was an oblong square, the greatest length being from north to south, and the four sides did not exactly, though very nearly, face the cardinal points, the angles being rounded. The interior of the area of the *castrum* has evidently been raised, owing to buildings and other causes, by the inhabitants at a distant period; while, on the outside, the greatest height of the remains is ten feet. What constituted the original height of the wall cannot be determined, not even when compared with the *castrum* at Richborough, which is no-where perfect, though in some parts nearly thirty feet high. On the outside, southward, the foundation of the wall lies exposed by the removal of the earth in many places, where it seems to have been amalgamated of round pebbles, smaller than those used in the superstructure. The materials composing the remainder of the wall are invariably round flint pebbles, such as are found upon the beach, cemented firmly with coarse mortar, no courses, or foundations of brickwork, being apparent, as at Richborough; though, from the number of Roman bricks worked into the church, and lying in all directions, there is little doubt but that originally it was strengthened by such fillets or bands at regular intervals as may be remarked in that building*, nor are there any portions remaining of the stone-work where-with it was faced. The thickness of the fragments scattered over the beach is about nine feet, whence some opinion may be inferred of the original thickness of the wall, when complete with

* A very singular account of this peculiarity, observable in Roman masonry, may be found in the learned and elaborate work of Mr. King, entitled *Munimenta Antiqua*.

both its facings, which could not have measured less than eleven or twelve feet, such being the thickness of Richborough *castrum*.

In the present state of the wall, none of the original gates or entrances are distinguishable; in short, nothing remains at Reculver of the foundations of the *prætorium* or *sacellum* within the camp, though they are so perfect at Richborough: this may be accounted for by supposing, according to the opinion of Mr. King, in his *Munimenta Antiqua*, that the church occupies their situation; which opinion its position tends in a great measure to confirm, being that usually assigned to those edifices.*

The most casual observer cannot fail to notice the astonishing firmness of this rough masonry; immense portions, weighing individually many tons, lie upon the beach, defying the utmost power of waves and weather to detach the rude materials of which they are formed, from their adhesion to each other. "A very remarkable instance of this firmness of cohesion," says Mr. Freeman, "presents itself at this moment: a portion of the east wall next the sea, being deprived of its foundation to the extent of several feet, hangs in that state over the head of the astonished spectator; the mass of masonry thus suspended being at least nine feet thick, and four feet in height, not weighing less than eight tons. I am not aware that modern chemistry, so happily applied to explain various phenomena of natural philosophy, has thrown any light upon this property of Roman masonry observed in Britain. Was there any thing peculiar in the mode of preparing their cement, or of proportioning its ingredients, which could give it this firmness of cohesion; or is it merely an effect of some gradual process, going on imperceptibly during the lapse of ages? It is a curious question, and deserving the attention of our chemical philosophers."

There can be little doubt but whole legions, or armies, were employed in raising these magnificent walls, as they were in the formation of their military roads. In such case it is easy to

* For an account of the situation of the *Decuman* and *Prætorian* gates of a Roman *castrum*, see *Munim. Ant.* vol. ii. p. 13. For that of the *Prætorium* and *Sacellum*, see the same vol. p. 19. There the inquisitive reader may also find every circumstance connected with a great Roman station, laid down in the most methodical and satisfactory manner.

imagine a regular division and appropriation of labour. The masons by trade were employed in laying the courses, or foundations of brick-work, and raising upon them the two faces of hewn stone; others were appointed to dispose in some order the large flint pebbles, or boulders, while the more inexperienced were set to complete the work, by spreading the rubbish, and pouring in the liquid mortar, so as to connect the whole. By this regular mode of proceeding, an entire legion being employed, the walls of Richborough, immense as they are, might have been raised in no very considerable length of time.

Mr. Boys, when describing Reculver, in the 'Bibliotheca Topographica,' is at a loss to account for the destruction of the materials that formed the wall; which, at Richborough, though thrown down, remain in huge masses upon the spot where they have been precipitated; and is compelled to have recourse to an explanation which does not satisfactorily account for the circumstance, namely—that they have been dissolved from their connection with each other, by their exposure to air and moisture, and afterwards swept away in consequence of the action of the waves. A more likely conjecture is, that Reculver having been a large and populous town, soon after its desertion by the Romans, the inhabitants at different times took down and removed portions of the wall, and applied the materials to buildings of more utility and convenience to themselves. This they might have been able to effect at that period, though impossible now, the cement not having attained that durability it seems to acquire from time alone. It must be recollected that a royal palace, a monastery, and a parish church, have severally been built within the area of this wall; whereas there remains no proof that there ever existed a town or buildings of any kind in the neighbourhood of Richborough.

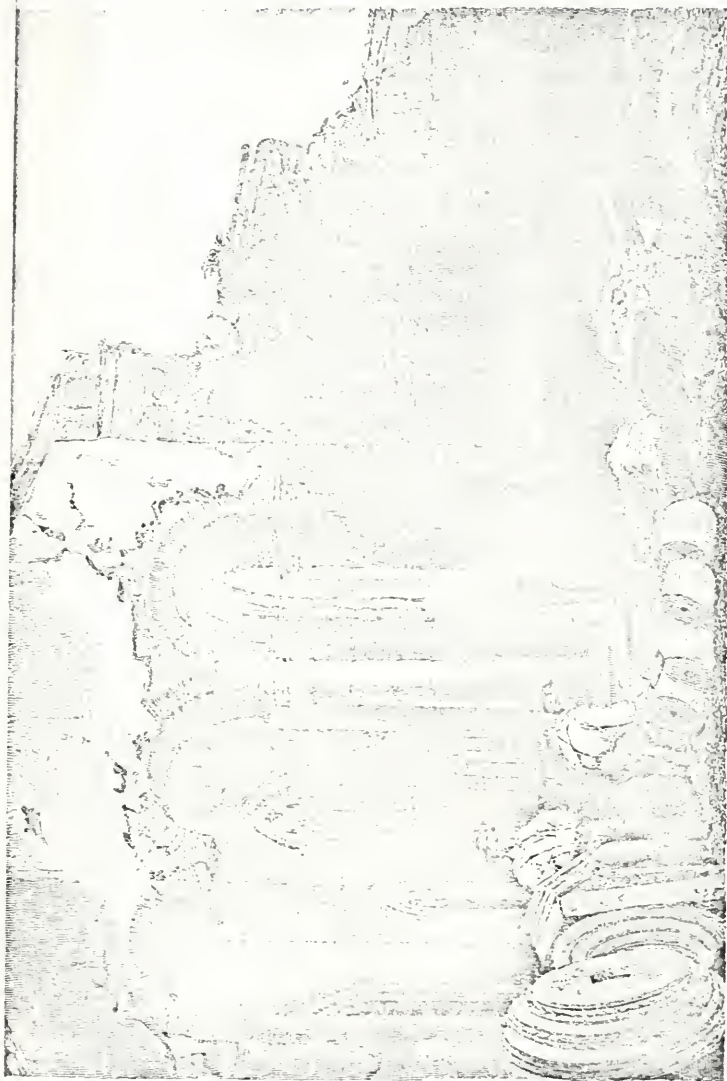
The southern wall is exuberantly clustered with ivy, serving as a shelter to a small thicket of trees, among which are the fig, or *figus curica*; the *sambucus ebulus*, or dwarf elder, also abounds here, greatly contributing to the picturesque effect of Reculver church.

The tradition of Ethelbert having built for himself a palace at Reculver, does not seem strongly confirmed, either from historical or traditional evidence, but that he resided here is probable; and it is further said there were formerly at this place, the

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Engraved by H. Adlard

Drawn by T. Baynes



remains of no less than seven distinct ecclesiastical establishments, whereof no traces whatsoever are now to be discovered. We heard an improbable story upon the spot of the palace of Ethelbert having existed at a place called Corbrook farm, but on repairing thither, an ancient gateway, by no means older than the days of Henry VII. or VIII. was to be found, formed of brick, and not distinguishable from the same material produced at the present time.

However we might be disappointed in not ascertaining any thing for a certainty in regard to Ethelbert's palace, we nevertheless find abundant remains of a fortified position of enormous strength, and a venerable inhabitant directed us to large masses of the original wall of the castle, scattered over the sea beach, also pointing out the extent of the encroachments made by the sea during a residence at Reculver of nearly half a century, which have indeed been very considerable. It is asserted this fortress was originally nine miles distant from the ocean, whereas some weather-beaten mariners assured us such account was by no means probable. On observing the straight line of the sand-bank, distinguishable by the buoys, that line forms the boundary of the channel, and it is very probable there also existed the boundary of the ocean, when this ancient fortress was erected; so that the distance would then have been about three miles. The outer wall of the castle was some twelve feet in thickness, and it is distinctly verified that it enclosed an extent of nine acres. Its form was a rectangular quadrangle, and the church certainly stood in the centre. In traversing the walls we found abundance of fig-trees, covered with fine healthy fruit, a vast deal of which frequently attains to a state of perfect ripeness. There are many monuments in the church-yard, and vast quantities of human bones have been dug up, or washed away by the encroaching waves, some of which were of very enormous dimensions; bones have also been found in the vicinity, as well as in the castle, and in both Roman and Saxon coins in abundance, as will appear ere we close this subject. A medal exists bearing the impress of the sister towers, exactly similar to the small cake at the present time distributed on certain days in the church of Biddenden, being a token of pious remembrance, sisterly affection, and of a liberal bequest to that church. The legend of the twin sisters is not distinctly transmitted in all its particulars, but

the sister towers, and the Biddenden cakes, are undeniable monuments of their former existence and piety, as well as affectionate attachment.*

* As most historians, speaking of the church of Reculver, annex the designation of the *Two Sisters*, without giving the traditional tale as handed down which conferred such name upon this edifice, we conceive the subjoined record will not prove deficient either in interest or curiosity.

Considering (says a modern author) the zeal for antiquities which has so many years prevailed among us, it is somewhat singular that so slight mention should have been made of this extraordinary building, of which little more hath been said than that "*the church was formerly considerable, having still two goodly spiring steeples.*"

Where we find a prevailing tradition in itself consistent, and connected with some substantial relic of antiquity; such tradition, it is generally conceived, has truth for its foundation; and, although time may have spread the dark veil of obscurity over the history of the *Two Sisters*, a development of the story is nevertheless here attempted.

Many years back an English gentleman, having resided some time in the University of Louvain, discovered, in one of the libraries of that seat of learning, an ancient manuscript volume, written by a Dominican friar of Canterbury, who had quitted England about the time of the Reformation, and, ending his days in the above city, bequeathed his collection to the college there. In the manuscript alluded to was a history of the church at Reculver, and of the two sisters.

The ingenious Mr. Battely, in his addition to Somner, has given a succession of the Abbots of Saint Augustin, from the year 598 down to the Reformation, extracted chiefly from Thorn, who was himself a monk of that foundation. But, Thorn's Chronicle reaching no lower than 1419, the names of the abbots from that period were collected, as Mr. Battely informs us, from a manuscript relating to the monastery, and are inserted without dates. We do not find the name of John de St. Clair in the list; but, about the time alluded to by the Louvain Manuscript, mention is made of John the Abbot, without the addition of his family name; and so doubtful is it who this John was, that some have supposed him to be John Dunstan, or Dunster, Prior of Bath; who, Mr. Battely adds, died the greatest part of a century before, that is, in 1412 (see p. 376). John de Saint Clair is therefore presumed to have been abbot of the monastery of St. Augustine, and Geoffry de Saint Clair his brother. Saint Clair had his baronial residence on the banks of the Medway, and was joined in marriage to Margaret de Boys, a lady of elevated birth and rare endowments, but whose religious turn of mind induced her to prefer a life of retirement, uniformly employed in acts of religion and benevolence, coupled with the most assiduous attention to the education of her twin daughters, Frances and Isabel. Happy in congeniality of temper and disposition, Saint Clair and his lady sedulously watched over the progress of their offspring; wherefore it seemed as if Nature, in forming, had designed them for that extraordinary union which was to distinguish their future lives. This

In the church of the two sisters, the floor remains nearly entire; of a plaster or cement composition, almost impenetrable by the pickaxe, presenting a beautiful smooth surface, about four inches in thickness, and covering the whole extent of the surface with one solid coating. The massive walls are of plaster, considerably harder than free-stone, comingled with flints, small

fair prospect of felicity in future, and actual enjoyment, was soon fated to be destroyed, as the Lady Margaret was seized with a sudden distemper, which speedily closed her career of piety, thus rendering desolate a family where happiness seemed to have established her permanent abode. The grief of Saint Clair required all the aid of resignation and philosophy to support him under the severe shock; and, notwithstanding those efforts, worn by a silent sorrow, his health gradually declined, and he expired within one year after the loss of his lady. On that mournful occasion, the only source of consolation for the suffering sisters was in the friendly attentions of their uncle, the abbot of St. Augustine's monastery, their father's younger brother, though the difference of one year only had existed between them. St. Clair, on his death-bed, had recommended his daughters to the protection of the abbot, having bequeathed a very large inheritance to his progeny. The natural disposition of Frances, and the example of a mother whose memory she revered, led her to prefer a life of religious retirement; and a convent of Benedictine Nuns near Faversham, having lost its abbess, she was chosen to preside over that sisterhood, partly through the interest, as well as with the concurrence of her uncle the abbot. To pursue our narrative through all its particulars, would extend this note beyond our limits; it is, however, necessary to state, that Isabel was with infinite difficulty persuaded to relinquish her purpose of equally taking the veil, and becoming a nun in her sister's convent. The original manuscript is then intermixed with affairs of state, which terminate in Isabel's being sought in marriage by a knight of a noble house, whose destiny led him to the sanguinary field of Bosworth with his monarch Richard the Third, on which fatal occasion he fought and fell. The betrothment of Isabel to this knight had been prompted by no feigned attachment; so that, when the faithful page had disclosed the fatal intelligence, Isabel was plunged into the deepest affliction, nor could she longer be persuaded to relinquish the idea of retiring from the world, when she sought, in the bosom of sisterly affection, some palliative for her sorrows, and in religion that peace which an association with the world cannot procure.

The Louvain document then proceeds to relate, that the sisters continued fourteen years in their retreat of peace, during which term Frances was visited by a painful and lingering illness, who, under her sufferings, had vowed that, in the event of recovery, she would visit the shrine of the Blessed Virgin at a little port called Bradstow (Broadstairs) in the isle of Thanet, and there offer up a costly present in acknowledgment of the virgin's intercession in her behalf. The feast of the *invention of the holy cross*, to be celebrated on the third of May, was fixed on for the fulfilment of that vow; and, on the occasion

stones, and pebbles. The towers are square and broad, but not lofty, perfectly similar in form, except that in the southern there is a circular staircase leading to the balconies, but none in that of the north. These towers are connected by a narrow passage, and bells appear to have been hung in each. At the eastern end of the church, between these turrets, there is a small round

in question, Isabel obtained permission to accompany her sister, when they proceeded on board a vessel, which, at stated periods, sailed with passengers from Faversham to various parts of the coast. They embarked in the evening, but had not been at sea above two hours, ere a violent storm arose, so that the mariners, being unable to direct the vessel's course, as the only means left of rescuing themselves and passengers, resolved to run on shore at a place called Reculver; but night advancing, a thick fog prevented their ascertaining the precise spot they had attained. Thus situated, a sudden swell of the sea impetuously forced the bark from its direction, and the vessel struck on a sand-bank called the Horse, a short distance from Reculver. The boat was quickly hove out, and every one eagerly rushed towards it; the captain dragging forth the abbess from the cabin, who succeeded in forcing her into the boat, which was suddenly wafted from the vessel, being rowed towards the shore, those it contained seeing the probability of going to the bottom had a single additional individual entered the bark. Such was the forlorn state of the remaining passengers, whose only hope of relief was in the event of the boat reaching the shore in safety.

Four hours of dreadful suspense and suffering were endured before any vessel durst venture from land to their assistance; at which time the tide having ebbed, and day beginning to dawn, a large boat put out. All the passengers were found in different parts of the vessel; Isabel had continued in the cabin, one side of which was washed away, the space being half filled with water. She was therefore almost exhausted by terror, extreme cold, and the severe lacerations received. She was conveyed to the boat scarcely sensible: yet life seemed to rekindle on learning that her sister had been preserved. The powers of nature, however, being exhausted, Isabel only lingered till the evening of the following day, and died faintly expressing resignation to her fate, accompanied by words of comfort to her sister.

Time and reflection calmed the bitter pangs of the abbess, who did not fail to transmit, through her confessor, the offering intended for the Virgin at Broadstairs, accompanied by a donation of twelve masses to be celebrated for the repose of Isabel's soul.—Soon after which, in order to perpetuate the memory of her sister, as well as direct mariners to avoid the calamity she had experienced, the abbess caused the two towers of the ancient church of Reculver to be repaired, having fallen into a state of decay; which two spiral elevations she directed should be called the Sisters. Those objects still retain the name, being also a sea-mark of long acknowledged utility to mariners.

This abbess further ordained, that there should be celebrated one solemn

window, and two others under, below which there yet remains a wooden door, enclosed by some broad arches of sand-stone, whereon indistinct traces of highly ornamental workmanship are discoverable. The side pillars are decayed, but the capitals of hard red granite remain entire, decorated by plain foliage; quatrefoil ornaments in some places continue perfect, and shields, with the heads of what may have been lions, or perhaps wolves. The inner arch of this doorway is void of all decoration, except a double zigzag, or lozenge, ornament. The arches of the windows, passages, and doors, are very lightly pointed in the Norman style; a few of the windows have also the trefoil form, and some are rounded in the Saxon style. There was once a large window at the west end; and along the side aisles, and small chancels on either side, were probably placed the chairs of the confessors.

The remains of King Ethelbert are conjectured to have been here interred, and on the workmen being employed in separating some parts of the walls by blasting with gunpowder, to forward the erection of the new church, they were ordered to dig below an arch, inside the northern wall, supposed to lead to the vault which contained Ethelbert's remains; when, after proceeding in their toil for a considerable time, they discovered something like a stone coffin long in the ground; but, leaving the work for a short space, on their return they found the wall had given way, and from some unknown recess had fallen antique stone carved figures of the twelve apostles, and a lion, richly ornamented with thin plates of gold. We were not able to ascertain which of the dignitaries of the church possessed those precious relics; their existence, however, is beyond all doubt, if the uniform and positive assertions of the inhabitants may be credited. Since the above attempt, no further research has been made. Perhaps we may presume, that the Roman bricks found here of a deep red die, excessively hard, interspersed irregularly throughout the

mass, on the first day of every month (the wreck having happened on the first of May), and that a perpetual litany should be sung for the eternal peace of the departed Isabel. The latter sister survived the deceased eleven years, and died towards the close of 1512.

Her remains, pursuant to her own desire, were deposited beside those of Isabel, with all the solemnity due to her high rank, and the office she had filled. Near the spot a monument represented the two sisters kneeling before the crucifix, with a plate beneath recording their unshaken friendship, &c.

walls; with the abundance of Roman coins discovered, as well as the plaster or Roman-cement flooring, of perfect workmanship; indicate a building of some description, having a Roman original, of which this church was only a re-edification. In the gable, between the two towers (for there remains a pointed gable), is a stone inscription as follows: "These towers, the remains of the venerable church of Reculver, were purchased of the parish by the corporation of Trinity House of Deptford, Stroud, in the year 1810; and groins laid down at their expence to protect the cliff on which the church had stood. When the spires were afterwards blown down, the present substitutes were erected (*these appear to be of darkly painted wood*), to render the towers sufficiently conspicuous to be useful to navigation. Captain Joseph Cotton, deputy master, in the year 1819." The new parish church of Reculver stands on a rising ground, not far distant from the castle, and was built in 1811 with materials from the church of the Two Sisters; but a workman informed us, that being employed to separate fragments of the old castle wall, the task was entirely beyond his ability. On visiting the new church, we found some old monumental inscriptions, and three very ancient carvings in stone, one in particular, representing three human figures, rudely portrayed, the principal form so represented being in the act of lighting a torch, held by the central figure. Equally removed from the old church, we found the following inscription, now nearly illegible:—

"Here as Historiographers have saide,
 St. Ethelbert of Kent whilome king was laid;
 Whom St. Augustine with the gospel entertained,
 And in this land has ever since remained.
 Who, though by cruel Pagans he was slain,
 The crown of Martyrdom he did obtain.

Who died February 24th, in the year 616."

The Sister Towers, in some instances, present the same style of architecture as is in parts of Canterbury cathedral; and, if here we contemplate the Saxon arch verging towards the pointed form, but not rising to acuteness, the narrow (not lancet-shaped) windows, terminating semicircularly, obtusely, or in the trefoil form, we are certainly authorized in the assertion that these towers were built at an æra coincident with that in which some

parts of the metropolitical church were erected, and at the period when the Saxon arch was beginning to generate the pointed ; for these forms and the intersecting arcades are here seen together, as of a contemporary construction. If the Saxon monarch, Ethelbert, sought a place of residence, and here found an enclosed area strongly fortified, it may seem probable that his palace arose within its walls ; and, in the long lapse of succeeding ages, the light architecture of the royal structure has vanished, while the massive Roman foundation still remains ; for, in proportion as the burying ground was extended, the vestiges of the palace would necessarily disappear. However, the chapel of the noble and saintly sisters has been spared, and appropriated to useful purposes. The more we dwell upon this theme, so, in proportion, are we led to believe that the chapel might have been erected at a period coeval with the cathedral. The form of the gable roofs of one and of the other are the same. It may be presumed the builders of castles would draw the first line of its quadrangular foundation parallel with the adjacent coast ; and that, although it might be an established principle to build churches due east and west, yet, as the castle stood nearly in that direction, it might not be conceived necessary to work by a stricter rule ; in fact, we find it diverge from that position as the castle did, at least one degree. On visiting the new church of Reculver, we were mortified on perceiving that the three precious relics taken away from the old building were placed too high upon the wall to admit of critical examination ; being, moreover, thickly plastered over with white-wash. They certainly bear the appearance of Roman vestiges, one not being dissimilar to a head of Medusa, while the three figures seem to be in the act of performing some rite appertaining to the national superstition. The neighbouring farm-house has, in all probability, at some remote period, served as the abode of a dignitary of the church ; but we cannot believe that the Saxon king would have constituted any place his residence which was not strongly fortified, particularly on this coast, which, at the period in question, abounded in trouble and danger.

To return to the church, which appears to have been built at various periods ; whereas, an attentive comparison of its architecture with other buildings will lead to a different conclusion. In every part of this structure there is a mixture of the style usually called Saxon, known by its round arches, square or round

pillars, zigzag mouldings, and plain walls without buttresses ; with that introduced by the Normans, and called by their name, whose characteristics are, pointed arches, slender and clustered pillars, windows highly ornamented with mullions or tracery work, and a profusion of strong buttresses. Thus we remark that the towers of Reculver church are plain without angular buttresses ; the western doorway has a pointed or Norman arch, with Saxon mouldings ; the north entrance, a pure Saxon circular arch, with appropriate ornaments ; the arches in the nave or body of the church are pointed, with square pillars ; the passage from the nave into the chancel is beneath three circular arches, supported by round pillars ; and some of the windows are ornamented in the Norman manner, while others are pure Saxon. This mixture of the two several styles of building took place at the period of the Norman conquest, and continued to prevail about a century afterwards. From this mode of examination we derive our opinion, that no part of the church at Reculver can claim higher antiquity than the time of the conquest, that it was the work of one period, and erected within a century of that event which happened in the year 1066. If this conjecture be just, every writer who has spoken concerning it, from Leland to the present time, has been guilty of an error, perhaps derived from him, in asserting that it belonged to the monastery, which as I have stated was dissolved in or about the year 949.

It may not be improper here to notice two several traditionary tales concerning this church, both of which are recorded in a short account of Reculver, written by the Rev. F. Green, one of the vicars, some time between the years 1695 and 1716. "Whether the church now standing was the ancient parish church, seems to me doubtful ; Reculver being once the seat of a king, was so populous that it seems to me improbable that the present church could contain the people, and the ancient tradition of the place is, that the parish church stood about a mile into the sea, upon a place called by the inhabitants 'The Black Rock,' which shews itself at low water. The present church seems to me to have been built for the use of the religious within the walls." Unfortunately for this tradition, in an ordination between the vicar and parishioners so long back as the year 1296, mention is made of an oblation trunk, which stood near the large

stone cross between the nave and chancel, which cross remained there in the 16th century, and is noticed at large by Leland. In the ordination of the vicarage also in the year 1310, the rectory house is said to have stood where it now does, *in quadam area*, in a certain area, which area was then charged with principal tythes, as at present. The other tradition is noticed by Mr. Green as follows: "The church of Reculver is lofty and well built, it has two steeples in front, in one of which hang four bells; these steeples were built, if we may believe the tradition of the place, by two sisters." There used formerly to be seen upon the spire of one of the Sister Towers, a representation of Christ's crucifixion, at which period the Stour was so wide as to admit large trading vessels, so that the seamen, as they passed Reculver, lowered their colours in token of obeisance. At the time above referred to, this passage from Reculver to Richborough was properly denominated a channel, so that vessels preferred sailing in that direction to performing the circuit of the North Foreland.

The appearance of Reculver church at a distance, is in the highest degree imposing and picturesque; from whatsoever point of view contemplated, whether land or sea, near or distant, it produces a most beautiful object of vision, and as such has been long and deservedly admired. This is in a great measure owing to the peculiarity of its structure, elegant twin spires, and elevated situation upon the verge of the sea. A close approach and examination produces some disappointment, from its want of regularity and present state of dilapidation; in fact it must be confessed that no part, with the exception of the west front, could ever, even in its most perfect state, have been produced as a good specimen of ancient architecture.

The dimensions of the several parts of Reculver are as follow:

| | | | | | feet. |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Length of the Nave | - | - | - | - | 67 |
| Breadth of ditto | - | - | - | - | 24 |
| Height of ditto | - | - | - | - | 31 |
| Length of the Chancel | - | - | - | - | 46 |
| Breadth of ditto | - | - | - | - | 23 |
| Length of the Side Aisles | - | - | - | - | 67 |
| Breadth of ditto | - | - | - | - | 11 |

| | feet. |
|---|----------|
| Height of the Side Aisles - - - | 21 |
| Height of the Arches which support the Nave | 20 |
| Girth of the square Pillars - - - | 12 |
| Breadth of the same in front - - - | 4 |
| Girth of the round Pillars - - - | 7 |
| Square of the Towers within - - - | 12 |
| Height of the Towers - - - | 63 |
| Total height of the Spires - - - | 106 |
| Breadth of the West front - - - | 64 |
| Total length from East to West - - | 120 |
| Ancient Porch - - - | 15 by 11 |

The west front contained the principal entrance, which was highly ornamented with Saxon mouldings, executed, as far as can be perceived, in a good style of workmanship; but the materials, Caen stone, have suffered so much from exposure to the weather, that a very slight opinion can be formed of its original effect. This doorway is flanked on each side by a square tower, surmounted by a spire of timber covered with lead; the angles of the towers are formed of hewn stone, but the remaining parts filled up with rugged stones, flints, and portions of Roman bricks, laid without any attempt at regularity; this was of little consequence originally, the whole being covered, as most of our ancient churches were, with a coat of plaster. The roofs both of the nave and side aisles are flat and covered with lead; over the west doorway, between the towers, the wall is finished with a cone, like the gable end of a building, giving it something the appearance of a pediment; which rises above the flat roof, and is pierced by a circular window or opening; probably, in its original state, the roof was pointed, to correspond with the cone. This peculiarity of structure in the west front, unlike any other church we have seen, gives the whole an air of simple grandeur, and, in its perfect state, must have produced a fine effect. No other part of the exterior of the church demands particular attention.

The interior consists of a nave, two side aisles, and a chancel, but no transept or cross aisle; viewed from the western entrance, or the stone gallery which connects the two towers, being elevated about twenty-five feet from the floor, its appearance is by

no means void of interest, though it cannot boast much architectural embellishment; the square pillars four on each side, have a massy effect, being relieved by the arches which are light and pointed. The entrance to the chancel is beneath three arches supported by pillars of pure Saxon workmanship, being however, more slender for their height than is common, while their capitals present a singular construction. At each extremity of the side aisles was originally a chapel or chantry, wherein for many years previous to the Reformation a priest was employed at a regular salary. These chapels, from what cause does not appear, have been closed up; that on the south side probably contains the sepulchre of King Ethelbert; for here, Weever informs us, he saw a monument of antique form, mounted with two spires, in which, as tradition says, the royal corpse was deposited. This monument, if it exists at all, will be found in the chapel now closed in on every side.

In Leland's time the church retained some portion of its original magnificence. Speaking of the chancel, which he calls the choir, he says, that at the entrance of it was one of the fairest and most stately crosses he had ever seen. It was nine feet in height, and stood like a fair column; the basis was a large unwrought stone; the second stone was round, and had the images of Christ, and some of his apostles, curiously wrought, with labels proceeding from their mouths, painted in large Roman letters; the next stone contained the passion of our Saviour; the next above, the twelve apostles; the fifth had our Saviour fixed to the cross, with a sustentaculum under his feet; and the uppermost stone was in form of a cross. He describes, also, as being in the church, a very ancient book of the gospels in large Roman letters, and, in the boards thereof, a crystal stone inscribed *CLAUDIA ATEPICCUS*, (probably a Roman seal found here.) On the north side of the church was the figure of a bishop painted under an arch. Leland adds, that in digging about the churchyard, were found old buckles of girdles and rings.

When Philipot made his survey, he describes the church as "full of solitude, and languishing into decay."

The following are the principal monuments and inscriptions.*

* We are particular in giving the account of the monumental effigies in Reculver church, as it is more than probable the lapse of a year or so may consign the whole to eternal oblivion.

On a flat stone, near the altar rails in the chancel, are brasses representing, on one side, the figure of a man in armour, with his feet resting upon a greyhound; on the other, a lady in a loose habit, with a head dress of enormous size and peculiar fashion. Beneath them are effigies of their numerous family, viz. eight sons, and seven daughters; from the figure of the lady proceeds a label with the following inscription, *fiat misericordia tua d'ne super nos*; a similar label proceeding from the male figure has been destroyed; over the latter are three boars' heads couped at the neck; over the former, three rams' heads couped in like manner; with this inscription:

"*Hic jacet Johannes Sandeway armiger; et Johanna uxor ejus; quorum animabus propitiatur deus; Amen.*"

Two escutcheons near the foot of the stone are lost.

Against the south wall of the chancel, within the railing that encloses the communion table, is the handsome monument of Sir Cavalliero Maycote, and family; the plaster figures of himself, his lady, and nine children, in kneeling attitudes, are well executed. Arms over the monument: quarterly, 1st and 4th, *ermine*, in a canton *argent*, a stag seiant *gules*; 2d and 3d, parted per pale, *sable* and *ermine* a chevron engrailed *gules*. Beneath on the pedestal of the reading table are the same arms impaling, *gules*, three crescents *argent*, for Maycote.

The inscription as follows:

"Here under waite for a joyful resurrection, the bodyes of dame Marie, and her husband Sir Cavalliero Maycote, knight, who lived together in great contentment from St. Andrew's day, anno 1586, full twenty years; in which time they had eight sonnes and one daughter, namelye, John, Thomas, George, Richarde, Thomas, William, Harbert, George, and Elizabeth; wharof five sonnes dyed before them. She was the daughter of Thomas Monynges, gent. and Ales Crispe, sumtimes dwellers at Swanton in Lidden, and died on Christmas-day, anno 1606. He was the son of George Maycote, gent. and of Margaret Brooker, long dwellers in this parish, and died To all whom the Lord be merciful at the latter day."

Sir Cavalliero Maycote is said to have been an accomplished gentleman, and a celebrated courtier in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He lived at Brook, an ancient mansion in the parish of Reculver, at this time remarkable for a curious gateway, or portal of brickwork.

This house of Brook has been at different times the residence of several distinguished families. The earliest possessor of whom we have any account is Alice de Brooke*, who in the fourteenth century founded and endowed a chantry in Reculver church, for the repose of her soul and those of the faithful deceased†. Soon after this time it was in possession of the family of Tingewicke, originally from Buckinghamshire, but possessed of other lands in Kent.‡ From this name it descended to that of Pine, or de la Pine, a family of considerable consequence in their day. James Pine passed it away about the beginning of the reign of Henry IV. to Sir William Cheney, of a knightly house, one of whose ancestors was made a Banneret by King Edward I. at the siege of Carlarverock. Henry, created Lord Cheney in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, sold it to George Maycote, Esq. who resided here, as did his son Sir Cavalliero Maycote. From him it passed to Christopher Clive, who immediately afterwards sold it to Thomas Contrey, gent. of Beaksborne, whose son of the same name resided here, and bore for his arms : *Azure*, a pile surmounted by a fesse, four fleurs-de-lis, *or*. It afterwards became the property of Sir Edward Master, whose descendant, Steynsham Master, of Brooke, near Wingham, dying without issue in 1727, his widow became possessed of the same, and devised it by will to her kinsman Sir George Oxenden, Bart. who was before possessed of estates in the vicinity, and some of whose ancestors in times long past resided here, one of whom, Thomas Oxenden, was buried in the church in the year 1450. In the descendants of this family it still remains, Sir H. Oxenden, Bart. being the present proprietor.

On the south side of the chancel is fixed a tablet of black marble, whereon is engraved the figure of a herald, about a foot in height ; he is represented in full dress, with his tabard of arms gilt, and very neatly executed ; he appears to have been a corpulent man, with short hair and beard, dressed in trunk breeches,

* In the same century mention is made of Richard atte Broke, and of Walter atte Broke his son, who were probably of the same family.

† Pro anima dictæ Aliciæ et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum.

‡ One of this name, Nicholas de Tyngwicke, obtained a dispensation from Archbishop Reynolds, for holding the rectory of Reculver, together with that of Caleshall, in the diocese of Sarum, in the year 1314. He was the first vicar of Reculver.

boots with tops turned down, and spurs. The pediment of this curious monument, together with the shield of arms, have fallen down, and are lost; the arms were, *or*, a cross engrailed parted per pale, *gules* and *sable*, a chief *gules*, thereon a lion passant guardant *or*, Crest; an arm holding a sword, entwined with a wreath. Inscription beneath the figure:

“Here under quiet from worldlie miseries
 Ralph Brooke, esquire, late York Herald lies;
 Fifteenth of October, he was last alive,
 One thousand, six hundred, twenty and five.
 Seaventy-three years bore he fortune’s harmes,
 And forty-five an officer of armes;
 He married Thomsin, daughter of Michael Cobb of Kent,
 Serjeant at armes, by whome two daughters God him sent
 Survyving, Mary, William Dickins’ wife,
 Thomasin, John Exton’s. Happy be their life.”

This Ralph Brook was the same who, upon the publication of the celebrated ‘Britannia’ of Camden, wrote an attack upon it, under the title of “Detection of Errors in Camden’s Britannia.” To this it is supposed he was instigated by jealous envy, at the advancement of the father of our antiquaries (who was a brother herald,) to a degree in the college of arms, which he thought from age and standing more properly due to himself, and in truth there seems to have been reason on his side. Camden appears to have had greater interest, and more powerful friends; however that may be, the work of Ralph Brooke displays a considerable portion of acrimony, as well as a depth of knowledge in the science appertaining to his function.

In the floor of the chancel is a slab of grey marble, whereon, occupying the whole length of the stone, is cut the figure of a cross, the capital of which is circular, with the edges indented; from the projecting angles of these indentations, and also from the shaft, proceed ramifications of an irregular figure, somewhat resembling leaves; the cross is fixed in a base with a rugged outline, like a mound of earth. There is a similar cross to this in the church at Margate, and they occasionally occur in other situations; where the persons commemorated are known, they have been found to belong to ecclesiastics, and to have been in

use in the 11th and 12th centuries, probably they were resorted to to denote some particular order, or degree in the priesthood. The cross flory of heraldry seems to have originated from the same source; and it may be presumed that both one and the other are derived from the miraculous vegetation of Aaron's rod. Round the verge of the stone is cut an inscription in capital letters, some of them Saxon and others Roman, like many other inscriptions of the 12th and 13th centuries, as follows:

VOS: QUI: TRANSITIS: THOMAM: DEFLERE:
VELETIS:
PER: ME: NUNC: SCITIS: QUID: PRODEST:
GLORIA: DITIS:

Thus translated by Mr. Boys, as he remarks, without much disgrace to the elegance of the original:

“All you that draw near, upon Tom drop a tear,
From whom 'twill appear, that the rich are poor here.”

In the north wall of the chancel is a stone, with the following arms carved upon it and painted in colours, *gules*, semée of cross-crosslets and a lion rampant *or*. In the windows were a few years past several armorial bearings, among others those of England, *gules*, three lions passant guardant *or*, and *azure* a cross patee *or*, between four martlets proper.

In the middle aisle are the following inscriptions:

ARMS: A chevron between three cocks, impaling on a bend cotized, a lion passant.

“Here lyeth buried the bodyes of Benjamin Cobb, of Reculver, in the county of Kent, gent. and of Alice his wife, the daughter of Robert Knowle, Esq. of Hearne, in the said county, gent. He had issue by her, two sonnes, Robert and Francis, and foure daughters, Susannah, Marye, Anne, and Margaret. He departed this life on the 10th day of June, 1642, in the 38th year of his age. She dyed before, upon the 7th day of July, 1641, in the 33d year of her age.”

“Here also lyeth buried the body of Robert Cobb, of Reculver, in the county of Kent, gent. sonne of Benjamin Cobb; he married Mary, the daughter of Jonas Hunt, gent. sometimes of Chislet, by whom he had issue three sonnes, viz. Benjamin,

Robert, and John, and two daughters, Anne and Mary. He died June the 17th, 1676, aged 42 years."

"Here also lyeth buried the body of Mary Cobb, daughter of Robert and Mary Cobb. She departed this life the 23d day of April, in the year of our Lord 1681, aged ten yeares."

"Here lyeth the body of Benjamin Cobb, of Chislet, gent. son of Robert and Mary Cobb, of Reculver, who married Frances, late wife of William Whiteing, of Chislet, by whom he left one daughter, Mary Cobb. He was buried the 10th of July, 1683, aged 21 years."

ARMS: On a fesse between three cinquefoils pierced, a lion passant.

"Here lyeth the body of Mary, late wife of Robert Cobb, of Reculver, gent. She was daughter of Jonas Hunt, gent. sometime of Chislet. She was buried May the 29th, 1684, aged 45 years."

"Here lyeth the body of Henry Hills, who died February 16, 1664."

"Here lyeth the body of Mary Hills, who died March 25, 1665."

"Here lyeth the body of Henry Hills; he had issue by his wife Catharine, two sons and two daughters, Henry, John, Mary and Catharine. He died in December, 1684, aged 62 years."

"Here lyeth the body of John Hills, son of Henry Hills, he had to wife Elizabeth. He departed this life the 20th of June, 1685, aged 30 years."

On a stone next the west door, much broken,—

"Here lyeth interred the body of Catherine Hills, who departed this life the 25th day of January, 1696-7, aged 72 years and odd months. She was daughter to Vincent Walderdown, of Birchington, in the Isle of Thanet, yeoman, and her husband, Henry Hills, gave, to the poor men of Reculver, the rent of £3 10s. a year, payable the 24th day of June, for ever."

Respecting these families of Cobb and Hills, the following honourable mention is made: speaking of a cause between the parishioners of Reculver, and those of St. Nicholas and Herne, it is observed, "the suit was managed on the part of Reculver by one Mr. Cobb, of Bishopston, in Reculver, one of whose ancestors was York herald at arms, and lies buried in the

chancel at Reculver. I think myself, in gratitude, obliged to mention this gentleman's name, because it is in a great measure owing to his indefatigable care and diligence in searching records, and managing the suit, that these pensions were not then lost. And here I cannot well forget the piety of John (Henry) Hills, a farmer, living at Brook, in the parish of Reculver, partly to preserve his memory, and partly to induce others to follow his example. This good man, besides three pounds a year, and upwards, which he gave to the labourers of Reculver for ever, gave to the church a large bible and pulpit cloth, a large silver flaggon, chalice, and salver for the communion service, and a very fine damask tablecloth to spread upon the altar."

The bequest of this worthy farmer to the poor men of Reculver, consisted of a house, and about three acres of land in Chislet and Herne; the rents of which he left in trust to the churchwardens of Reculver, to be by them distributed annually to the oldest and poorest labouring men, who had never received alms from the parish. A species of benefaction of all others the most useful and deserving of imitation, as it tends in no small degree to encourage and reward among the lower order of the community habits of industry and sobriety.

In the neighbouring parish there exists a charity similar to the one above noticed, but upon a more extensive plan. A landed estate was bequeathed in the last century, a moiety of the produce of which was ordered to be equally divided between eight poor parishioners, being those of the most advanced age, and who had at no time in their lives been burthensome to the parish, by requiring aid from the poor's rate. This charity has of late years produced to each of its proprietors about £4 per annum, upon an average.

The beneficial effects of this most judicious charity commence from the moment a man becomes a fixed parishioner; from that time he is looking forward to the period when it will fall to his lot to share in its produce, and it not only serves to cheer his progress in life, but also acts as a constant stimulus to his exertions. Knowing that if he draws money from the parish rate, he will be deprived of its benefits, he is anxious to provide by his frugality and industry for any casualties which may happen to himself or family; he will not idle his time in an alehouse;

and it is a fact that the parish in question only supports one house of that description, while others no larger have three and even four.

The church at Reculver, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage of no considerable value, in consequence of the diminished size of the parish, and the major part being ploughed land. The great tythes have, in all probability, from their commencement, been appropriated to the see of Canterbury, and are let out in the customary way upon a beneficial lease. Those tythes were given by Archbishop Kilwardby, about the year 1270, to the hospitals of Harbledown and Northgate near Canterbury, but were resumed by his successor to the see, and a fixed sum paid in their stead. A formal ordination of this vicarage occurs in the year 1310, by Archbishop Winchelsea, whereby the adjacent chapel of Hoath was annexed to Reculver, and the several chapels of St. Nicholas and Allsaints, in Thanet, and of Herne, which were by this instrument ordained vicarages, were made dependent upon it; the vicars of these chapels paying a yearly pension to the vicar of Reculver, and the parishioners contributing to the repairs of the mother church there. This state of dependence seems to have been the source of much contention between the inhabitants of the several parishes, but more particularly the circumstance of the repairs. The people of Herne first disputed this right, established by a decree of Archbishop Stratford, in 1335; notwithstanding which, repeated disputes and contests continued between the parishes, until at length, in the reign of Henry VIII. the inhabitants of Reculver were completely outwitted, when by a voluntary act they consented to receive from the inhabitants of St. Nicholas and Herne, a stated sum annually, in lieu of an equal share of the expenses of repairing the mother church; which stipend, from the diminished worth of money, is now of little or no value.

To this vicarage appertain about three acres of glebe land, one acre of marsh, and the great tithes of the land enclosed within the area of the Roman walls, which has been a ploughed field from time immemorial: there is also a vicarage house. This sacerdotal mansion, which, by some persons, is deemed not the least of the curiosities of Reculver, bears the appearance of some antiquity, and consists of two miserable rooms on the ground floor, and a like number above, with no other conveniences or

appurtenances of any kind. In fact, was it not for the stone porch with which the entrance is decorated, it would pass only for the cottage of a labourer ; it has, however, within these few years, been the residence of the vicar, when it was inhabited by the Rev. Richard Morgan, a man, by the report of the inhabitants, of very singular and eccentric habits. He died here in 1804, after continuing vicar twenty-two years, and was buried in the churchyard. The population of this parish now consists of 266 souls, there being thirty-six houses, and a rivulet adjoining, called Yenlade, supposed the *Regulbium* of the Romans. In the king's books this parish is valued at £9 12 3½, and the yearly tenths at 19s. 2½d. In 1588 it was estimated at £50, the communicants amounting to 165. In 1640 at £60 : and at the present day it is of the certified value of £66 2 3½ ; but its real worth is £150 per annum.

We cannot dismiss the interesting subject of Reculver, without inserting the following remarks, published, in 1810, by Mr. Freeman, in his poem entitled *Regulbium*, when speaking of the conduct pursued by the Directors of the Trinity-house, who purchased the parish of Reculver the above year, as previously remarked.

“It was to be expected that the application of the Trinity-house would be followed up, on the part of the Directors of that corporation, by some means for the preservation of this famous seamark ; and the lovers of the picturesque and beautiful, as well as the venerators of antiquity, began to entertain hopes that their favorite object would be secured from impending ruin. The summer, however, passed away, and nothing was done ; on the approach of winter, a feeble attempt, for it deserves no better name, was commenced, and slowly proceeded in. How perfectly ineffectual this attempt is, would have been seen, had there happened any strong gales or extraordinary tides, but the winter has been unusually favorable, and very little incroachment has been made by the sea.”

“A strange fatality has attended every attempt as yet made to preserve this fabric, and I conceive the time is now gone by in which any plan will be attended with success. Four years ago even the present might have presented a chance, which at this time, in my opinion, it does not hold forth. The scheme of accumulating beach and sand, by means of large stones thrown

loosely down, which was tried many years ago, was ill-judged and absurd, and eventually produced the very reverse of what was intended. A range of piles and faggots, or fascines, constituting what engineers call a groin, was tried in a direction parallel to the cliff, and near the low water mark, with no better success; the first high tide, attended with a strong north wind, swept it away. The present attempt is of a similar kind; groins are constructed at intervals of about four rods, extending from the edge of the cliff down to the low water mark; they are formed of a double row of piles, about three feet distant from each other, and nearly of the same height, the space between them being filled up with faggots and brushwood.

“Three only of these groins are at this time (March 1810,) complete. They are intended to promote the accumulation of sand and beach, which there is no doubt they will, in a certain degree, effect: had they been applied with this intention ten years ago, when the distance from the building to the edge of the cliff was not less than from fifty to a hundred yards, they might eventually have preserved the fabric. In the course of time, by the accumulation of sand, and the retention of what might fall from the cliff, as well as the repeated use of such groins, a shelving beach might have been formed, whereon the sea would have broken harmless. But whoever takes a view of the present scene must be convinced that any such attempt at this time will be ineffectual. The cliff is upwards of thirty feet high, formed of loose sand, offering no resistance to the sea, which in high tides breaks against it to the height of not less than eight feet, and the building is distant only fifteen feet from the edge of the precipice. In this predicament, one springtide, accompanied by a strong north wind, would be sufficient to remove, as it has already done in many instances which have come under my observation, the whole of the space between the turrets and the sea; the present works, in such case, would not be of the smallest service.”

Independent of this, there is another circumstance of which the directors of the present works are not perhaps aware, for if they were, they would probably never have undertaken them. The cliff is yearly mouldering away, not only from the action of the sea, but other causes, which though not so violent and sudden in their operations, are more steady and regular in their effects.

During the winter of 1808, a space of not less than ten feet, from my own measurement, was removed by the action of the weather only. The winter was rainy, attended by frequent intervals of frost and thaw. The loose and crumbling materials of these cliffs, soaked with rain, then suddenly acted upon by frost and subsequent thaw, gave way in all directions, by a process too familiar to require description. Against this cause of destruction the works at present forming offer no resistance, and it is evident that another winter similar to that of 1808, would complete the entire overthrow of the building.

Thus is this ancient fortress besieged by a powerful combination of all the elements, and deserted, or feebly supported, by its natural ally; under such circumstances its fall is inevitable.

During the past winter, as there has been very little fall of the cliff, the consequent discoveries of coins and antiquities have been in proportion. I have only seen a few small, and many mutilated coins of no value.

At the present moment the church is deprived of its roof, and the few remaining monuments of the dead are exposed to be broken and injured by the weather, and the accidental falling of stones or timber. No care has been taken to remove or secure them. A violent attempt has been recently made to displace the brass effigie of John Sandway, and the monument of Sir Cavaliero Maycote has been mutilated. The spires are deprived of their leaden sheathing, leaving the ribs of timber

bare to the angry blast
Which whistles through them.

STOURMOUTH.

On the south of the Stour, adjoining to Chislet, is the parish of Stourmouth, a name derived from its situation at the mouth of that stream, which formerly emptied itself below this spot into the Wantsume river, in former times of considerable width; which, dividing, encircled the Isle of Thanet, separating it from the mainland of Kent. This parish contains two boroughs, bearing the names of East and West Stourmouth.

The district is very lonely and unfrequented, being intersected by no roads, and lying so contiguous to the marshes as to rank

very far from healthy. The southern part is upland, stretching like a promontory northward in the direction of the marsh lands, which are situated within its boundaries, as far as the river Stour. It contains the villages of East and West Stourmouth, in the latter of which, being the principal, is Dene and Hussee's farms, so called, no doubt, from their ancient possessors : beyond which, opposite the church, are the parsonage and court lodge. By Leland it is styled a fair village, who thus expresses himself: "from Fordwic to Sturemuthe, a faire village iiii myles be water." Hence to East Stourmouth, a short mile, is a house of some antiquity, called Stone Hall. The fields in the vicinity are large, consisting of common and unenclosed land, the soil being fertile and rich, and appropriate for the growth of corn. To the north-east of the parish is a ferry, thence into the Isle of Thanet, for foot passengers only; there is no fair appertaining to Stourmouth.

THE MANOR OF STOURMOUTH, otherwise NORTHCOURT, was, in the reign of King John, held of the archiepiscopal see by Walter de Valoigns; but did not long remain in his name, as, in the 5th of Henry III. the family of Hussee obtained a charter of *free warren* for this manor. The above line having become extinct, in the reign of Henry IV. it fell into the possession of the Apulderfields; and under Edward IV. came by marriage to Sir John Fineux, whose eldest daughter marrying J. Roper, esq. attorney general, in the reign of Henry VIII. it became vested in that law dignitary. After remaining in different branches of this family until 1718, it was conveyed to the Gillows, and ultimately to the Tappendens, in whose hands, according to Hasted, it continued in 1779. A court baron is held for this manor.

STOURMOUTH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* and *deanery* of Bridge, Canterbury. The church dedicated to All Saints is small, comprising a body, two side aisles, and a chancel; with a slim spiral steeple at the west end, containing the belfry; this structure bears every appearance of considerable antiquity. In the pavement of the chancel are interspersed numerous small coloured tiles, and a few monumental effigies also grace the edifice. Some vestiges of stained glass are in the south window; and the font of stone is remark-

ably old, being supported by four pillars with plain bases and capitals. Some bequests of land by persons now unknown were made for the support of the church, consisting of about six acres, the produce of which go in aid of the repairs of this edifice.

Stourmouth church was given by Hamo, son of Vitalis, to Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, and the monks of the priory there, in presence of and with the consent of Archbishop Anselm. Bishop de Glanvil, who came to the see of Rochester in 1185, disputed the right of the monks, and decreed, that in such churches as belonged to that of Rochester, situated without the bishopric, whensoever any of them should become vacant, the bishop and monks jointly should present to the same. In that state Stourmouth church remained till the reign of Richard II. when the bishop exchanged with the monks his alternate presentation of the church of Boxley, of which they had the other, for their alternate presentation of this church held *in capite*, from which time the patronage remained parcel of the see of Rochester, the bishop being now patron. Anciently a pension of ten shillings was paid to the prior of Rochester from this church, which is now received by the dean and chapter; twelve acres of glebe land are also appendant thereto. In the king's books the rectory is valued at £19, and the yearly tenths at £1 18 0. In 1588, the estimation was £100, having the same number of communicants; and in 1640, the valuation was £120, there being then a diminution of forty communicants.

THE ISLAND OF THANET,

Is situated at the north-east part of the County of Kent, being separated from the residue by the Stour on the southern, and the waters called the Nethergong on the western side. Most writers entertain an opinion that it is the same tract as the Britons denominated *Inis Ruim*, or *Rucchim*, meaning the Island of Richborough; though Richborough itself having been anciently an island, may reasonably be supposed to have rather borne that appellation. The first Roman historian by whom this island is noticed under the name of *Athanaton* and *Thanaton* is Julius Solinus; by the Saxons it was subsequently called *Tenoth* and *Tenellonde*, a name it still bears, says Hasted, though, by change of language and lapse of time, it has been softened to Thanet, its present appellation. Lewis derives the name from *Tene*, a fire or beacon; supposing the island to have been so designated in consequence of the fires or beacons here kindled to give notice of any Danish invasion, or piratical descents. Other writers have derived the appellation from the Saxon word *Thacnot*, signifying moist or watery. The water which formerly separated this island from the county at large was a considerable estuary to the south and western parts, which flowed up the country as far as Charham and Ashford, having its two openings or mouths to the sea; one at the north mouth, or Genlade, afterwards by corruption called *Yenlade* or *Yenlet*, between Reculver and this island; and the other by Ebbsfleet, in the eastern part. The estuary in question beyond the bounds of Thanet, appears to have stopped prior to the time of the Romans, and the Stour to have been the only stream remaining in the valleys, through which it flowed; and even between this island and the county, for when Solinus wrote, it appears to have decreased since, he states, it was separated from it *æstuario tenui*, by a narrow estuary.

However, so long as the sea continued to run at the Genlade or north mouth on the east of Reculver, a considerable force of water remained, which, being increased by the Stour, flowed down in the direction of Ebbsfleet and Sandwich with a rapid

current, serving to cleanse the channel, and particularly its mouth, from the sands which then began to accumulate.

At the period of which we are speaking, instead of sailing round the North Foreland, as at present, from the Continent of France to London, the course was through this estuary on the south side of the island and back again; the two openings bearing the plural designation of *Portus Rutupinæ* and *Rutupiæ*. But on the decrease of those waters it acquired the name of the River Wantsume, in Latin *Vantsumus*, by which appellation the venerable Bede mentions it in his Ecclesiastical History. As late as the close of the 15th century, the Wantsume continued navigable for large barks and merchant vessels, which sailed direct to Thanet from the continent. At the above period the landholders having profited by this failure of the waters and of the salts thereby left, which contributed to diminish the stream, and weaken its force; in the reign of Henry VII. that portion of the Wantsume which had flowed by Sarre towards the Genslade, or north mouth, and where the Stour intermingled its waters, ceased to be a continued stream; so that flood gates being erected across, its waters were dispersed among the lands, affording beverage for the cattle fed thereon, as well as, at other times, sowing the adjacent lands. This is what is now called the Nethergong, over which, at the spot where the ancient ferry existed at Sarre, a bridge was erected for the convenience of passengers; for in the 1st of Henry VII. an act passed for the natives of the Isle of Thanet to build a bridge at the spot called Sarre ferry. With regard to the residue of the Wantsume which flowed eastward, though the innings of the salts by the landholders decreased the force of the tide, and the Stour waters mingling therewith, occasioned the increase of the sands at the entrance of Ebbsfleet harbour, which became entirely choked up, a wall was there raised to prevent the sea at high water from overflowing the lands whereon is now the high road to Sandwich. However, the remains of the Wantsume and the stream of the Stour commingling, served, particularly after heavy rains, to preserve Sandwich harbour from utter ruin, cleansing it from those sands which must otherwise have entirely dammed it up. This current is still sufficiently deep to admit lighters and barges between Fordwich and Sandwich freighted with coals, timber, and such articles of heavy carriage.

Thanet is environed by the ocean on the northern and eastern sides, the chalk cliffs extending from a little westward of Gore-end on the south, round the eastern side of Cliff-end, about a mile and a half south-west beyond Ramsgate. Southward it is bounded by the Stour, and on the west, by the waters called the Nethergong. The island in form presents a long oval, being about nine miles in length from east to west, and five broad from north to south. It is divided into the two manors of Minster and Monkton, which are separated by a bank that stretches direct across the island commonly called St. Mildred's Lynch. Thanet is computed to contain nearly forty-one square miles, and little less than 27,000 acres of land, Stouar included.

Towards the northern and eastern parts the chalk cliffs are rather elevated, and some, particularly from Margate pier to Pegwell bay, very firm and durable; beneath which have at times been found large pieces of amber after a heavy sea and a fall of masses of the cliff. The cliffs west of Margate, extending to Westgate Bay, are not so high, and formed of loose materials which crumble away from the effects of frost or tempestuous weather. The face of the country, excepting the marsh lands southward, is very beautiful, being fertile in corn, saintfoin, clover, and vetches; and, generally speaking, unenclosed, comprising hill and dale interspersed with hamlets and cottages, which, being for the most part built of chalky stone, present a cheerful and diversified appearance. The grounds rise from the northern shore towards the centre of the island southward, so that the main roads, as well as horse paths without number, intersecting the lands, are enriched by incessant prospects, which, commanding the passage towards the mouths of the Medway and Thames, present a constant variety of shipping, that enlivens the scene as far as the eye can reach. These advantages, combined with the dryness of the soil, render the island particularly pleasant during the major part of the year, and always extremely salubrious. This causes Thanet to be the general place of resort from London and other parts of the kingdom for health as well as recreation, whereby a constant source of riches is opened and traffic increased throughout this island, to the benefit of the landholder and all persons connected with the same. The general aspect however of this tract of country being so much exposed towards the north and east, and few hedges and enclosures existing, the

situation is rendered bleak towards the ocean, while the scarcity of trees that grow are stunted from being subject to the strong sea winds. Thanet has also this drawback; that it scarcely presents any medium between a dead calm or a complete tempest, which arises from its exposed situation to the ocean, without having the smallest shelter. On the northern and eastern sides, next the sea, where the shore is clean, no marshes contiguous, and the water generally good, the inhabitants are, upon an average, healthy and long lived; but in the lower situations south and west, contiguous to the marsh lands, the climate is less salubrious, and the natives, from the low situation and badness of the water, subject to intermittent fevers and agues.

The soil of Thanet has always been remarkable for its fertility: *Felix tellus Tanet sua fecunditate*, says the monkish historian; while the moderns treat of it in equal terms of praise. The higher grounds in general consist of a chalky light soil, rarely intermixed with a stiff clay; but, in consequence of the highly improved state of agriculture, the crops are abundant, and the wheat and barley of Thanet, owing to their cleanliness and weight, bring a superior price to any others. This extreme fruitfulness must be ascribed to the quantities of the *alga*,* or sea-waur, (sea-weed,) constantly thrown upon the shores by the waves of the ocean, which is converted into excellent manure by decomposition. The deficiency of pasture land in the upper part of the island, is, in some measure, supplied by turnips, saintfoin, trefoil, lucerne, clover, and every other artificial grass. Hemp, flax, and canary-grass, also abound; and the London seedsmen receive their principal supply from Thanet of the radish, mustard, cabbage, spinach, and, in short, seeds of all the esculent plants. Potatoes have also been cultivated with great success for these last thirty years.

The manner of agriculture in Thanet is different from that in other parts of the kingdom. The common red wheat is sown nearly over the whole surface of the island, as the farmers culti-

* The *alga*, or sea-weed, frequently cast up in great quantities under the cliffs, is much used by the inhabitants on the north and east sides of Thanet for the purposes of manure. Though the effluvia from this weed when first piled in heaps upon the land is extremely nauseous, it is, nevertheless, very strengthening to the soil. The sea-weed in a vegetating state, that is to say, while growing on the rocks, is also converted to another use, namely, burnt to make potash for the potters, by them called *kelp*, which being stowed in barrels, is conveyed to Holland, and used for the glazing of earthenware; but the smoke arising therefrom is very offensive.

vate little of the bearded Kentish wheat. They begin to plough about the beginning of November, and if the wheat be rank, and the season dry in March, some turn in their sheep, who eat it off; by which means the wheat pushes again thicker, the ground is settled, and the root fastened by the constant treading of the sheep. The produce in harvest is seldom less than three quarters on an acre, and frequently four or five. On the light lands they sow about three bushels and a half, and on the richer soil four bushels upon an acre. Of the common sort of barley they sow on the lighter, four bushels on the acre, and on the richer something more. For this purpose the land is laid as fine as possible, and the farmers have frequently five or six quarters of grain, and sometimes seven, upon an acre.

The planting of beans is a recent improvement. The husbandman ploughs the land as soon as the wheat season is ended, that is, about the beginning of December. The land thus ploughed, lies till about the commencement of March, when the labourer furrows the land with a plough, and into the furrows, women, hired for that purpose, drop the beans; but as they cannot always get a sufficient number of females, they frequently make use of a box, out of which the grains are dropped by the seedsman. The lands being thus furrowed, give the farmer an opportunity of keeping them clear of weeds, by employing people to go between the rows of beans, in order to pull up the weeds which grow among them, while the spaces between the furrows are houghed with a large hough, or cleared of weeds by what they call a shim, or brake-plough. This consists of a piece of iron at the bottom of two cheeks, having holes in them, which are put through a frame of timber, drawn by one horse, or let up or down, as there is occasion, with iron pins. By this management, the fields where the beans are planted lie very neat, and clear of weeds. In the choice of their seed, the farmers have not only regard to its being free from damage, by being mingled with wild oats, cockle, &c. but to the soil on which it has grown, which they wish to be as different as possible from that whereon it is to be sown. Thus the seed which they sow on a light land they select from what grew on a gravelly or deep clay land. They likewise wet their seed with salt water conveyed from the sea, and mix lime therewith to prevent the smut, &c.

In ploughing their land, the farmers of Thanet, in common with

others in East Kent, use a plough with wheels, on the side of which is a piece of timber designated a wreest, made to take off and on, as it must always be on the side next the ploughed land. Accordingly at every end of the furrow the horses stand still, for the ploughman to change the position of that piece of timber. In harvest time they bind all their corn. The wheat is reaped very high, to leave as much straw as possible in the fields, in order to save barn-room. The same person who reaps makes the bands, which he cuts lower than the rest of the corn, and binds the sheaves. The barley and oats intended for bands they pull up by the roots, almost as soon as they begin to change, and let them lie upon the ground till the barley, &c. is ready to bind, when they are formed into sheaves, and carried to the barn, where they are made into bands, which being tied up in bundles, are transported back again into the fields, and by a person, purposely employed, distributed to those who bind the barley and oats. After the whole field is cleared of the sheaves, what is scattered in the binding, &c. is collected together by a large rake, with wooden or iron teeth, drawn by a horse, and then bound into sheaves: these rakings are, by custom, not titheable, unless it can be proved that they were fraudulently left. The wheat stubble remaining is either mown for the use of the maltmen, to dry their malt, or else raked off the field by a horse-rake, then carried off the ground, and laid in heaps to rot for the purposes of manure.

The beans are commonly pulled up by the roots, when lying in rows till they are dry, the labourers then bind them with bands made of wheat straw, the ears of which are threshed first. But when they cut or reap them, it is performed in the following manner: in their left hand they have an iron hook, with which they hold the beans, and in their right an instrument called a twibil, with which they cut them.

The land in the marshes newly broken up being reckoned too rich to bear wheat, &c. is sown with canary-seed for eight or ten years after being first ploughed. This land is thus prepared: first, it is sown a year or two with peas, to kill the greensward and prepare the mould. After the crop of peas is off, it is ploughed, and the canary-seed sown on it, if it be a dry season, about the beginning of March. It used to be strewed, like other seeds, all over the ground, but experience has taught the farmers

that the best way is to sow it in furrows made for that purpose. This is sometimes done by pouring the seed through the spout of a teapot, or a vessel of that description ; but others, who think this method too tedious, choose rather to sow it by hand ; for which purpose they make the ridges between the furrows as sharp as they can, that all the seed may fall into the furrows. By these means the land is easily kept clear of weeds, and the crop of canary said to be greater, by a quarter and a half on an acre more, than when sown the other way. The common quantity of seed sown on an acre is six gallons ; this, as it grows up, is often weeded, and the furrows cleansed ; and, when the wheat is reaped, and carried into the barn, the harvest of the canary-seed usually comes on.

It is remarkable that the common people on this island are equally skilled in holding the helm and the plough, and therefore described by Camden as both fisher and husbandmen. According to the season of the year, they catch cod, herrings, mackerel, &c. perform voyages, and export merchandise ; dung the land, plough, sow, harrow, reap, and carry in the corn. Those who occupy farms are frequently persons of respectability ; and such as reside by the seashore are generally fishermen, or dependent upon what is called *foying*, which consists in giving aid to vessels in distress, supplying ships with provisions, and rescuing shipwrecked property from destruction. As the greater part of the island consists of a chalky light land, on that account a wet summer is reckoned most beneficial to the crops.

The whole island contains about 3500 acres of excellent marsh land, and 23,000 acres of arable ; all the lower part of the latter bordering on the marshes, and some parts of the hill, where there is a good depth of earth, are remarkably productive. The principal portion of the remainder, though naturally a poor thin light mould, upon a chalky bottom, is rendered fertile by the improved system of agriculture. The lands on the southernmost side of the island are defended by those above them, from the raging north-east winds blowing from the sea ; they are very propitious for fruit trees, which thrive and bear well, but the orchards are by no means numerous, and hops have been tried upon the island, but without success.

The south and south-west sides of Thanet, as before observed, lying low, are marshy ; but, on the upper part, to the east and

north, it is separated from the ocean by a high perpendicular cliff of chalk, where the soil is quite dry, and the air remarkably pure. The whole surface of the country is extremely level, and in these districts is abundance of all kinds of corn, but few pastures. Fennel grows naturally in the hedges, and under the chalk walls, the soil also agreeing particularly with rosemary, of which Mr. Lewis observes he had two hedges, in the year 1723, seventeen yards long, and five feet high. The honey collected in Thanet, having a distinguished preference in the markets of the metropolis, is thought to owe its superior flavor and excellence to the several herbs growing on this island, namely, common thyme, marjoram, &c. of which bees are extremely fond.

It is evident from the designations of such villages as Northwood, Southwood, Westwood, Colyswood, Villa-wood, &c. that *woods* were formerly abundant in this island; therē is, however, a remarkable deficiency of trees at present. Indeed, as population increased, forests gradually diminished; the only woodland now remaining, is a little copse at Manston-wood, and there are some elms of a tolerable size about Minster, but nearer to the sea the sycamore alone outbraves the storm. The views on the land and sea are consequently very fine, variegated, and extensive.

It is probable that the ancient inhabitants used to retire to these woods on the landing of the Danes, "some vestige of which custom, (observes Hasted,) seems still to remain at a place called Chesinunds, there being an appearance of intrenchments cast up, where the wretched inhabitants in all probability sheltered themselves, the spot in question appearing too circumscribed for the encampment of an army. In addition to this, numerous caves have been discovered in Thanet, perhaps resorted to by the natives as hiding places from their piratical invaders." The timber, as before remarked, consists, generally speaking, of elm, which about Minster and Monckton grows to a good height and size. "Just by the house of Powcies farm, (says Hasted,) there was till lately a small grove of oaks, the only one in this island, but the unthriving state of them shewed how unkind both the soil and situation was to them."

The turnpike roads throughout the Isle of Thanet are excellent, owing, no doubt, to the abundance of chalk and flints, the best materials for making a durable route. There is no district, per-

haps, of similar extent, in the whole kingdom, so frequently intersected by roads and footpaths; and, were it not for the openness of the country, which renders excursions exceedingly pleasant, a stranger might be apt to mistake his way. Owing to the scarcity of enclosures, there is but little game in Thanet; however, for the amusement of sporting gentlemen, who maintain a subscription pack of hounds, hares are conveyed hither from other parts, and turned loose to breed. There are some partridges, rabbits, and quails, but no pheasants. In October the island is visited by the woodcock, when that bird performs its annual migration from the continent; indeed every species of wild fowl surrounds its shores during the winter. Reptiles are not numerous, nor are there any vermin of consequence.

The naturalist may discover many objects in this island worthy his observation: the *belemnites* are observable upon the beach, or dug from the cliffs; and that species of *whelk* which formed one of the ingredients of the ancient purple, may, at low water mark, be found on the rocks, covered with marine plants, in great profusion. The celebrated naturalist, G. Milne, Esq. discovered the *meloës scabrosa* to be a native of Thanet, which rare and beautiful insect was formerly imported by the collectors of curiosities. The *actinia*, or the animal flower, is frequently found adhering to the rocks; and, if preserved in a bason of salt water, and supplied daily, will exhibit a beautiful variety of forms and colours. The mineralist, as well as the zoologist, or botanist, may equally observe many things in Thanet worthy his examination. In 1794, Dr. Buchan discovered the *cornu ammonia* upon the coast, near Margate, both upon the eastern and western sides of the town, several of which were above three feet in diameter, and found to contain, within their volutions, pyrites of all sizes and forms, in their different stages of crystallization. Curious fossils frequently attract the visitor's attention in Thanet: large flints, imbedded in distinct strata, may be seen in the face of the perpendicular cliffs around Margate; and any person of geological taste will find great amusement, during a ramble along the sands, in observing the peculiar manner in which the great mass of chalk is divided into separate layers. During hard frosts in winter, immense masses of these lofty chalk cliffs occasionally fall away, and form innumerable romantic caverns, or grotesque projections; at which critical periods,

ancient coins and implements have frequently been discovered.

On referring to ancient authorities, we find, in the Itinerary of Leland, vol. vii. p. 137, that writer describing the isle of Thanet in King Henry the Eighth's time as follows:

"Thanet is yn lengthe from Nordmuth to Sandwich yn strait yorney vii miles and more; and in brede from the river of Sture and Goith not far from Mystre Mergat, that is to say, from sowth to north, a iiij myles, and so is yn circuit by estimation a xvii or xviii myles. At Northmuth, where the entery of the sea was, the salt water swelleth yet up at a creek a myle and more toward a place cawled Sarre, which was the commune fery when Thanet was fulle iled."

"There hath bene a xi paroche chyrcches in Thanet, of the which iii be decayed, the residue remayne."

"In the isle is very little wood."

"There cum at certen tymes sum paroches out of Thanet to Reculver a myle of as to ther mother chyrche."

"Sum paroches of the isle at certain tymes cummeth to Minstre, being in the isle, as to theyr mother and principal chyrche."

"The shore of the isle of Thanet, and also the inward part, is full of good quarres of chalke.

"And a little farther Raterburgh, otherwise Richeboro, was, or ever the ryver Sture dyd turn his botom or old canale withyn the isle of Thanet."

At a subsequent date, anno 1563, in the reign of Elizabeth, the households in Thanet were computed as under, in the return made to the council's letter by order of Archbishop Parker.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|------|
| St. Nicholas—households | . | . | . | 33 |
| Monketon | . | . | . | 15 |
| St. Laurence | . | . | . | 98 |
| Minster | . | . | . | 53 |
| Birchington | . | . | . | 40 |
| St. Peter's | . | . | . | 186 |
| St. John's | . | . | . | 107 |
| Woode | . | . | . | none |
| Total | . | . | . | 532 |

From the above period, the inhabitants increased considerably, so that on the appearance of Mr. Lewis's History of the Isle of Thanet, in 1736, it was computed that there were not less than 2,200 families or houses in the island, which, calculating four to each family, made a total of 8,800 souls. In the parish of St. John and the town of Margate, there were calculated to be 600 families, which, supposing four to each, made 2,400; the amazing increase since, we shall have occasion to mention hereafter. According to Hasted, there were formerly many ancient gentlemen's seats in Thanet, with large estates belonging to good families, nearly the whole of which were converted into farm houses, and the lands alienated, so that few gentlemen of estate were then resident in the island.

In regard to the existing state of the inhabitants of Thanet, with the exception of the towns of Margate, St. Peter, Broadstairs, and Ramsgate, which, in a great measure, depend upon the resort of company thither in the Summer season; they, for the most part, consist of the occupants of farms, who, being persons in easy circumstances, live in a free and hospitable manner. Speaking with respect to the north sea fishery, the inhabitants of the island were formerly much interested therein, but of late years, that branch of traffic has been in a great measure neglected. The seamen on this coast are very expert sailors, and dauntless in pushing off to sea in the roughest weather, to succour ships in distress; they have, however, the reputation of being too much given to pilfer stranded vessels, and disabling those that have severely suffered from the effects of a tempestuous sea. This practice, according to Hasted, is called *paultring*, than which no conduct can be more base, ignoble, and inhuman, as, under pretence of yielding assistance and rescuing property, they plunder and convert the same to their own use, by making what they term *guile-shares*, that is to say, *cheating shares*.

Lapse of time has wrought such a change in the general face of this island, that it is almost impossible to form a perfect judgment of its original state. To the north and east the land certainly stretched much farther into the ocean, which has submerged many hundred acres, if not thousands, supposing we allow that its encroachments during 700 years were equal to what have taken place within the last 180 years. At low water mark, rocks, as the inhabitants call them, or footings of the chalky

cliffs, whereon was formerly land, are visible nearly three quarters of a mile from the existing shore. On the south and western parts of Thanet, many hundred acres of land now dry were anciently covered and presented a navigable stream, the sea then ebbing and flowing thereon. At Hepes-flete, or Ebbs-flete, as it is now termed, stood a watermill, and another at Stonar, both belonging to the Abbot of St. Augustine. Between the above places was Hennebigge, not far from Stonar, on the same side as Cliffe-end, no vestiges of which are remaining. The high road through the island from St. Laurence to Sarre, was in remote times called Dun-strete, or the way over the down; and, on the route between Minster and Birchington over the island, two crosses were erected, formerly held in great veneration, the larger one standing where the road called Dun-strete intersected the highway alluded to.

The Britons were unquestionably the primitive inhabitants of Thanet, as a variety of memorials of that people have been found, consisting of coins, amulets of gold, or *electrum*, and brass, as well as some of their working utensils, formed of a white flint, shaped like a broad edged chisel. To the Britons succeeded the Romans, quantities of coins of that people having been collected under the cliffs near Bradstow, when tempestuous seas have caused a falling of portions of the land. About two centuries back the labourers of a farmer at Minster having struck their plough deeper into the ground than usual, came in contact with a pot, which proved full of Roman coins of the large and small silver die, which the country people denominated *bald-pates*; and some years subsequent many others came to light after a heavy shower of rain, supposed to have been dropped by the men who first discovered this treasure. Independent of the above, many other pieces have been taken up near the spot now called King William's Mount.

In regard to the Saxons, who expelled the Britons, after they had been abandoned by the Romans, no coins have come to light, notwithstanding their frequent landings and continuance on this island for various periods. It was in Thanet the Saxons, under Hengist and Horsa, originally invited over by the harassed Britons, first landed at Hepes-flete, afterwards called Ebbsfleet, as above remarked, being the ordinary landing place in the eastern part of this island about the year 449; shortly after which, in conse-

quence of their success against the Scots and Picts, sworn enemies of the Britons, this island was ceded to them for their habitation. The ensuing year fresh reinforcements of Saxons having landed from seventeen large vessels through the invitation of Hengist, the Saxon power in this island became so formidable that the ultimate subjection of the whole country proved the result. Hengist having acquired the title of monarch of all Kent, the isle of Thanet fell under the dominion of the Saxons, when, as described in the early part of our history, the ancient Britons were miserably harassed and oppressed, this predominance being carried to such a pitch that, as the Saxon dialect was altogether different from that of the aborigines, the former left few places of any note without changing their names, assimilating them to some place which they resembled in Germany, or the territory whence they had migrated. This, however, was not the only humiliation to which the inhabitants of Thanet were subjected, as its exposed situation rendered it incessantly open to the insults and ravages of the merciless Danes, as appears from the records of those early periods, which are still handed down to us.

Caves may yet be seen in numerous parishes of the isle of Thanet, where the Britons are supposed to have concealed themselves from their enemies. Some of the caverns in question are very extensive and deep: one, for instance, discovered in 1780, consisted of seven large rooms, from twelve to thirty-six feet wide either way, having a communication with each other by arched avenues: some of the apartments have large conical domes, thirty-six feet high, supported by a column of chalk forty-three yards in circumference. The bottom of this cave is fifty feet from the entrance, at the extremities 160 feet, and the descent to the same is by a flight of steps. The sides and roof are rocks of chalk; the bottom is a fine dry sand, and 170 feet under ground is a well of very pure water, twenty-seven feet deep. No doubt, by means of those holds numbers of the original inhabitants were preserved. We are told that, in King Sigeburt's time, whose reign commenced in the year 648, the Danish pirates used to land in Thanet almost every year, and that they committed horrid depredations.

In the year 851 these pirates took up their winter quarters in this island, although sixty ships of their fleet were taken, and King Athelstan and Duke Alcher had defeated their forces at

Sondowie. A great army of the Danes again landed here in 853, and defeated Earl Aethel and Duke Hada, with the Canterbury and Surrey men under their command. Another Danish force attacked this island in 864, and having taken up their winter quarters here, entered into a firm league with the Kentish men, or citizens of Canterbury, which was soon after broken. In 981 the Danes again visited the island, and in 988 plundered the abbey or nunnery built by Dompneva, a Saxon lady, at Minster, about the year 696, and twelve years after burnt the same convent, and murdered all the nuns and clergy therein, as well as the people who had sought refuge there. In the year 1009, several Danish vessels, commanded by Heming and Anlaf, also landed their forces in this island, and joined Tarkill, a Danish earl, who had established his quarters in Thanet a little before their arrival.

In after-ages, when the port and town of Sandwich proved so formidable to the French, it became a mark for their signal vengeance, having been subjected to numerous attacks; in short, Thanet was uniformly in danger of invasion from its vicinity to the enemy's coast, as well as the ease whereby a landing was effected. It was that circumstance which induced Eustace le Moynes, the French admiral, in the reign of King John, to conduct Louis the Dauphin of France to this coast on his invasion of England. Edward the Third, aware of that facility, subsequently adopted measures for the better security of Thanet, since we find in the 43d of this monarch's reign, that he directed John de Cobham, &c. to cause such places in this island where ships and boats could land forces, to be enclosed and fortified by mounds and ditches, for the purpose of preventing descents, the same being chargeable upon the persons whose lands were secured by the precautions thus adopted. And, three years after, we find the same prince issuing a writ of nearly the same import addressed to the guardians of the maritime districts of this country. See Rym. Fed. v. 6, p. 623, 747.

Near Cliff-end is found a species of bluish sand very much like fuller's earth, wherein are discovered various *strata* of shells, numbers of which equally abound higher up, upon the same level, when digging wells, &c. Botanists have equally noticed many rare and curious plants existing in different parts of Thanet before adverted to, but too numerous to be here specified. The

bird called the *Bargander*, in Latin *Chenalopez*, according to Hasted, very frequently appears in the marshes, and near the waters in Thanet.

From the HERALDIC VISITATIONS of Kent, it appears that the following distinguished families have at different periods been residents in the isle of Thanet :

Cleybroke, in 1574 and 1619.

Petit, of Dandelion.

Johnson, of Nethercourt.

Tenche, of Birchington, 1619.

Curling, of Thanet.

Northwood, of Dane-court.

Harty, of Birchington.

Spracklyn, of Saint Laurence.

Crispe, of Quekes and Clive-court.

Paramor, of Saint Nicholas.

Saunders, of Saint Laurence, Minster, and Monkton.

Mason, of Monkton.

The following men of note, and famed for their literary acquirements, were natives of this island :

Nicholas de Thorn, in Latin *de Spina*, Abbot of St. Augustine's monastery, flourished A.D. 1283.

John de Tenet, a monk of the Benedictine monastery of Christ church, Canterbury, A.D. 1330.

William de Thorn, a monk of St. Augustine's abbey, A.D. 1380.

Stephen de Birchington, a monk of the abbey of Christ Church, was author of a history of the archbishops of Canterbury to the year 1369.

Marcellus Dandelion, abbot of St. Augustine's monastery in 1426.

Robert Jenkin, born at Minster, A.D. 1656, and educated at King's School, Canterbury, whence he repaired to St. John's College, Cambridge, became precentor of Lincoln Cathedral; then master of the above college; and lastly, Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity; which preferments he enjoyed until his death in 1727. He was author of several religious works and tracts on divinity.

In 1642, *Henry Robinson, gent.* settled property for the maintenance of two fellows, and the like number of scholars, in St.

John's College, Cambridge; the former to be natives of the Isle of Thanet, and educated in Canterbury school, or in default of such, they must be born in Kent, and brought up in the above seminary. The property so vested having decreased in value in 1652, by a decree of the Court of Chancery, it was ordered that the college should maintain four scholars, each to be allowed £10 a year.

This island confers the *title* of *earl* on the family of *Tufton*, long established at Hothfield, in Kent, an account of which will be given under the description of that parish. Sir Nicholas Tufton, knt. and bart. eldest son of Sir John Tufton, bart. was created by patent, under date November 1, 1626, anno 2d. Charles I. Baron Tufton of Tufton, in Sussex; and subsequently, on the 5th August, 1628, earl of Thanet. He died in 1632, and in his posterity these titles have continued to the present period.

THE HUNDRED OF RINGSLOW, also called in ancient records *The Hundred of Thanet*, claims jurisdiction over such portion of the island as is not within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports.

This hundred constituted part of the ancient possessions of the abbey of St. Augustine, but was surrendered up to Edward I. in whose reign, as it was judged of no value to the crown, that monarch, in his 13th year, granted it again, with the hundreds of Blengate and Downhamford, to the above monastery. That grant was allowed on a *quo warranto*, the 7th of Edward II. in which state the above hundreds remained till the dissolution of the abbey, when they fell to the crown.

Ringslow comprises within its boundaries part of the parish of St. Lawrence, the parishes of Minster, Monkton, and Stonar, and part of the parish of Saint Nicholas, with all the churches appertaining to the same. Two constables claim jurisdiction over this hundred.

The *Remainder of the Isle of Thanet* is within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports, containing the corporate town of Margate, including the parish of St. John; Birchington, with Goresend, Wood, otherwise Woodchurch, and St. Peter's, all members of and within the jurisdiction of the port of Dover; the ville of Ramsgate, and that of Sarre, now esteemed in the parish of

St. Nicholas, both members and within the jurisdiction of the port of Sandwich.

There were formerly eleven parishes and churches in Thanet, but four of the latter, namely, Stonar, Wood or Woodchurch, All Saints, and Sarre, have fallen to decay, and the parishes of the three latter are now united to those of Birchington and St. Nicholas; so that at present there are only nine parishes remaining, namely, 1, St. Nicholas, with Sarre and All Saints annexed; 2, Monkton; 3, Minster; 4, Birchington, with Wood, otherwise Woodchurch, annexed; 5, St. John, with the town and new church of Margate; 6, St. Peter; 7, St. Lawrence; 8, the new church and parish of St. George, Ramsgate; and 9, Stonar.

In all the parishes of the Isle of Thanet formerly existed butts, cast up and kept in repair for the practice and exercise of archery, or shooting with the long bow, which formerly constituted a principal diversion among the people of England and Kent in particular, remains of which butts are still apparent in some of the parishes.

SAINT NICHOLAS.

This parish, formerly called *St. Nicholas at Wade*, from its situation *ad radum*, near a wading place, or ford, across the *Wantsume*, contiguous to where the bridge at Sarre now stands, occupies the north-west corner of this island.

Saint Nicholas, for the most part, stands upon high ground, excepting westward, where it presents a level marsh, bounded by the waters called the Nethergong; while northward it is washed by the ocean. The village and church stand upon an eminence, nearly in the centre of the parish, and about one mile north of the church, contiguous to Shoart, is the *borough of All Saints*, wherein once stood a church, or chapel, the parish being now united to that of Saint Nicholas. The soil and surface of the country within the bounds of this district, have been already noticed in the general description of Thanet. It extends about four miles across from east to west, and somewhat less than three from north to south, excluding Sarre.

From the return made to the council by Archbishop Parker, in 1563, it was computed there were then thirty-three householders in this parish, which, owing to the junction of farms,

says Hasted, and pulling down smaller dwellings, have decreased. About half a mile to the right of the road from this parish to Birchington, and not far from the summer road from Sarre to Margate, is an obelisk, ten feet in diameter and twenty feet high, formed of brick, and capped with stone, standing, according to Hasted, on the spot where was formerly a windmill, being an excellent sea-mark. On the north of this edifice, appears an inscription, shewing that it was raised by the corporation of the Trinity House, in 1791, to facilitate and insure the safety of navigation.

The MANOR of MONKTON claims *paramount* over St. Nicholas Parish, subordinate to which is the MANOR of DOWNE BARTON, half a mile south-west from the church, on the route to Sarre. It appears to have formed part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury; and, in the 10th of Edward III. Archbishop Stratford procured the grant of a weekly market, to be held on Mondays, and a fair, on the nativity of the blessed Virgin Mary annually. This manor continued vested in the see of Canterbury, until it was exchanged with the crown, at the commencement of Elizabeth's reign, when the site was granted to the Windebanks, as appears, for a term only; since, by letters patent of Charles I. in the 7th of his reign, this manor was granted to William Collins and Edward Fenn, to hold the same in fee. It afterwards went to the Paramores, who sold it to Daniel Harvey, esq. of Combe, in Surry, from one of whose descendants it passed by sale to Elizabeth Breton, of Enfield, Middlesex, who died in 1785, and to whose sons it descended.

SHOART is an estate about a mile north-east of the church on the road conducting to the sea, which was held of the manor of Downe Barton in socage, by fealty and rent. It was the property of the Wigmore's, then came to the Bredhall's, and subsequently to John Cleymond, clerk, president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, who, in the 25th of Henry VIII. assured his right in the same to Robert Kempe, to hold in fee. After passing into the possession of the Fynch's, Manwood's, and Harvey's, of Combe, it ultimately devolved to the Bretons.

BARTLETTS, otherwise THONETON, is a farm westward from

Shoart, equally held of the manor of Downe Barton in socage, by fealty and rent. It was anciently the patrimony of the Chiche's, and after passing into numerous hands, in the 20th of Elizabeth, came by purchase to the Paramore's. In 1667, we find it vested in the Bridges's, when it was ultimately possessed by Eliab Breton, esq. of Enfield, who, having two sons, it became their property upon his death, as his coheirs in gavelkind.

UPPER and NETHER HALE, formerly called *Uphall*, constitute two estates in this parish, the former a mile from the church eastward, near Birchington; in the reign of Elizabeth, they were possessed by the Crispe's, who passed them to the Hales's; when the latter, in the 23d year of that reign, conveyed them to William Rowe, of London.

Nether Hale, lying nearer the church of St. Nicholas, became part of the possessions of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and so continues at the present period.

ST. NICHOLAS COURT, at the eastern boundary of this parish two miles from the church near Birchington, comprises two separate estates; one accounted a manor in the 12th of Edward IV. when, by an inquisition, the president and fellows of Queen's College, Cambridge, were stated to be possessed of the *Manor of St. Nicholas Court*, in whose hands it still continues. The other estate, called *St. Nicholas Court Farm*, being an estate in fee, was possessed by the Finch family. The lands of this latter are so connected with those of the foregoing estate, having, for a succession of years, been in the hands of the Bridges's, that they are now scarcely distinguishable. The lands of *St. Nicholas' Court* constitute a *distinct tithery*, as regards the great tithes, but they pay small tithes to the vicar of Monkton.

FROSTS is a farm in this parish, having long been the residence of the Paramore's, in whose line it continued till subsequent to the restoration, and afterwards came to the Bridge's, of St. Nicholas Court.

The parish of St. Nicholas is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *Diocese* of Canterbury, and *Deanery* of Westbere. The church, exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and contains three aisles, and the same number of chancels, with a square turret at

the western extremity, serving for the belfry. This is a handsome structure of flint, having windows, doors, and quoins, of ashlar stone; there are also three most beautiful Saxon arches between the south aisle and the nave, with a handsome altar-piece. This edifice is well paved, and kept in excellent order; the north chancel belonging to the estate of Frosts, in this parish. In the vaults lay the ashes of many of the Paramore and Bridge's families; numerous monumental stones also grace the church, in commemoration of personages that flourished in this parish; and there was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas the martyr, on the south side of the structure, wherein was his image.

St. Nicholas church formerly ranked as a chapel to that of Reculver, which was part of the ancient possessions of the see of Canterbury, and so continued till the time of Archbishop Winchelsea, who, owing to the inconvenience arising from the distance of this and other chapels from the mother church, in 1296 made the present, as well as Hothe and Herne chapels, parochial; and united to this church of St. Nicholas the adjoining parish of All Saints, the church of which had been previously accounted a chapel of ease to this church, which, shortly after becoming desecrated, fell to ruin.

The small parish of All Saints, the church or chapel of which is designated in a very ancient map of this island, preserved in Trinity College library, had formerly within its boundaries a ville or town, called All Saints, now known by the name of *the borough of All Saints*, in St. Nicholas parish. This church is so entirely demolished, that no vestiges are now remaining; it appears to have stood at no great distance from Shoart house. When Archbishop Winchelsea made those chapels parochial, he instituted three perpetual vicarages, and, in token of their subjection to the church of Reculver, ordained that each vicar should pay certain annual pensions to the vicar of the mother church. This was continued until the reign of Henry VIII. for Leland says—"ther cum at certen tymes sum paroches out of Thanet to Reculver, a myle of as to ther mother chyrche." Notwithstanding the decree in question, the parishioners of these chapelries still continuing liable to the repairs of Reculver church, great controversies arose in the time of Archbishop Stratford, who in 1335 made a decree in favor of Reculver.

The disputes, however, continued, until by a decree of Archbishop Warham, in the time of Henry VIII. it was settled, by the consent of all parties, that the parishioners of the chapels of Herne and St. Nicholas should redeem the burthen of repairs, by paying a moderate yearly stipend, with this proviso; that, in the event of such payment not being strictly observed on the day stipulated, they should be amenable to law, and fall under the same obligation in respect to repairing the mother church, as if the decree had never been made. The churchwardens of St. Nicholas continue to pay annually 3s. 4d. on this account, to the parish officers of Reculver. Although the vicarage of Reculver, with its chapels, was thus made distinct, yet the parsonages continue in the same state, one extending over Reculver, and those of Hothe and Herne; and another of St. Nicholas, with All Saints in Thanet, both remaining part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, and so continue to the present period. The archbishop continues patron of this vicarage, which in the king's books is valued at £15 19 7, and the annual tenths at £1 11 11½. In 1588 it was valued at £50, and in 1640 at £80.

In 1661, Archbishop Juxon, conformably with the king's letters mandatory, augmented this vicarage £30 per annum, to be paid by the lessee of the great tithes. It is now of the yearly certified value of £66 6 3½, which income accrues from the above augmentation, the glebe, and a payment of four-pence per acre for the marsh lands and pasture in the parish. A vicarage house formerly stood in the street near the church, but previous to 1750 it was taken down, when that and other dwellings became a prey to the flames.

THE VILLE OF SARRE, now united to the parish of St. Nicholas, once constituted a parish of itself; it was anciently written *Serre*, and St. Giles's at Serre, from the church being dedicated to that saint. It is a small village adjoining the parish of St. Nicholas south-westward, and stands at the entrance into this island from the county eastward, and at its western extremity. It appears formerly to have been much larger, and more populous than at the present day, owing to its being the most frequented passage into Thanet, and a place of frequent anchorage for the shipping in their passage to and from the Northmouth or Yenlade, there being, at that period, a most commodious

haven for vessels. Twine, in his treatise, *De Rebus Albionis*, says, "*Erat olim in hoc fluxio statio primum navibus et gratissima nautis Sarra nominata.*" The distance between the upland and the county, and this place, across the marshes over Sarre wall, is about one mile. The space above referred to was anciently submerged, the sea flowing over it between Northmouth and Richborough, such having been the accustomed passage for shipping to and from London; here the two tides equally encountered, which flowed in at the north and east mouths of the same. This water was so greatly diminished as to acquire the appellation of the Wantsume, in the time of Bede, being then not more than three furlongs across. Two ferry-boats were in consequence kept to convey men and cattle across, the tribute or toll whereof, originally paid to the king, was subsequently granted by Egbert to the abbey of Minster, in Thanet.

In the ancient rude map of this island, formerly adverted to, a good sized boat is represented rowed by a man, while another is knee deep in the water, with a staff in his hand, conveying a monk on his back to the boat; seeming to infer, that the current was then so much diminished, as to prevent the boat from coming up to the shore. The stream in question continuing to decrease, ceased to be a current, and the floodgates erected across, having dispersed its waters over the adjoining lands, the passage became too narrow even for the use of the ferry, and the inhabitants applied to parliament for licence to erect a bridge at Sarre ferry, when the same was granted, as before observed, on the 1st of Henry VII. and a bridge soon after built over the water, which did not exceed twelve feet in width. The old ferry house, standing at a small distance westward from the bridge, on the south of the high road, as well as the bridge, belonged to the commissioners of sewers, by whose direction the same were kept in proper repair. Leland, in his Itinerary, says, "at Northmuth, where the estery of the se was, the salt water swellith yet up at a creeke a myle and more toward a place cawled Sarre, which was the commune fery when Thanet was fulle iled."

THE VILLAGE OF SARRE stands at a small distance from the bridge above mentioned, eastward, the road thence over the island leading through it. A few straggling houses constitute

Sarre, whereof one to the south is the manor house. On the 14th of October an annual fair is held for toys and articles of minor importance.

At the period when the sea flowed up, and vessels resorted to this haven, the situation was esteemed healthful and pleasant; but the fogs and vapours occasioned by the marshes that were formed on the decrease of the waters, soon rendered this district particularly unhealthful, wherefore the population decreased, those only remaining whose occupations compelled them to continue among those sickly marsh lands.

The ville, or parish of Sarre, has uniformly been esteemed one of the ancient members of the cinque port of Sandwich, and, as such, within the liberty and jurisdiction of those ports; notwithstanding which, a dispute arose in the time of Henry VI. respecting its assessment, as lying within the county; in order therefore to terminate all disputes, that monarch, by his letters patent, again united it to Sandwich.

THE MANOR OF SARRE, was, in remote times, part of the inheritance of the Crevequer's, from whom, by sale, it fell to the Criol's, one of which family, in the reign of Henry III. had the grant of a weekly market on Thursdays, to be held at his manor of Sarres, until the king should be of full age. From the above family this manor was alienated to John White, of Canterbury, afterwards knighted, in whose line it remained until the 12th of Henry VIII. when it was held by a descendant, named Robert White, archbishop by knight's service. It then passed to the Beres', or Byers', by whom it was alienated in Elizabeth's reign to Ruish, ancestor of Sir Francis of that name, a native of Ireland. By marriage of one of the daughters of the above, it came to the Wentworth's of Woodhouse, in Yorkshire, in the reign of Charles I. third brother of the ill-fated earl of Strafford. By marriage of a female of the line of Wentworth, it next devolved to the Howards of Effingham, who, in 1723, alienated this manor, &c. to Mr. James Colebrook, of London. In 1775 it was conveyed to Thomas Heron, Esq. of Newark-upon-Trent, afterwards of Chilham castle, by whom it was again alienated to Henry Collard, gent. of Monkton.

THE PARISH CHURCH OF SARRE stood on a hill eastward of

the town, near the road leading from Sarre to Monkton. It was dedicated to St. Giles, and ranked a vicarage, which, in the 8th of Richard II. owing to its smallness, was not taxed to the tenth.

The change effected in this place by the failure of the Wantsume, and consequent decrease of the population, in all probability occasioned the dissolution of this trifling vicarage, and the uniting of the parish to that of St. Nicholas; shortly after which, the church falling to decay, it was entirely neglected, so that not a vestige of the fabric is now remaining.

The church of St. Giles' at Sarre was part of the possessions of the Crevequer's, lords of the manor of Sarre, and so continued until Robert of that name, founder of Ledes priory, under Henry I. gave this church to that establishment, which was afterwards confirmed in the 41st of Edward III. by his charter of *inspeximus*.

In this state the appropriation of the church remained till the dissolution in the 31st of Henry VIII. the vicarage having been long before dissolved, when it fell to the crown. Two years after, the above monarch settled it on his newly founded dean and chapter of Rochester, in whom the inheritance still remains. The great tithes of this ville, or parish, are inconsiderable, as there is very little corn or sowing land throughout the district.

MONKTON.

The next parish south-eastward from St. Nicholas, in the lower half hundred of Ringslow, is called *Monkton*, in Domesday *Monocstunc*, otherwise Monkstown, and in other records *Munchetun*, *Munketune*, and *Monkynton*, all which designations were derived from its being part of the possessions of the priory of Christ church, Canterbury.

MONKTON is about three miles from east to west, and as much from north to south; the village called Monkton-street stands low, about one mile east of Sarre, having the church on one side, and Monkton Court, an ancient timber building, at a small distance from the west end, between which and Sarre stands the hamlet of Gore-street. Contiguous to the village is the parsonage-house, called Ambry farm; the lands northward

are high, comprising open common land, and over the same the route conducts across the island eastward, near which is Monkton mill, and, at the eastern boundary of the parish, Cleve-court. Southward extends a large portion of marsh land, called Monkton level, extending as far as the river Stour.

By the return made by Archbishop Parker to the council, in 1563, the households in the parish were then computed at fifteen. The market granted in the reign of Henry VI. has been long disused, but there are two fairs, the one held on St. Mary Magdalen's day (July 22,) for the sale of hogs, and the other on the 11th of October for the vent of toys, and other insignificant articles.

This manor, in 961, was given by Queen Ediva, mother of Kings Edmund and Eadred, to Christ church, Canterbury, and it so continued at the survey of Domesday, in the 15th of William the Conqueror, wherein it is described under the general title of *Terra Monachorum Archiepi*, lands of the monks of the archbishop.

The vast extent of this manor, comprehending nearly half the island, that is to say, all that portion west of St. Mildred's Lynch, and the extensive demesne lands thereto appertaining, employed fourscore and nine villeins at the time of Edward the Confessor. The two churches were those of this parish, and that of Woodchurch; the mill remains, but the fishery and salt-works are lost in consequence of the deficiency of the river Wantsume. The buildings of this manor were greatly augmented by Prior Selling, A. D. 1480, and his successor, Goldstone, about the year 1500, erected other edifices. Henry VI. in his 25th year, granted to the prior a weekly market, to be held on Saturdays, and an annual fair on the festival of St. Mary Magdalen, which continued part of the possessions of the priory of Christ church until the dissolution, in the 31st of Henry VIII. when it devolved to the crown. It was afterwards settled on the newly founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, and so continues. For this manor a court leet and court baron are held.

CLEVE COURT, in this parish, is a seat very pleasantly situated two miles north-eastward from Monkton church, upon elevated ground, commanding a very extensive prospect, with the sea in the distance. This parish is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury and *deanery* of Westbere.

The church, exempted from the archdeacon, is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, containing only one aisle and a chancel, with a square tower at the western extremity, wherein is a very antique spiral wooden staircase and four bells. The body was, in former times, more capacious, having had two aisles, part of the end of that to the north being yet apparent, and the arches between the two aisles still existing in the wall. In the windows are remnants of stained glass, containing the heads of some of the priors, with very antique armorial bearings. At the west end of this structure, Weever (p. 266) says, there were formerly these lines in old English characters.

*Insula rotunda Tanatos quam circuit unda
Fertilis et munda, milli est in orbe secunda.*

Few monuments at present grace this structure, as most of the gravestones are divested of their brass memorials. The church of Monkton, whereto the chapels of Birchington and Woodchurch were appendant, belonged to the manor, and constituted part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury. Archbishop Richard, successor of Becket, in the reign of Henry II. appropriated this edifice to the priory of Christ Church, but his immediate successor, Baldwin, having disagreed with the monks on the subject of his intended college at Hackington, deprived them of this appropriation, which continued a rectory, until the 39th of Edward III. when the primate Islip, having the royal licence, again restored it to the priory; it, however, appears that, in return for such grant, the archbishop had made over to him, by way of exchange, various advowsons in London, belonging to the priory.

In the 8th of Richard II. A. D. 1384, the appropriation of this church was estimated, among the temporalities of the almonry of the priory, at £13 6 8, and the portion of the monks in this church at £33 6 8. It then remained in the possession of the fraternity, who managed it for the use of their Almonry; whence it acquired the name of the Almonry, or *Ambry* farm, till the dissolution, in the 31st of Henry VIII. by whom it was granted to his new dean and chapter of Canterbury, who are the present owners of the parsonage of Monkton.

The inhabitants of this parish were compelled to pay an annual service, called *Avercorn*, by uncertain measure; but, in 1263, it

was determined the quantity should be two bushels and a half; these payments were made on All Saints day, a custom originating in what the Saxons called *cyrie sceat*, or church scot, consisting of a certain quantity of corn, paid to the parish church on St. Martin's day (November 11), as first-fruits of the corn. By the laws of Ina, he ordained such annual payment under severe penalties; and when the Norman terms were adopted, it most probably took the name of *Avercorn*.

By the survey of this parsonage in 1649, it appears, that it then consisted of a parsonage house, containing a large hall, a fair parlour, a great kitchen, with several houses of office; six lodging rooms with garrets; three barns and stabling, a pigeon house, &c.; court yard, garden, and orchards, containing thirteen acres, with the tithes and profits appertaining to the parsonage, estimated at £86 11 10 per annum.

The church of Monkton continued a rectory till the 39th of Edward III. but there was no vicarage endowed till the 42d of that reign, when Archbishop Langton, A.D. 1377, decreed that the vicarage of this church should in future consist of certain benefits, which it would be superfluous here to recapitulate. The vicarage of Monkton, with the chapels of Birchington and Wood, stand valued in the king's books at £13 8 4, and the yearly tithes at £1 6 10. In 1588 it was estimated at £40, in 1630 at £130, but in 1649 this vicarage was only valued at £40. The ancient pension of £12 and 20*d.*, formerly paid by the prior and convent, still continues to be disbursed by the dean and chapter to the vicar.

MINSTER.

The parish eastward next in succession to Monkton, is Minster, formerly written *Mynstre* and *Menstre*, that name being derived from the Saxon word *MINSTRE*, implying Monastery. This district is divided into two boroughs, namely, Way and Street boroughs, the former occupying the ascent on the northern side of the Street, and the latter containing the Street and church, with the southern boundaries of the parish. Minster is about three miles and a half from east to west, and nearly the same extent from north to south, the farms being as large as any in this county, and the occupants in general men of considerable

substance. The western part is bounded by a Lynch, or balk, extending across the island to Westgate, called St. Mildred's Lynch, previously adverted to, constituting the bound that separates Minster from Monkton, equally with the parish. The village of Minster lies nearly central, on a low soil at the foot of the high lands, having the church southward; northward of the village, it rises to elevated ground, presenting a fine champaign country of unenclosed corn lands, wherein was situated Minster Mill, in the vicinity of which, says Hasted, until lately, was a small grove of oaks, being the only one existing in this island. A mile southward, descending, is the manor of Thorne, and beyond Sevenscore Farm. At the south-eastern extremity of the parish, and partly in St. Laurence, is Cliffs-end, or Clyves-end, so named from occupying the extremity of the cliff, and extending from Ramsgate. This was anciently part of the estate of St. Augustine's monastery, and, in the Chronicle of Thorne, is styled the Manor of Clyvesend.

A mile and a half south-east from Minster church, is Ebbsfleet, formerly known by the several appellations of Hipwines, Ippedes, and Wipped's fleet. This, as before remarked, appears to have been the customary place of landing by the invaders of our island, and in particular Hengist and Horsa, the Saxons invited over by Vortigern, certainly selected this spot for their disembarkation, A.D. 449. St. Augustine also, in the year 596, equally landed here; and St. Mildred, having passed over from France, after receiving instruction to fit her for the monastic life, also made this the point of landing. Some years back, a rock was apparent at this spot, called St. Mildred's rock, where, upon a large stone, according to monkish writers, the stamp of her foot remained impressed. Below Minster church to the south, extends the large level of marshes, denominated Minster Level, at the southern boundary of which, runs the Stour, formerly the Wantsume, in ancient times of considerable importance. On the increase of the sands, owing to the diminution of that stream, a wall of earth was raised by the abbot of St. Augustine, since called the abbot's wall, to prevent the sea at high water from overflowing the lands now comprehending this expansive level of marshes, the whole being at present under the superintendence of the commissioners of sewers for the district of East Kent. A large portion of those marshes has been pro-

gressively improved, in curtailing the course of the Stour to the ocean, by means of the cut at Stonar, which passes off superfluous waters in the rainy season with more celerity, so that upwards of 200 acres, in the time of Hasted, were already enclosed by a strong wall, from the sea, contiguous to Ebbsfleet. Between the above wall and the Stour, extend a great many acres of land, called, by the inhabitants, the Salts, owing to their being left without the boundary of the wall, and consequently subject to the overflowing of the tide, so long as it continued to environ Thanet. In front of the church, is a little creek, which, to all appearance, was the spot called Mynstre fleet, into which the ships sailed that were bound for this place. In proof of such assertion, many years back, when in the act of digging, there were discovered in a dike, a quantity of fresh coals, which had, in all probability, fallen beside some lighter while in the act of her cargo being discharged.

We should not omit to mention, that, upon the downs northward of Minster, is a prospect not to be exceeded by any in this part of England. From the spot in question may be seen, not only the isle of Thanet, and the whole of its churches, one only excepted, but in the distance are perceptible the spires of Reculver, the isle of Sheppey, the Nore or mouth of the Thames, the Essex coast, the Swale, and the British channel. To the above may be added, Calais cliffs and the French coast; the Downs and town of Deal, the bay and town of Sandwich, the champaign districts of East Kent, the spires of Woodnesborough and Ash, the ruins of Richborough castle, the green levels of Minster, Ash, &c.; with the Stour intersecting them; and the stately spire of Canterbury cathedral; with a circuit of hills comprehending upwards of 100 miles in extent, terminating the enchanting prospect. A fair is kept in this village on Good Fridays for the sale of pedlary, toys, and minor articles of ornament.

From the return made to the Council by Archbishop Parker, in 1563, there were then computed to be fifty-three households in this parish. In 1774, after a very strict survey, there were 149 houses, and 696 inhabitants; of the dwellings, sixteen were farm-houses, and the residue inhabited by tradesmen, labourers, and widows.

THE MANOR AND ABBEY OF MINSTER was in former times

called *Thanet Manor*, and so continued until, owing to the foundation of the abbey within its boundaries, the appellation became *the Manor of Minster*; however, in Domesday Survey, taken in 1080, it is recorded as *Tanet Manor*, though Hasted remarks, that he never met with it thus denominated at so late a period in any other document.

In the year 670 this manor was possessed by Egbert, monarch of Kent, whose nephews, Ethelred and Ethelbright, sons of his father's elder brother Ermenfride, deceased, were left to his care under a solemn promise of their succeeding to the crown. Ermenfride also left two daughters, Ermenburga, equally called Domneva, married to Merwald, son of Penda king of Mercia, and Ermengitha. The above princes were kept under the strict superintendence of one Thunnor, a base flattering courtier, who persuaded the monarch to have his nephews murdered, lest they should disturb him in the possession of the throne, which deed that wretch undertook to perform and perpetrated. To expiate this detestable crime, Egbert, by the advice of Archbishop Theodore, and Adrian abbot of St. Augustine's, sent to Domneva, who had taken the vow of chastity, offering any satisfaction in extenuation for his crime, when, by way of atonement, she solicited of the king, that he would grant her a place in *Tenet*, for the erection of a monastery to the memory of the princes, wherein she and her nuns might continually pray for the monarch's absolution. Egbert, in consequence, immediately granted a charter, terminating with a singular curse upon any one who should infringe its stipulations. By that instrument, one half of Thanet was granted for the endowment of this religious establishment, consisting of the eastern districts, comprehended within the boundaries of Minster manor, and since separated from the western part of the island, and the manor of Monkton, by St. Mildred's Lynch, which completely intersects Thanet, as previously described, and so continues to the present day.

LEGEND OF THUNNOR.

The legend of this grant, as narrated by Thorn, a native of this parish, and a monk of St. Augustine's monastery, is so singularly curious that we cannot omit its insertion, the narrative being printed in that writer's chronicle of this abbey. Accord-

ing to the above recital, Egbert, having granted Domneva's petition, demanded of her how much land she required; to which her reply was, as much as her deer could run over at one course; which stipulation being granted, the animal was let loose at Westgate, in Birchington, the king, his nobles, and a vast concourse of people, being present on that occasion. Among the spectators was Thunnor, the base assassin of the princes, who, ridiculing the monarch for his lavish gift, and the mode of its being decided, sought every means to obstruct the course of the deer, by crossing the animal's path, and encountering it: but heaven, (says the chronicler,) in wrath at his impiety, while Thunnor was in the height of his career, caused the earth to open and engulph him, leaving the name of *Tunnor's leap*, or *Thunnor's hyslepe*, to the spot where he fell, in order to perpetuate the memory of his punishment, although it subsequently acquired the name of *Heghigdale*. In the mean time, the deer, having performed a small circle eastward, directed its course nearly in a straight line south-westward across the island, running over, in length and breadth, forty-eight ploughed lands, when Egbert immediately surrendered up to Domneva the whole tract of territory which the animal had traversed. This extent, including upwards of 10,000 acres of the best land in Kent, is said to have been designated by the broad bank across the island, called St. Mildred's Lynch. Yet, notwithstanding this well invented tale of Thorn, it appears much more consistent with probability, that the bank in question was purposely raised to divide the two capital manors of Minster and Monkton, prior to this gift to Domneva. *Puteus Thunor* (or Thunor's Leap,) says the annalist of St. Augustine's monastery, "*apparet prope Cursum cervi juxta Aldelond;*" and the spot upon which the king stood to behold this course, is represented as contiguous to the above; a beacon having subsequently stood thereon, being a point of the highest land in the vicinity. This *Puteus Thunor*, or *Thunor's leap*, is very plainly nothing more than the ancient pit, called Minster chalk pit, which it is not improbable was first sunk when the abbey and church were erected; the bottom, however, in process of time, being covered with verdure, occasioned the invention of this fable concerning the swallowing up of Thunnor. The name of Thunorslep has long become obsolete, and even the more modern appellation of Heghigdale

is now forgotten. According to Weever, Thunnor lies buried under a mound of stones, which in that writer's time was denominated *Thunniclam*.

Domneva having thus acquired wealth, founded, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, a monastery for nuns, called *St. Mildred's Abbey*, on a portion of this district southward of the island, near the water, upon the very spot where the parochial church now stands. At the instance of Archbishop Theodore, Domneva consecrated the church, and appointed the number of nuns to be seventy, the primate constituting her abness of that foundation, where she died, and was buried in the glebe of the new monastery. Her sister Ermengitha, after her death, was sainted, having lived with Domneva in the abbey, where she died, and was interred about one mile eastward from the same, at which place the inhabitants have discovered a quantity of human bones, and on the site it is probable she had erected a chapel or oratory. In a field called the *Twenty Acres*, about a quarter of a mile eastward of Minster, a variety of foundations are apparent, as if some chapel or oratory had originally existed there.

Domneva was succeeded as abbess by Mildred, her daughter, subsequently canonized as above stated, who is said to have been inhumed in this church. On her death, Edburga succeeded to the government of this institution, who, finding the establishment incompetent for the support of so many nuns, erected in the vicinity a more stately fabric, which was consecrated to St. Cuthbert, and dedicated to Saints Peter and Paul. To the latter church, about the year 750, Edburga removed the body of St. Mildred, at whose shrine a variety of miracles were said to be performed. Edburga was interred at Minster, in her own new church, and afterwards sainted, who had for successor, as chief of this monastery, Sigeburga. Under the government of this lady occurred the depredations of the Danes in the isle of Thanet, who, having laid every thing waste, and plundered the monastery, continued their ravages annually; wherefore, the abbey by degrees fell to decay, and the sisterhood decreased in numbers, until, wasted by grief and poverty, as well as the incessant insults of the piratical invaders, they were, in 978, entirely destroyed; the monastery of St. Mildred being fired by the Danes: when the nuns, the clergy, and all who had fled

thither for shelter, became sacrifices to the flames, with the exception of Leofrune, the abbess, who is said to have been carried away prisoner. The despoilers, however, left the chapels of St. Mary, St. Peter, and St. Paul, uninjured, in one of which divine service was afterwards performed for the inhabitants of this parish, and the adjoining neighbourhood. The ancient site of the abbey, together with this manor, and all the residue of the possessions appertaining to the same, then devolved to the king; and so continued till 1027, when Canute gave the body of St. Mildred, with the ancient site of the monastery, this manor, and all its lands in Thanet and elsewhere, as well as the customs appertaining to this church, to the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, which gift was subsequently confirmed by Edward the Confessor.

The abbot, being thus possessed of the manor, fitted up the residue of the remains as a court lodge, in consequence of which it has since uniformly borne the appellation of Minster Court. In Domesday survey, taken the 15th of William the Conqueror, A.D. 1080, this manor is described under the general title of *Terra Ecclæ Sci Augustini*, the land of the church of Saint Augustine.

Henry I. about the 4th of his reign, granted to the monastery of St. Augustine, a market to be yearly held within this manor of Minster, which Edward III. confirmed in his 36th year, by *inspeximus*.

Henry III. A.D. 1270, being the 54th year of his reign, granted to St. Augustine's monastery *free warren* in all their demesne lands of Minster; and Edward II. in his 6th year, confirmed to the abbot *free warren* in this manor, among others; and the year following, 1313, in the Iter. of H. de Stanton, and his sociates, justices itinerant, the abbot, upon a *quo warranto*, claimed, and was allowed, various immunities therein mentioned, in this manor, and among others *free warren* in all his demesne lands therein, view of frank pledge, and wreck of the sea, one market weekly on a Friday, and one fair yearly on the eve and day of St. Mildred the Virgin, with other liberties therein mentioned, as having been granted by various kings, &c. allowed in the last Iter. of J. de Berwick, and his sociates, itinerant justices. King Edward II. by a charter in the 6th of his reign, fully con-

firmed the above, and from the register of this monastery, about the period in question, it appears that this manor had within its court, the same liberties as those of Chistlet and Sturry.

Edward III. in his 5th year, exempted the abbot, &c. from attendance at the sheriff's tourne, and subsequently, by his charter of *inspeximus*, in his 36th year, he confirmed to this abbey all manors and possessions given by former kings; while, by another charter, all grants and confirmations made by his predecessors, were equally rendered valid, the whole of which were subsequently confirmed by Henry VI.

In the time of Richard II. this manor, with its rents, &c. was valued among the temporalities of the convent at £232 4 3 per annum; and the quantity of land appertaining, was, by admeasurement, estimated at 2149 acres, and one rood. In this state the manor continued until the dissolution, at which time it was surrendered into the king's hands, with the rest of the domains appertaining to St. Augustine's monastery, when the manor and rents were valued at £276 yearly. From that period the whole remained vested in the crown, until James I. in his 9th year, by letters patent, granted the lordship and manor of Menstre to various persons, reserving to the king's use all advowsons and patronages of churches, chapels, &c.

A court leet and court baron are held for this manor, by the style of the court leet and view of frank pledge for the manor of Minster, in the hundred of Ringslow, othe wise Tenet, and the court baron for the said manor. The court lodge, formerly part of the monastery, was, after the dissolution, converted to a farmhouse, wherein some of the monks of St. Augustine resided, to manage the estate, which they kept in their own hands. "On the north side, (says Hasted,) which seems to have been the front, is a handsome stone portal, on the top of which are the arms of the abbey of St. Augustine. Not far distant anciently stood a very large barn, with a roof of chesnut, sufficient to contain the corn growing in all the demesnes. On the division of the estate, 154 feet in length of this fabric were carried to Seven-score farm, where it was consumed by fire in 1700, and the residue subsequently destroyed by lightning. On the south side of the house stood a chapel, supposed to have been erected by St. Eadburga, third abbess of this institution, wherein she is said to have transferred the body of St. Mildred, from the other

monastery." "All remains of this chapel have now disappeared, (says Hasted,) except a small portion of the tower, and the stairs conducting to the summit of the same."

The remainder of this estate, the site of which lies about one mile eastward from Minster Court, since known by the name of SEVEN-SCORE, came to the Careys, in whose successors, Viscounts Falkland, the estate continued to Lucius Ferdinand, Viscount Falkland, who alienated the property to Josiah Wordsworth, esq. of London, whose son possessed it in 1784. By marriage of two sisters of the latter, it devolved to Sir Charles Kent, bart. and Henry Verelst, esq. who, in right of their wives, possessed this estate in undivided moieties.

WASCHESTER lies a small distance westward from Minster church, formerly part of the demesnes of Minster manor, being included in the grant of James I. recently mentioned.

SHERIFFS' COURT, is an estate situated less than a mile westward of Waschester, in the hamlet of Hoo, in this parish; it was formerly called *Sheriffs' Hope*, from the hope or place of anchorage for vessels that sailed into the river Wantsume, which anciently flowed by this spot. To this manor appertains the small one of PEGWELL, or COURT STAIRS, situated in the parish of St. Laurence.

ALDELOND GRANGE, commonly designated *Allen Grange*, situated a mile north of Minster church on the high land, was so denominated in opposition to Newland Grange, in St. Laurence parish. It formerly constituted part of the possessions of the monastery of St. Augustine, and, in 1197, was assigned by Abbot Roger to the sacristy of the abbey, for the purpose of maintaining the abbey church, as well in the fabric as the ornaments of the same, under this condition, however, that the sacrist should perform all such services to the court of Minster as were due, and had been accustomed to be performed, for the land of the same. The measurement of this land, according to Thorne, amounted to sixty-two acres; and to the Grange appertain all the tithes of corn and grain within the boundaries of Wayborough, with the exception of those received by the vicar. On the dissolution, this estate consisting of 120 acres of land devolved to the crown, when Henry VIII. in his 33d year, by a dotation charter, vested the same in his new founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, with whom the inheritance still continues.



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POWCIES, standing half a mile from Allan Grange, was formerly a gentleman's residence, the whole of which being pulled down, a farm-house of brick was erected upon the site of that structure.

THORNE, or as it is commonly called *Thourne*, is a manor about a mile southward of Powcies, and has taken its name from the numerous thorny bushes abounding in this district. The manor was anciently the seat of a family that derived its appellation from this place, one member of which, namely, Henry de Thorne, was owner of the land in 1300, anno 29th Edward I. and made it his place of residence.

The parish of Minster is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury and *deanery* of Westbere. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very handsome edifice, consisting of a nave and two side aisles, a cross sept, and east chancel; the nave is of Saxon, and the transept as well as chancel, of Gothic architecture, the latter being curiously vaulted with stone, provision having been equally made for the same in the transept, which was never completed. At the western extremity of this edifice, rises a tall spire steeple, containing the clock and five bells.

On the destruction of Minster Abbey by the Danes, on sparing the chapels of St. Mary, St. Peter, and St. Paul, or the stonework thereof, the former was afterwards converted into the parish church, which has since been greatly enlarged. The nave or body of this edifice, apparently constituted the original fabric; the pillars being thick and short, and all the arches circular, upon which was, in all probability, a low roof conformable with the simplicity and plainness of those times. The wall was subsequently raised, as appears by the distance existing between the top of the arches and the wall plate across; a handsome chancel has also been added at the eastern extremity, and a square turret at the west, with a lofty spire covered by lead. The choir and the middle of the cross are vaulted, and, by the footings left, it was no doubt intended that the entire cross should have been terminated in the same manner. Independent of the high altar, previous to the reformation, there were others dedicated to the Holy Trinity, St. James, and St. Anne. Under the middle of the cross, was the rood loft, the ascent to which, from the chancel, is still perceptible, as well as the mortice holes,

wherein the timbers were inserted, upon which the loft was erected. In the north wall is a venerable tomb or coffin of solid stone, let into the wall beneath an arch of ancient Saxon ornaments; on the stone covering the tomb is a *cross flory*, and, on either side, two blank shields; while round the edge are the following words in ancient French characters: *Ici gist Edile de Thorne que just Dna del Espine*, whence it appears, that the female in question was one of the family owners of this mansion. On the pavement, as well as in the church porch, are also many flat grave-stones, the inscriptions of which are entirely worn away. In the church are likewise a variety of monuments, recording the names of personages who have flourished in this manor. On the summit of the spire was formerly a globe surmounted by a large wooden cross, covered with lead, over which was a vane, and above that another cross of iron. In 1647, the famous fanatic, Richard Culmer, having acquired the sequestration of this vicarage, thought fit to demolish what he termed this monument of superstition and idolatry.

The church of Minster was anciently appendant to the manor, and as such, first granted to Domneva, after which, it became the possession of the abbey there founded by her. Having, after its destruction, come into the possession of King Canute, who, as before observed, granted it to St. Augustine's monastery; in 1128, being the 29th of Henry I. it became appropriated, and was assigned, with the chapels of St. John, St. Peter, and St. Laurence, as well as all rents, &c. to the sacristy of that institution, which regulation was confirmed by Archbishop Theobald, and subsequently, in 1168, by Pope Alexander, who consigned it to the reparation of the church of the monastery, which had been recently destroyed by fire.

On the great and principal festivals of the above three chapels, the inhabitants of these parts, preceded by their priests and other officers, with banners, tapers, &c. used to proceed in procession to Minster, their mother church, to join at the solemn mass, make their offerings, and pay their accustomed dues, in token of subjection to the parochial or mother church.

The appropriation of Minster church, with the advowson of the vicarage, continued with the abbot and convent of St. Augustine till the dissolution, when it fell into the king's hands. After that period, it could not be said there existed any parson-

age or appropriation of this church, for the demesne lands of Minster, being very extensive, were subject, as to the tithes of corn, only to a small composition to the vicar; and the vicar was, in right of his vicarage, entitled to the corn tithes of the lands in the remaining part of this parish, as will be noticed hereafter.

At what period the vicarage of this church was endowed, and a vicar instituted, can no where be ascertained; however, it was undoubtedly prior to the year 1275; for, in the act of the consecration of the church or chapel yard of St. Laurence, in the above year, when the chapel was constituted parochial, mention is made of the vicar of Menstre, &c. and, in 1384, being the 8th of Richard II. this vicarage was estimated at thirty marks. After the dissolution, the advowson of this vicarage remained vested in the crown, until Edward VI. in his 1st year, granted it with other premises to the archbishop of Canterbury, since which it has remained part of the possessions of this see, the primate being still patron of the same.

In the king's books, this vicarage is valued at £33 3 4, and the yearly tenths at £3 6 8. In 1588, it was estimated at £150. It is endowed with manse and glebe, of about twenty-four acres of land, as well upland as marsh; together with all the corn and other tithes of that part of the parish called Streetborough, and 100 acres in the borough of Weyborough; except the corn tithes of the demesnes of the manor of Minster, for which the composition above mentioned is paid.

According to the last census of the population of Minster, as returned to parliament in 1821, there were 497 males, and 423 females, making a total of 920 inhabitants.

BIRCHINGTON.

Northward from Minster, is the parish of Birchington, adjoining the sea. It is supposed to have been anciently called, sometimes, Birchington in Gorend, and at others Gorend in Birchington, from a place called Gorend in the parish, where it is reported the church formerly stood; though the most common name was uniformly, as at the present day, Birchington only. This parish ranks within the liberty and jurisdiction of the Cinque

Ports,* and is a member of the town and port of Dover; and, although Gorend, within its bounds, is alleged to have been united to that town and port since the reign of Edward I. yet, in the time of Henry VI. it was disputed whether this parish was not in the county at large. To put an end to all doubt upon this head, that monarch, by letters patent, united it to Dover, the mayor of which town appoints his deputy here, to whom the inhabitants have recourse for the dispensation of justice, &c.

By the land-tax act of 1711, it was enacted, that the parishes of St. John, St. Peter, and Birchington, in Thanet, within the liberty of Dover, should be deemed a distinct division within

• The name of Cinque Ports is derived from *quinque portus*, five havens opposite to France, thus called by way of preeminence, on account of their superior importance. The sovereigns of Great Britain have deemed them worthy of peculiar regard from remote antiquity, and, in order to secure the realm against invasions, granted them a particular form of government. They are under a keeper, who has the title of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, an officer first appointed by William the Conqueror, invested with the authority of an admiral, who issues out writs in his own name, &c. The privileges anciently annexed to the Cinque Ports and their dependants, were as follow:

First, exemption from all taxes and tolls.

Secondly, power to oblige all that lived within their jurisdiction to plead in their courts, and punish offenders in their own bounds, as well as murderers and fugitives from justice.

Thirdly, power to punish foreigners and natives for thefts; to have a pillory, and tumbrel, or cucking stool.

Fourthly, power to raise mounds or banks in any man's land, against the breaches of the sea.

Fifthly, the right of appropriating to their own use all lost goods and wandering cattle, if not claimed within a year and a day.

Sixthly, to have commons, and be at liberty to cut down the trees growing thereon.

Sevently, to convert to their own use all such goods as were found floating off the sea, as well as those thrown out of ships in a storm, or driven ashore when no wreck or ship was to be seen.

Eighthly, to be a guild or fraternity, and allowed the franchises of court-leet and court-baron.

Ninthly, power to assemble and keep a portmote, or parliament, for the Cinque Ports; to punish all infringers of their privileges, make by-laws, and hear all appeals from inferior courts: and

Tenthly, their barons to have the privilege of supporting the canopy over the king's head, at his coronation.

In return for those privileges, the Cinque Ports were required to fit out fifty-seven ships, each manned with twenty-one men and a boy, with which they were to attend the king's service for fifteen days at their own expense; but, if the state of affairs required their assistance for a longer term, they were to be paid by the crown.

that liberty, and charged towards making up the sum levied on Dover, according to the proportion assessed on the said parishes by an Act of the 4th of William and Mary, for granting an aid of 4s. in the pound.

This parish adjoins the sea-shore to the north, along the whole of which it is bounded by lofty chalk cliffs. The district, generally speaking, is high land, and very pleasantly situated; in the centre stands the church, with the village contiguous, being well sheltered by lofty elms. The dwellings occupy a gentle acclivity, commanding extensive prospects over land and sea, particularly a luxuriant view up the delightful vale of Canterbury, the tower of the cathedral presenting a most conspicuous object, though distant upwards of twelve miles. Beyond that object, in clear weather, are plainly perceptible the range of hills, and lofty woods of the parks of Chilham and Godmersham, which are upwards of six miles farther removed to the south.

About three quarters of a mile north-west of the church, and nearly the same distance from the sea-shore, is Gorend; in ancient times a place of note, being particularly adverted to in the great charter of the cinque ports, as one of the members of the town and port of Dover. In the Itinerary of Leland, vol. 7, he states: "Reculver is now scarce half a mile from the shore, but it is to be supposed, that yn tymes paste the se cam hard to Gore-ende, a two mile from Northmouth, and at Gore-ende is a litle straite caullid Broode Staires, to go downe the clive: and about this shore is good taking of mullettes. The great Raguseis ly for defence at Gore-ende, and then again is another sinus on to the Forelande." It is reported that the church formerly stood here, but was lost by the falling of the cliff, whereon it had been erected, and not far distant is the farm called Upper Gore-end, which was given by Henry Robinson, gent. in 1642, for the support of two fellows, and the like number of scholars, in St. John's College, Cambridge. A mile southward, lie Great and Little Brooksend, and about the same distance Great and Little Quekes. At the north-east boundary of the parish stands Westgate, consisting of a small hamlet, from which place Domneva's deer is reported to have commenced its famous course across the island, previously described in the legend of Thunnor.

This parish comprises somewhat more than a mile and a half

either way ; near the village and Quekes it is pleasantly sheltered by trees ; the lands are fertile, and for the most part unenclosed, being situated high, with hill and dale intermingled. The main road from Sarre to Margate runs along the southern side of the parish ; and, adjoining the shore is a bay of the sea, called Hemming's Bay, probably from the Danish chieftain of that name, who landed with his companion Anlef, and their forces, in the year 1009.

By the return made by Archbishop Parker to the council, in 1563, there were forty households in this parish ; and, from the account rendered in by order of Elizabeth, in her 8th year, of the various maritime places in Kent, it appears there were then forty-two inhabited dwellings, as well as a spot for landing, but there was neither ship nor boat. *The Manor of Monkton* claims *paramount* over this parish ; *subordinate* to which ranks—

THE MANOR OF QUEKES, or QUEX, as it is often spelled in ancient deeds. This district occupies the south-eastern part of the parish, being about three quarters of a mile from the church, having been formerly the seat of a family, whence it acquired its name, many of whom are buried within the church. This property, which belonged to the Quekes's as early as the year 1400, was also possessed by the Crispe's, one of which family, in 1650, was appointed sheriff, but, owing to his advanced age and infirmities, his son was permitted to execute that office in his stead. This individual was commonly known by the appellation of *Bonjour Crispe*, from having been kept for a length of time prisoner in France, during which period he never acquired more knowledge of the French than the above words. The circumstances connected with that detention being rather singular, we deem it necessary to insert the account, which is as follows :

In August, 1657, this gentleman, during the night, was forcibly carried off from his seat at Quekes, by several persons, consisting of Englishmen as well as foreigners, conveyed to Bruges, in Flanders, and there detained a prisoner, till the sum of £3000 should be paid for his ransom. A few days after his arrival he sent to his nephew Thomas, then residing near Quekes, desiring he would repair to Bruges, and assist him in that peculiar exigency.

Having complied, and consulted together, he despatched his

nephew to England, to unite his endeavours with those of his son Sir Nicholas Crispe, for the procuring his liberation, in effecting which they encountered great difficulty, as Cromwell, who was then Protector, suspected the whole to be a mere collusion, in order to procure £3000 for the use of Charles II. then upon the continent; wherefore, an order was issued by Cromwell in council, that Mr. Crispe should not be ransomed. Sir Nicholas, in consequence, died before that gentleman's freedom was effected, when the whole management devolved on Thomas, the nephew, to obtain the licence, and raise the funds; which being unable to accomplish without selling a portion of his uncle's lands, the latter empowered him, and his son-in-law Robert Darell, so to do; who, although every despatch was resorted to, did not accomplish the release of Mr. Crispe under eight months, who then returned to England, and ended his days at Quekes in 1663. The above singular enterprise was contrived and put into effect, by Capt. Golding, of Ramsgate, a staunch royalist, who had sought refuge with Charles II. in France. The party landed at Gorend, near Birchington, and took Mr. Crispe from his bed, without the least resistance; though it appears that apprehensions of such an attack had been entertained, and precautions taken to secure the mansion, the proprietor having afforded hospitality to such among his neighbours who would lodge in his premises, for the purpose of defending him. Mr. Crispe was then conveyed in his own carriage to the sea-coast, where he was forced into an open boat, not one of his domestics being permitted to attend, although he particularly requested it as a favor. He was first conveyed to Ostend, and thence to Bruges, which places were then subject to Spain, that power having been two years at war with England. Mr. Crispe died possessed of this seat, having had one son and a daughter, the former of whom was knighted, but dying before his father, in 1657, it devolved to his daughter, who espoused Sir Richard Powle, of Berkshire. At this mansion of Quekes, King William was in the habit of residing, till the winds favored his embarkation for the continent; and a chamber, said to have been the sleeping room of the royal guest, used to be shown: during those visits the monarch's guards were encamped in an adjoining enclosure. The mansion in question was a large commodious edifice, built partly of timber and brick, upon the site of which was erected

the present seat, now in the possession of J. P. Powell, Esq. This gentleman has also caused to be built two beautiful towers, presenting very picturesque objects; the one containing a set of the most sonorous bells, the structure being internally fitted up in a very beautiful manner, with mahogany staircases, &c. The other tower is appropriated, by its munificent owner, to the pastime of discharges of cannon, which, with the peals of his bells, constitute a favorite amusement of the gentleman in question. These towers, standing contiguous to Birchington, and opposite to Cleeve, are perceptible in every direction to a great distance, and may be regarded as very picturesque embellishments of the Isle of Thanet. Not far hence is a spot called Plum-pudding island, which, although unnoticed by Hasted, and other writers, we do not think fit to omit, although it is famed for nothing, except being the resort of pugilists, when a boxing match is to be decided in these parts, on which occasions this island is exempted from the intrusion of constables, &c.

THE MANOR OF WESTGATE, otherwise GARLING, is situated at the eastern part of this parish, extending into that of St. John. It had formerly owners bearing the same name, as from ancient records it appears that Robert de Westgate held it under Henry III. and Edward I. of the abbot of St. Augustine, by knight's service. At his death it came to his son Robert, then of nonage, who was subsequently under the custody of Sir Henry de Sandwich, who held it as such in the latter of those reigns. Soon after, it devolved to the family of Leyborne, for William de Leyborne died possessed of it the 3d of Edward II. leaving his grand-daughter Juliana, his heir; who, being heiress both to her father and grandfather, became entitled to very large possessions, on which account she bore the appellation of *the Infanta of Kent*. Juliana having no issue by her three husbands, whom she survived, this manor became escheated to the crown, in default of heirs, for it appears in the 43d of Edward III. that no one could lay claim to her estates, either by direct or collateral alliance. This manor therefore remained vested in the crown, until the 11th of Richard II. who gave it to the priory of Canons, otherwise Chiltern Langley, in Hertfordshire, when it so continued until the dissolution of that house, upon which it was surrendered to Henry VIII. By that

monarch it was granted, with all the appurtenances, to Richard, suffragan bishop of Dover, during his life, without any account of rent whatsoever, provided he should be promoted to one or more benefices of the value of £100, in which case this grant should become void.

Such indisputably proved the fact before the 36th of the above reign, as the king, in that year, granted this manor to Sir Thomas Moyle, to hold *in capite* by knight's service. The latter personage having alienated this manor, after passing through a variety of hands, it ultimately devolved to Edward Taddy, who became sole possessor of the same.

BROOKS-END, formerly spelled *Brookes-ende*, is a manor situated a mile south-west from Birchington church, being part of the ancient possessions of the priory of Christ Church. In the 10th of Edward II. the prior obtained a grant of *free warren* for his demesne lands in this manor, and so it remained until the suppression, when it devolved, with other possessions, to Henry VIII. who shortly after, in his 33d year, settled it upon his newly created dean and chapter of Canterbury, a portion of whose inheritance it still remains. There is no court held for this manor. The dean and chapter retain the manorial rights in their own hands, but the site and demesne lands are demised on a beneficial lease.

THE MANOR OF BROADGATE, otherwise *Brockman's*, lies within the bounds of this parish, extending also to Monkton, having formed part of the possessions of Henry Beaufort, duke of Somerset, on whose attainder, in the 8th of Edward IV. it devolved to the crown. It was then granted to John Brockman, esq. of Witham in Essex, who died possessed of the same, in the 16th of Henry VII. A.D. 1500, as appeared by the inquisition then taken.

This parish is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury and deanery of Westbere. The church, which is exempted from the archdeacon, and dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome edifice, standing on a rising ground, and consists of a nave and two aisles, extending half the length of the building. A remarkable circumstance attending this structure may be worthy remark, that it is spanned

by a single roof; beyond there are three chancels. That to the north belongs to the ancient seat of Queke's in this parish, and is adorned by many fine monuments of the family in question, as well as the Crispe's, &c. The south chancel forms a very handsome and commodious vestry, contiguous to which rises the steeple, being a tower, whereon is a spire covered with shingle, serving as a very useful landmark to ships at sea. In the windows were formerly much stained glass, whereof few vestiges are now remaining, and anterior to the reformation, besides the high altar, others existed dedicated to various Saints.

In the churchyard formerly stood a small building, called the Wax-house, where they used to manufacture tapers for the processions, &c. This church was one of the chapels appertaining to the vicarage of Monkton, and is now the only one remaining. As this church was a chapelry of the parish church of Monkton, and the chapel erected for the ease of the inhabitants, they formerly contributed towards the repairs of the mother church; but this custom, as well as that of the other chapels in Thanet, with the exception of St. Nicholas, which still continues to pay a certain sum towards the repairs of the mother church of Reculver, has been long discontinued.

By the endowments of Monkton vicarage, in 1367, it was decreed, that the incumbent for the time being should find one chaplain in the chapel of Birchington, dependant on that church, to officiate at divine services, for which he was allowed an annual stipend of £6. In the valuation of the vicarage of Monkton, in the king's books, the vicar is charged for a priest, at the chapels of Birchington and Woode, £11 13 4.

The vicar of Monkton now finds a curate to officiate, being collated by the archbishop, patron of the vicarage, with the chapels appendant thereto. The parsonage of this parish, including that of Wood, &c. part of the possessions of the priory of Christ Church, continued a distinct parsonage, and, as such, was granted after the dissolution, by Henry VIII. to his new dean and chapter of Canterbury, in whom the inheritance is now vested. The parsonage of Birchington, including that of Wood, otherwise Woodchurch contiguous, has been let upon beneficial leases. The rack rent, in 1778, was £200 per annum; but it was valued in a survey at £500, having 2000 acres of titheable land within its tithery. The parish clerk had formerly peculiar

privileges, different from those enjoyed by others in this island. Besides 5s. and 6d. and a groat for every cottage, he was paid in kind by the farmers twelve cops and twelve sheaves of barley; but in 1638, an assessment was made by the parishioners, who rated their lands at 12d. the score acres, and the cottages at 4d. each, for the clerk's salary.

WOOD, OTHERWISE WOODCHURCH.

To the south-east and adjoining Birchington, is the *Ville, or Parish of Wood, otherwise Woodchurch*, vulgarly called *Willow Wood* for *Villa Wood*, deriving its name from having been anciently near a forest. This, equally with Birchington, constitutes *a limb of the Town and Port of Dover*, being governed by the same deputy, and assessed with Birchington to the land tax, though formerly rated by itself. In Elizabeth's reign, Wood paid more to the 10th and 15th than was disbursed by the town of Monkton; notwithstanding which, in the return made by Archbishop Parker to the Privy Council, it is stated, that there were no households in this parish, being mostly woodland, so that there were only cottages.

The main road from Sarre to Margate separates Wood from Birchington; a quarter of a mile from which, to the south, are some remains of Wood, or Woodchurch chapel; contiguous is one house, the other habitations being nearly a mile distant, at a ville anciently called Millburgh, and now Acholt, being about the same distance from Birchington, where a fair for pedlary and toys is held annually upon the 30th of May. On this account, it is not improbable but the chapel, being neglected, fell to decay, and ultimately became a mass of ruins. This structure must have been of some consequence, the foundation measuring eighty-four feet in length and fifty-six in breadth. There is a farm-house adjoining the enclosure, about a quarter of a mile from the main road, leading from Canterbury to Margate. The inhabitants of this parish are assessed towards the repairs of the church of Birchington, although it continues to provide for its own paupers. The chapel of Wood was dedicated to St. Nicholas, being exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, and was used as a place of divine worship in 1563. The vicar of Monkton, to which church the present was a de-

pendant chapel, was bound by the endowment of his vicarage, to furnish a chaplain for the celebration of service on the Sabbath, as well as on Wednesdays and Fridays, for which duty he received £3 14 4 yearly.

The parsonage of Wood, or Woodchurch, is united to that of Birchington, of which we have previously given an account, and is demised with it upon a beneficial lease.

SAINT JOHN'S, OTHERWISE MARGATE.

The next parish north-eastward from Woodchurch, although merely a *borough* within its boundaries, has so increased in buildings, and become such a resort of company, as almost to have entirely obliterated the ancient parochial name of St. John, that of *Margate* being at the present day the only designation known.

This parish is within *the liberty and jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports, and an ancient member of the Town and Port of Dover*. Although united to the latter ever since the reign of Edward I. yet, as late as Henry VI. it became a matter of dispute whether this parish was not in the country at large; to terminate, therefore, all further doubt upon this head, the latter monarch, by letters patent, united it to Dover, to which it is subjected in all matters of civil jurisdiction. The mayor of Dover nominates one of the inhabitants to act as his deputy here; yet, although invested with the title of the mayor's deputy, he is not empowered to administer an oath, or act as the mayor himself might do where he actually present. This officer is either chosen annually, or every two or three years, at the pleasure of the mayor of Dover, and appoints a sub-deputy. He had formerly an annual assessment allowed him, to defray the charges incidental to his situation, out of which he disbursed various sums, in consequence of the dependency of this parish on the town and port of Dover.

In this parish, as well as those of St. Peter and Birchington, two companies of foot soldiers were raised, who used to be mustered by the deputy constable of Dover, which entailed a heavy expense on the inhabitants, as the governor and his attendants were treated, and their charges defrayed out of the deputy's rate

or assessment. From the same fund were also erected, in 1624, two watchhouses, and another within the fort; two brass pieces of ordnance, with their appurtenances and ammunition, were also supplied, as well as a barrel and pitch, to plant upon the beacon; the charges of filling up the sea gates, constructed in the cliff to prevent the incursions of plunderers from the sea, which caused Fayernesse gate to be dammed up in 1618; all the above were alike defrayed from the same rate, but the assessment in question has now been discontinued for nearly a century and a half.

THIS PARISH OF ST. JOHN, about three miles and a half across either way, has nearly the same appearance as those parishes in Thanet previously described, consisting of open unenclosed corn lands, abounding in hill and dale, and the soil, generally speaking, chalky. The situation is accounted remarkably salubrious, and the inhabitants long lived. From the return of Archbishop Parker, in 1563, to the Privy Council, there were 107 households, which had so rapidly increased from that period to the year 1736, when M. Lewis published his History of Thanet, that there were computed, including Margate, 600 families, making the number of inhabitants about 2,400, to which, says M. Hasted, may be added 100 families more. What has been the augmentation since the latter historian wrote, we shall have occasion to advert to in our description of Margate.

The village, as it was formerly denominated, but now the *town of Margate*, situated in the borough of that name, of which we shall shortly treat, lies upon the sea-shore to the north, extending southwards on the acclivity of a hill, upon the knoll of which rises the church. Independent of the town of Margate, there are several other small villes, or clusters of houses within this parish. Westbrooke, from *West* of the *Brooks*, is about a quarter of a mile to the west of Margate. Garling a pretty large ville midway between Margate and Birchington, contains Garling's Farm, belonging to the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem in London and Middlesex, and stands more contiguous to Birchington. Southward from Garling are Twenties, Leyden, and Vincents, all three containing merely farm-houses, though formerly, according to Hasted, there had been a larger mansion at the last-

mentioned place; where, in consequence of the numerous wells found in the vicinity, it appears probable there had existed many more habitations. This is further corroborated, by the situation of the oratory or chapel, called Dene Chapel, built by Sir Henry de Sandwich about the year 1230, to which, not only the lord of the manor and his family repaired, but the inhabitants of Twenties, Vincents, and Fleet also.

The above-mentioned Fleet is at the southern extremity of this parish, not far from Vincents, partly extending into the parishes of St. Laurence and Minster. It was anciently a place of some note, having been the inheritance of a family, styled in old records De Fleta, resident here as early as King John or Henry III. In the reign of James I. the venerable line of the above family terminated in a daughter and coheir, married to Philipott, who became entitled to this estate, which he enjoyed in 1656.

To the south of the church is Draper's Hospital, and the same distance farther is a mansion called *Updowne*, half a mile from which is Nash Court, and at an equal distance Little Nash. In the eastern district of this parish stand the hamlets of East North Down and West North Down, the former about one, and the latter two miles east of the church; finally we have to enumerate Lucas Dane, formerly separated from Margate in the same valley. The northern and eastern extremities of this parish are bounded by the sea-shore, along the whole of which runs a continued range of lofty chalk cliffs, excepting at the aperture between the space where the harbour and pier of Margate, with the town, stand, together with a small spot westward of the same.

Upon North Down, above mentioned, being one of the most elevated spots in the Isle of Thanet, is a monument, or sea-mark, generally known by the name of Whitfield's Tower; but the original gothic edifice was too elegant for so frail an admixture as flint and chalk. The beauty of its shafts was equalled by the ornament which graced its summit, but the whole was blown down by a storm of wind on the first winter after the tower had been erected. It therefore underwent considerable alterations under the superintendence of the elder brethren of the Trinity House, and now serves as a land-mark for shipping, bearing the following inscription upon a tablet:

This Tower, built
on the highest spot of this island,
is dedicated
To the memory of Robert Whitfield, Esq.
The ornament, and
(under Thomas Wynne, Esq.)
The adorning of Kingsgate.

Proceeding eastward along the cliffs is New Gate, a work of considerable labour, built for the purpose of casting sea-weed from the rocks and sand, for the use of the farmer as manure. This gate or passage also affords the pedestrian an opportunity of reaching the sands with facility, which, at this particular part, are remarkably level, and exceedingly pleasant to walk upon. On the western point of New Gate is a Post for the prevention of smugglers, occupied by a master's mate, midshipman, and several seamen of the royal navy.

A small cliff, detached from the ocean, was separated by the washing of the sea during the north-west gales; and, in consequence of the impossibility of its ever being converted to any useful purpose, has derived the name of No Man's Land. The sands here are equally as good and level as those by New Gate, and supply the fishermen of Margate with plenty of worms for bait. Near this spot is also another gate, intended for the same purpose as New Gate.

MARGATE* is sixteen miles distant from Canterbury, forty-four from Maidstone, and seventy-two and a half miles east from London. Its present name, properly *Meregate*, is derived from an opening, or gate, through which there was a small stream, or *mere*, running into the sea. Though now a watering place of such fashionable resort, it was formerly a mean fishing village, irregularly built, and the houses old and low. Its antiquity, however, is considerable, having been a member of the port and town of Dover from a very remote period; and, even in Leland's time, there was a pier "for shippes," but "sore

* In the progress of our description of the above town, we have to express ourselves indebted to the "Picture of Margate," by W.C. Oulton, esq.; particularly as regards the modern improvements of this justly celebrated sea-bathing place.

decayed," the time of its erection being unknown. When the survey of maritime places in Kent was made in the 8th year of Queen Elizabeth, the number of houses in Margate, was 107; "persons lacking proper habitations, eight; boats, and other vessels, fifteen, viz. eight of one ton, one of two, one of five, four of eighteen, and one of sixteen; the persons belonging to these boats, occupied in the carrying of grain, were sixty." Margate, however, was in such repute in the coasting trade, and on account of its fishery, as to hold a market in the reign of Charles I. of which a monthly return was made to Dover; but it was soon discontinued.

On the site of the present pier was anciently a small creek, which, in all probability, gave rise to the town, from the shelter it afforded to fishing vessels and other craft. The land on either side of the creek was progressively washed away by the sea, and the inhabitants obliged to construct a pier, in order to prevent the town from being overflowed; as well as to defend that portion lying next the water, by piles of timber, and jetties. This pier was at first very small, and extended but a short distance from the land; however, the encroachments of the sea soon rendered it necessary to enlarge the same. In Elizabeth's time this pier was maintained by certain rates paid by corn, and other merchandize, shipped and landed at this town. Through the neglect of the persons employed, those rates were neither duly collected or applied, so that the pier fell gradually to decay, wherefore, in 1662, complaint was made on the subject to James, duke of York, then lord warden of the Cinque Ports. In 1724, the pier wardens and inhabitants petitioned Parliament for an act to enable them to recover more effectually the ancient and accustomed droits for the maintenance and support of the pier; when an act was accordingly passed for that purpose. Under that edict the pier was maintained till the year 1787, when a second act was obtained; and in 1799 another passed to amend the former. On the 1st of January, 1779, a number of ships being in Margate Roads, and the Queen's Channel, several were driven on shore; when the York East Indiaman, homeward bound, lying at anchor in that channel, was driven from her moorings, over Margate sands, close up to the back of the pier, upon which the whole of the crew and passengers were landed. To perpetuate the memory of that event, the following inscrip-

tion was engraved upon a white marble tablet fixed against that part of the pier where the ship had struck :

On the 1st of January, 1779, during a violent storm at north-east,
THE YORK EAST INDIAMAN

Was driven from her anchors, and stranded on this spot.
To commemorate the providential escape of the officers and crew,
to remind the seamen *in no danger to despair*,

FRANCIS COBB, ESQ. DEPUTY,

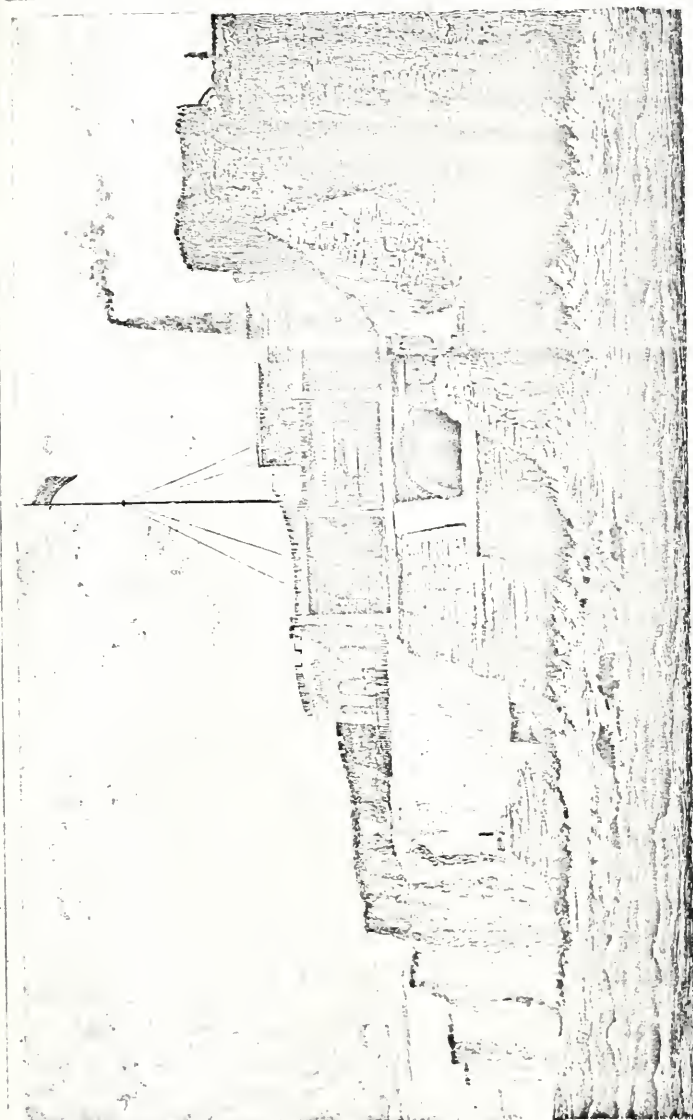
Directed this inscription to be engraven.

Margate presents a large scattered town, built on irregular ground, one part elevated, and the other occupying a valley extending to the sea. On obtaining its celebrity as a watering place, the buildings rapidly increased and improved; the houses, principally of brick, are, generally speaking, large and commodious; the population having augmented in a like ratio. When strangers first began to resort hither, in consequence of the peculiar advantages the spot so preeminently enjoys for sea bathing, Margate contained from 3 to 4000 inhabitants. About ten years after the accession of his late majesty, George III. the following account of this town and harbour appeared in the "Gentleman's Magazine," affording an incontestible proof of the surprising manner in which this once insignificant village rose to a place of populous and fashionable resort. We have deemed it important to insert the subjoined document, as it tends to shew in progression the rapid rise of this place.

"The town and harbour of Margate are situated on the eastern side of a fine clean sandy bay, which is so directly open to the northern ocean, that a vessel taking her departure from Margate, and steering her course north half east, would touch no land until she arrived on the coast of Greenland, in the latitude of 75 north, after a run of 1380 miles; and it may be truly asserted, that no particles of fresh water, from any river, can mix or incorporate with the ocean near Margate. The Thames and Medway are at thirty miles distance, and both salt at thirty miles from their mouths. Besides, the waters of the rivers do not run on the ebb-tide half way down to Margate Road before the flood-tide turns them back again. Another advantage peculiar to Margate is, its being a weather-shore during the greatest part of the summer; or, in other words, the southern winds, which

generally prevail in that season, blow from the land, by which means the sea is rendered perfectly smooth, and the water so clear that, in a considerable depth, a pin may frequently be seen at the bottom: whereas most of the places on the sea-coast, in the English channel, from the North Foreland to the Land's-end, are on a LEE SHORE during the greatest part of the summer, and much incommoded by the southerly winds before mentioned; for these grateful gales, which produce the warm fine weather, and render Margate a smooth pleasant shore, never fail to occasion, at the same time, a continual swell and surf of the sea on the south coast of England; which not only makes the water there foul and thick, but annoys, intimidates, and *spatters* the bathers exceedingly.

“The bay wherein the company bathe at Margate is about half a mile in breadth, and has not its equal in this kingdom, or perhaps any other, for the purpose of bathing. The surface is a fine clean sand, perfectly free from rocks, stones, sea-weed, and all manner of soil and filth; and lies on so gentle and regular a descent, that the sea, at low water, ebbs away about half a mile from the shore. The west end of this bay is defended by a long ridge of rocks, which projects a considerable distance into the sea, and dries, at low water, upwards of half a mile from the cliff. The eastern side of the bay is covered and defended by another rock, called the First Rock; so that Margate bay, being thus happily fenced off by these two walls of nature, the swell and surf of the sea, when the wind blows obliquely upon the shore, is broken and repelled; insomuch that, though the weather in this case be very bad and windy, excepting with a hard gale from the north-north-west to the north-east points of the compass, which seldom happens in the summer, the company enter the water, in the open ocean, with perfect security and ease; and when the sea, by mere chance, is too rough and boisterous in the bay, the bathing machines find a safe retreat in the harbour; so that the going into the salt water at Margate can never be defeated by bad weather, except in cases of very violent storms and tempests, which harrow up the sea in every direction. Another great convenience attending this bay should be noticed, namely, that there is, in a manner, no tide or current therein; for the two rocks before mentioned so break it off, that the sea may be said to sleep between them.



Engraved by J. C. Clark.

Printed by Geo. Shepherd.

THE NEW BATH'S MATCATE.
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“For the foregoing and several other reasons, Margate has the superiority over every place in England, for the conveniency and propriety of bathing. The machines THERE have their merits too, and are universally allowed to be the best contrived of any in the kingdom for convenience, safety, privacy, and expedition of driving into and out of the sea. The salubrity of the air of the isle of Thanet, and the longevity of its inhabitants, speak likewise not a little in favor of Margate: there are now living in that town many healthy people from eighty to ninety years of age. The soil of the island consists of the purest and whitest chalk, covered with a surface from two to four and five feet thick of mould, as fine as that of a garden, and so fruitful in corn, that no waste or common, and but little of fallow land, are to be seen. In short, this island is generally allowed, by travellers who have visited it, to be the very garden of England; and, being an open champaign country, it enjoys all the beauties of fine prospects and clear healthy air.

“The conveniency of water-carriages is by the Margate hoys which sail from Wool-key, near the Custom-house, every Thursday, at high-water, having good cabins and accommodations for passengers, whom they carry at the easy rate of 2s. 6d. each, and luggage at the most reasonable prices: the passage is generally performed, with a favorable wind, in ten, twelve, or fourteen hours.

“The land conveyance is likewise extremely cheap and commodious: the stage coaches setting out from London every day (Sundays excepted) at five in the morning, reach Canterbury at four in the afternoon; fare 12s. each passenger. The machines that carry only four withinside do not set out till six in the morning; fare 15s. From Canterbury, another machine, which runs all the summer, conveys passengers on to Margate the same day, at 4s. each. The entire distance, seventy-two miles, performed in thirteen or fourteen hours, and the whole fare only sixteen to nineteen shillings.

“Materials for building the intended crescent at Margate will be as follows: viz. very good bricks, made close to the town, 19s. per thousand. Chalk, to make lime, will be dug out of the foundations of the houses, as well as sand, and the timber may be imported directly from Norway, and landed on Margate Pier. Portland, Purbeck, and other stones, will be conveyed directly

from the quarries to Margate, and tiles of a good quality, made at Folkstone, may be transported at a trifling expense by water.

"If such were the recommendations at the period adverted to, how much are they now increased by the several improvements that have taken place, not only in the buildings, accommodations, &c. but even the conveniency of water-carriage? The high opinion entertained by medical men of the benefits arising from sea-air and bathing, and the fashionable propensity of spending a portion of the year at some watering place, no doubt contributed to the extension and improvement of Margate; to which may be added the laudable spirit of the landholders, who cheerfully risked their property on that speculative occasion.

"The portion of the town originally forming the fishing village of St. John, is now called the High street; and another detached village in the valley, leading from the pier, and known by the name of Lucas Dane, previously adverted to, are now united by handsome ranges of buildings. Under the population act of 1800, the number of inhabitants was 4,766, occupying 1,115 houses. In 1820 the number of houses was 2,510, and the inhabitants amounted to 6,126.

"The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a spacious edifice, standing, as before observed, on elevated ground, about half a mile southward of the lower part of Margate, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles. The building, though low, is of considerable length, composed of flints roughly overcast; the quoins, windows, and door-cases being composed of hewn stone, which have apparently been enriched at various periods. The roofs of the north and south aisles, as well as the chancel, are covered with lead on the outermost side, and the inner ceiling is fancifully decorated, representing slabs of marble and clouds. At the west end of the north aisle stands the low square tower, surmounted by a short spire, having a flag-staff on the top, and containing a clock, and musical peal of bells. In 1808 this tower was covered with new cement, and the whole repaired and beautified. The interior is well provided with pews, having a large gallery, and an elegant fine-toned organ, the gift of Francis Cobb, sen. Esq.

"The monuments are numerous, and several of considerable antiquity. On a slab in the chancel is a full-length brass effigy representing a knight of the Dandelion family, in plate-

armour, with a scullecup, and armed with a long sword and dagger. There is also a small figure in armour, with a sword and ruff, but without helmet; over which are the arms of Claybrooke, a family that purchased Nash Court, before mentioned, early in the reign of James I. Another brass memento represents a ship in full sail; inscribed to the memory of Roger Morris, "some time one of the six principall M: of attendance of his Maj's. Navye Royall;" he died in 1615. On a plain stone is an inscription for Ann Dowdeswell, who died in 1763, aged 100 years. The churchyard, which is spacious, among its numerous tomb-stones equally presents occasional records of the longevity of the inhabitants of this place. The living is a vicarage in the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury.

Independent of the regular parish church, there are equally places of worship for Roman Catholics, Arminian and Calvinistic Methodists, Baptists, Quakers, &c.

The principal landholders who undertook the extension and improvements of this town were Mr. Cecil, Sir Edward Hales, and Sir John Shaw, by whom some handsome squares and new streets were planned and completed with great celerity.

Cecil Square, built about the year 1769, received its name from Mr. Cecil, and consists of several spacious mansions and commodious shops. The entrance to the site of this square, from High street, was formerly dangerous both for carriages and foot passengers; but that inconvenience was entirely obviated by late improvements, and the forming a new entrance and carriage-road into the town opposite this square, whereby the coach-road from Canterbury to Margate was also curtailed.

Hawley Square, erected in a contiguous field, the property of Sir Henry Hawley, bart. presents a uniform range of handsome houses, that to the west being called Church Field. The pleasure-ground in the centre of the square is also a great ornament.

Union Crescent, opposite Cecil square, is by far the most regular and elegant pile of building in Margate. The houses, ten in number, form a handsome crescent, commanding a cheerful view from the back rooms, and are considered as the best summer-houses in the town.

On the opposite hill, north-eastward of the New Town, stands an assemblage of houses, called Hooper's Hill, where a curious horizontal windmill, for grinding corn, has been erected

at the back of Prospect Tavern bowling-green, on the west side of the buildings denominated Prospect Academy. It was purchased of Captain Hooper, who obtained the king's patent for the invention.

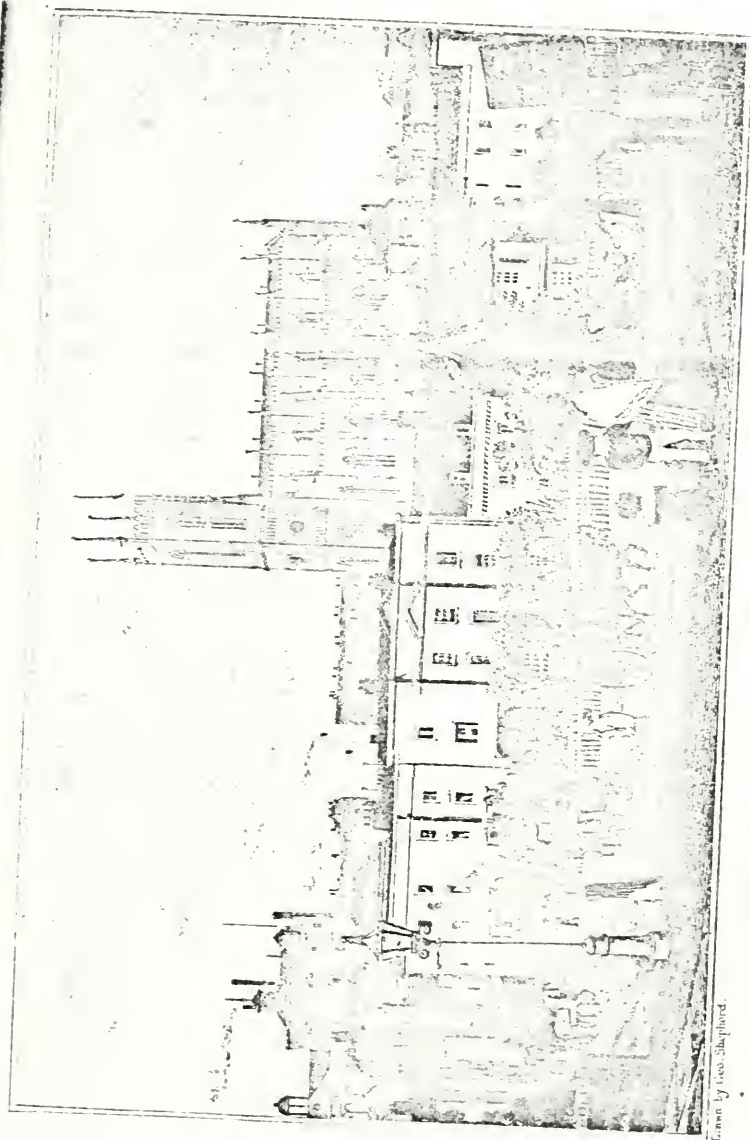
In 1777, Francis Cobb and John Baker, then Pier Wardens of Margate, obtained a grant empowering the inhabitants to hold a public market, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, for butchers' meat, poultry, eggs, butter, and vegetables. The fish market, daily open, is highly esteemed; the soles and whittings caught off Margate being allowed to possess a firmness and delicacy of flavor unequalled; there is also a daily supply of fruit and vegetables.

In the centre of the market-place stands the town-hall, wherein is held a court of requests, under the direction of about forty tradesmen, as commissioners, who sit on the first Tuesday of every month, having power to try actions for debts not exceeding £5.

An entire new market was erected in 1820; and to the town-hall was added an additional room, forty feet by thirty, supported on columns, with a handsome façade, a clock-dial in the pediment, and a bell-turret on the summit.

Many improvements have been made in Margate under an act passed in 1787, which provided for the paving, lighting, cleansing, and widening the streets, thereby removing some portion of the inconveniences attending the police, owing to this town being a member of the cinque ports of Dover. In 1785 the inhabitants of Margate endeavoured to throw off the yoke of dependence upon Dover, and petitioned for a charter of incorporation, which was strenuously and successfully opposed by the magistrates of the latter place.

The amusements, as well as the accommodations for visitors, have been provided for by the erection of excellent hotels, lodging-houses, &c. The Royal Hotel is an elegant and spacious building, the premises of which extend a considerable way up Cecil street. The ground-floor contains a billiard and a coffee room, as well as several dining-parlours, with a piazza, supported by a range of duplicated Doric columns. The first floor is a splendid apartment, eighty-seven feet long, forty-three broad, and proportionate in height; adorned with mirrors, chandeliers, and two busts of his late majesty George III. and of his brother the Duke of Cumberland. At the west end is a fine



Drawn by Geo. Shepherd.

THE NEW CHURCH AT MARGATE.
FROM AUSTIN'S ROW
WENT.

Engraved by John Crighton.

orchestra, containing a well-toned organ, lately added by the tenant of these extensive premises. The number of subscribers to the assembly rooms amount usually from 800 to 1000. The public amusements are directed by a master of the ceremonies, the whole being subjected to a series of well-digested regulations.

The theatre, being the only one in the Isle of Thanet, is situated in Princes street, Hawley square, and was erected in 1787, having cost the patentees, Messrs. Grub, King, Shaw, and Wells, nearly £4000. The exterior is of plain brick, but the interior very neat and handsome.

Since the passage to and from London has been rendered so expeditious, by the establishment of steam-boats, the theatre is occasionally visited by the most distinguished performers of the London playhouses. Masquerades are also frequently held in this place of entertainment.

There are other resorts of amusement, which we shall hereafter notice. The libraries are in the first style of elegance, and the seminaries for young ladies and gentlemen have acquired great and deserved reputation.

As the passage from England to Holland is esteemed to be the shortest from this place, Margate has had the honour of frequent visits from personages of distinction who have embarked here. William III. often visited Margate in his way to and from Holland, and George I. twice landed here. Queen Caroline, wife to George II. landed at this town, and the great Duke of Marlborough chose Margate for the spot of embarkation, and landing, whenever he went to or returned from his campaigns. His Royal Highness the late Duke of York sailed from and disembarked here, on his expedition to Flanders in 1793; and Admiral Duncan also landed here after his glorious victory obtained over the Dutch fleet in 1798.

Soon after the wooden pier of Margate had been well cased over with stone, a dreadful storm from the north-west, accompanied by a tremendous swell of the sea, and a springtide, on the 14th of January, 1808, swept away nearly one-third of the pier, the bathing-rooms, and great part of High-street, from the King's Head to the harbour. Even the marble tablet which had been placed to commemorate the escape of the crew of the York East Indiaman, before noticed, was then doomed to destruction. The amount of the losses were estimated at £35,000. A grant of £5,000 was subsequently obtained from parliament towards

repairing the damage, as it was proved before the House, that several lives, and the cargoes of many vessels, had been saved by providential assistance from Margate; so that, in the event of the pier-head being lengthened 100 feet beyond its former extent, the structure would be of considerable national importance, by affording greater security to ships in the harbour, while vessels in distress would derive assistance two or three hours sooner. In 1812 an act was also obtained for separating the management of the pier and harbour, from the paving and lighting of the town, and vesting the future management of the harbour of Margate in a joint stock company of proprietors, who were enabled, by an increase of the droits and pierage, to pay the interest of a large sum which was lent for constructing a new pier, upon such a durable and extensive plan, as would in future secure the town from the inroads of the sea.

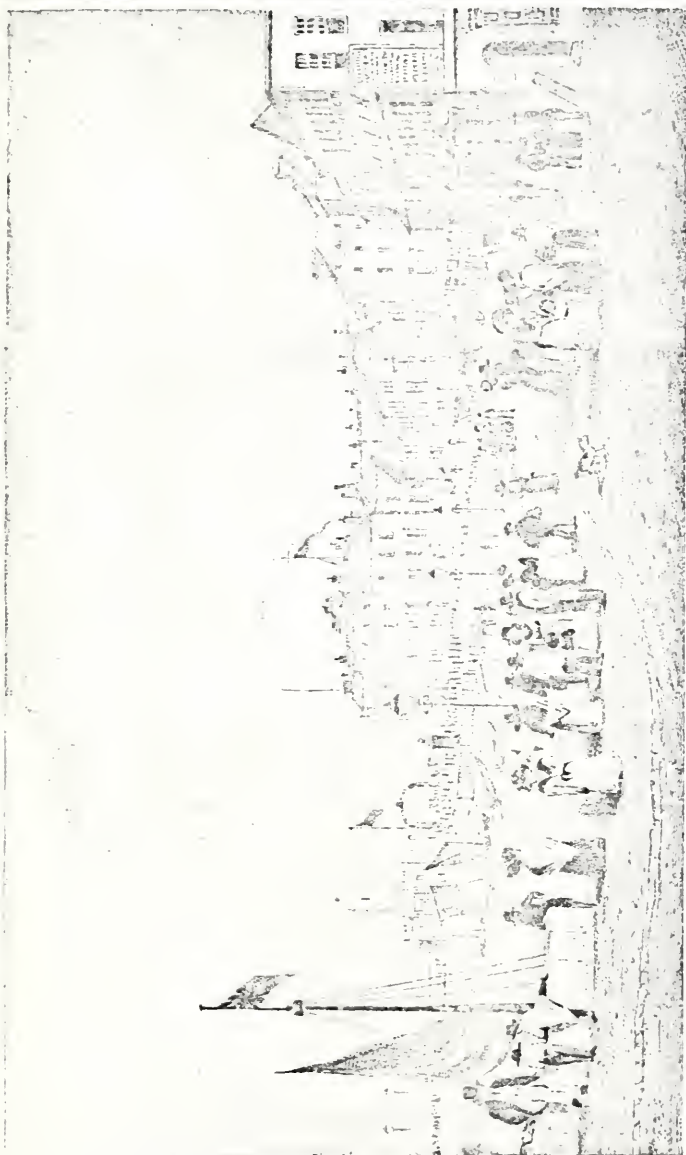
In 1813 an act was also obtained for paving and lighting the town; the expense of which, instead of being liquidated out of the pier-rates, as before, is now defrayed by a tax upon the landlords, the tenant being authorized to deduct the sum assessed from his rent, on producing the collector's receipt as a discharge.

Mr. Jarvis, a surgeon of Margate, having suggested that it would be much better to erect a durable stone pier than repair the old wooden fabric, which was constantly falling to decay, after mature consideration, the plan was adopted, and has been found to answer the purpose intended. The new pier runs to a great extent into the sea, forming, upon the whole, a magnificent piece of architecture, which must ever reflect the highest credit upon Mr. Rennie, under whose plan and directions it was executed.

A beautiful promenade extends over the lower part of the pier, in the centre of which is a projecting gallery, for the accommodation of a band of music."

A beautiful new stone lighthouse has been erected in the place of the old one; and at the entrance to the promenade on the upper part of the pier is a handsome quadrangular building, recently completed, being supplied by a dial clock, which is illuminated every night.

"Margate harbour is capacious, but not much frequented by vessels of heavy burthen, for want of a sufficient depth of water; an immense quantity of grain, however, is shipped from hence



THE GREAT MARKETS, PARIS, & TO BE
AND NEW FRONT HOUSE, MARQUE
DEPOSE.

Published by G. B. Smith.

Printed by J. C. Smith.



Printed by Geo. Sheldes.

MARGATE.
THE OLD AND NEW LIGHT HOUSE
KENT.

Engraved by J. Garner.

to the port for London, in sloop-rigged vessels, termed hoys. The constant arrivals of colliers from Sunderland, Shields, and Newcastle, also keep the town well supplied with coals.

By the extension of the new stone pier, this harbour has been so much enlarged as to present a much better security for shipping. This desirable improvement, and the vast resort of company, have occasioned a considerable increase in the number of fishing and other craft; so that Margate is not only supplied with fish for its own consumption, but great quantities are sent to the metropolis. The number of packets, hoys, &c. belonging to this harbour is about seventy, a few of which are worked by steam.

The crowd generally collected upon the pier, in order to witness the arrival of the packets, has been very aptly denominated *Hoy Fair*, which chiefly consists of porters and waiters, sent to solicit custom of the new comers for the different inns, bathing-rooms, &c. This practice, called by the inhabitants *touling*, is exceedingly troublesome to strangers upon their first landing at Margate. A by-law has in consequence been passed by the directors of the pier, whereby a fine of £5 may be levied on any *touter* so molesting the new visitants.

At low water the harbour is nearly dry as far out as the pier-head extends. The mansions situated on the Marine Parade, consist of lodging houses and inns, and, from the delightful prospect they command of the sea and adjacent country, are always occupied.

That part of High street, fronting the Marine Parade, consists alike of lodging houses, whence the occupant has extensive views of the sea, the Isle of Sheppey, and Reculver.

There are six bathing houses in High street, constructed on an elegant, uniform, and improved plan, whereby the width of that thoroughfare has been extended six feet.

Opposite the bathing houses stands the Post Office, which is open, in the summer season, from nine in the morning until half-past four in the evening, and in winter from ten until half-past three.

The erections called Buenos Ayres consist of lodging-houses, bearing this name on account of their delightful situation, being distant from Margate about half a mile, on the road to Canterbury. At the point of the cliff is a prevention post, occupied

by seamen, where the lieutenant commanding the district has his headquarters, to distinguish which, a flag is always kept flying.

The plan of that valuable institution, the Sea Bathing Infirmary, was first announced in 1795, with the benevolent intention of relieving the poor, and particularly their children, afflicted with scrofulous diseases, &c. for which sea-bathing and sea-air are absolutely required. As no convenient house on the sea-coast could be obtained, the committee appointed determined to erect a plain structure, at the smallest possible expense, in some convenient situation at Westbrook, before mentioned, a spot peculiarly eligible for the objects of this institution, as it admits a cheap mode of conveyance by water. The ground was accordingly purchased, being about one mile from Margate, in the names of John Coakley Lettsom, M. D., John Nichols, esq., and the Rev. John Pridden, M. A., and the first stone was laid in 1792; and three years after, the General Sea-Bathing Infirmary was opened for the reception of patients, patronized by his present Majesty, when Prince of Wales, under the direction of a committee.

The reports of each revolving season have abundantly confirmed the utility of this institution, the success of which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. It was asserted, in 1804, that the most pressing diseases of the joints had been subdued by sea-bathing, and, in all probability, the limbs thereby preserved; that inflammations in the eyes, which had resisted former endeavours, and threatened permanent blindness, had been cured; that obstinate sores, and the evils attendant on indurated glands, had been removed; and health and vigour restored to bodies the most emaciated and deplorable. In 1806 there were 1323 patients, since which, this admirable institution has experienced a considerable increase of subscribers; while the churches of Margate, Ramsgate, and Broadstairs, have been annually devoted to charity sermons, in order to increase the funds. The committee of superintendence is annually elected at Margate.

In the Droit and Pier office the account-books are kept. It should be observed that the proprietors of Margate Pier are allowed, by act of Parliament, to lay a rate of 2s. on all passengers who arrive at or leave Margate by water, as well as upon all goods shipped or landed from the pier; which enables the

directors to keep up repairs, and returns ten per cent. as a maximum of interest on their respective loans.

On the left of the road conducting to the Fort, is a small wooden building, used as a *camera obscura*, commanding most delightful views of the harbour and surrounding scenery. After the storm in 1808, this object was removed from the pier to its present situation, which is exceedingly favorable. Here boats are always kept ready for launching in cases of distress ; and, to the credit of the Margate seamen, they have never been backward in lending assistance in the most tempestuous weather."

Among the numerous improvements that have taken place in Margate, none exceeds in point of utility the erection of the Jetty, or Landing Place, at the instigation of D. Jarvis, esq. M.D. of this town, to remedy the inconvenience attending the landing of passengers at low water, when the Steam Packets are unable to approach the pier. This consists of an extensive platform, at the back of the pier, stretching a sufficient distance into the sea, so as to allow the passage vessels to moor alongside at low water, for the purpose of landing and embarking passengers, thereby avoiding the embarkation and disembarkation in boats, always unpleasant and often dangerous. To add to this accommodation, it forms a most agreeable promenade on the retiring of the tide, when passengers are not on their way to or from the vessels, at which period, by a salutary by-law it is not permitted for any but those who are actually about to land or embark, to remain on the platform. In compliment to the projector of this useful structure, the directors of the Pier and Harbour Company passed an unanimous resolution to name it *Jarvis's Landing Place*, who also erected a handsome iron arch at the entrance, in order to commemorate their sense of that gentleman's services.

The following description of the fort, is from Lewis's History of Thanet, exhibiting a very striking contrast to its present appearance.

"A little above the town of Margate, to the northward, is a small piece of ground called the Fort, which has been a long time put to that use, and was formerly maintained at the parish charge : a large and deep ditch is on the land side of it next the town, which used to be kept clear from weeds and rubbish : at its entrance towards the east was a strong gate, which was kept locked, to preserve the ordnance, arms, and ammunition ; for

here were two brass guns, which the parish bought, and maintained at their own charge; here was likewise a watchhouse, in which men used to watch with the parish arms in time of war: a gunner is appointed by government, with a salary of £20 a year, and a flag hoisted upon occasion: there are also sent hither from the Tower ten or twelve pieces of ordnance, with carriages. This provision is not only a safeguard to the town, but the means of preserving merchant ships going round the North Foreland to the Downs from the enemy's privateers, which often lurk thereabouts to snap up ships sailing that way, which cannot see them behind the land; for as these privateers lie exposed to the towns on the other side of the North Foreland, particularly Bradstow, (Broadstairs,) an account is sent to the gunner of this fort, who gives notice to ships sailing that way of their danger, by hoisting a flag and firing a gun."

Since the period when Mr. Lewis wrote, the appointment of a gunner at this fort has been long discontinued, and the gate at the entrance taken away. What was once denominated "a large and deep ditch," now contains the lodging-houses of Neptune's square, so named from its situation. On the site of the old fort is erected a battery of three guns, mounted on the improved construction; which not only provides for the defence, but is a real embellishment to the town. During the late war with France, a privateer, having been descried from the fort to capture two brigs, several boats were expeditiously manned from Margate, the crews of which boarded and recaptured the vessels, and, with their prizemasters, conducted them in safety to this harbour. Several new mansions were built upon the Fort Hill, in the years 1819 and 1820, and a flight of steps has been cut through the high cliff, at the termination of the fort promenade, in order to give access to the sands.

The public walks in Margate afford an ample view of the town and the adjacent lands. The high road to Canterbury leads to the right, midway of the bathing-rooms, post-office, &c. In the same direction are many pleasant walks on the south cliffs, and through field-way paths to Dandelion, Salmeston, &c.

The chief buildings near the public walks, at the north extremity of Margate are, Belmont, Crescent place, with those of Albion, Cumberland, East crescent, Northumberland and Booth place, Dene Hill row, and Nelson's place. A level carriage-

road also runs from the last building, on the highest land of the Isle of Thanet, to Harley's Pillar, and by various directions to Kingsgate, as well as the south and western districts of the island. The chief buildings on the south of the town are, Lower row, Prospect and Union places, Brook's buildings, and Zion chapel.

"The elevation of the ground above the town of Margate," says Mr. Fussell, in his 'Journey round the Coast of Kent,' "instead of increasing the beauty of that expanse of sea which presents itself on the north-east, places the spectator at too great a distance from the water, and totally excludes his view of the beach, and every object near the coast. The high chalky cliffs are also so precipitous, that portions of them are continually yielding to the repercussion of the waves, so that it is dangerous to walk either along the verge of the cliffs above, or the beach below; and many melancholy accidents have happened to careless and adventurous persons, who have neglected the cautions frequently and publicly given on this head. However, it must be confessed, that unless in the extremest heat of summer, when the refreshing sea-breeze may sometimes tempt a wanderer to the spot, the keenness of the wind in this part of the island is commonly so intense, that there are few whom curiosity, or the most delightful prospects of earth or sea, could induce to brave its penetrating influence. Indeed, the winter is felt with more severity on this coast, than in places many degrees northward; a circumstance which prompts to the insertion of the following anecdote:

"A gentleman of Margate returning from a neighbouring town, during a heavy fall of snow, in the winter of 1803, followed by a dog, belonging to one of his relations who kept an inn in the town, was so completely exhausted by the effects of the cold, that he was hardly able to proceed on his way, and when arrived within about a mile of his habitation, stopped several times, on the point of lying down in resignation to his fate; upon which, the sagacious animal seizing hold of his coat, literally tore the skirts off it, by his efforts to pull him along. At length, being entirely overcome by the inclemency of the weather, he dropped down on the snow. It appeared that the faithful animal continued his efforts to arouse and awaken him, as his hands and face were evidently marked by the claws of the dog; but, his

exertions being ineffectual, he proceeded to his master's house, where, by a great variety of expressive gestures, he endeavoured to entice somebody to go with him, by howling, running backward and forward to the door, leaping upon them, &c. All this not being sufficient, he took hold of a man's coat, and actually led him to the spot where Mr. S. lay in a state of insensibility, and nearly deprived of life. He was, however, by the prompt and judicious attention of his friends, restored; and, in gratitude to his deliverer, he took becoming care of the dog, and caused his picture to be painted in oil colours, which, as a memento, was placed over his hall chimney, where it still records the fidelity, instinct, and sagacity of the generous animal, as well as preserves the remembrance of the gracious interposition of Providence, in so singular and happy a deliverance."

In 1787 a charity school was built near Hawley square, for sixty, now augmented to eighty, children, forty boys, and the same number of girls, who are educated and clothed by the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants, aided by the donations of the numerous visitors who resort hither. The building contains two good school-rooms, with apartments for the master and mistress, &c. In 1791, as some labourers were digging the foundations for three new houses, behind this school, they discovered several graves, excavated out of the solid chalk, containing human skeletons, which crumbled to dust on being exposed to the air. In one was found a coin of the Emperor Probus, and another of Maximianus was picked up at the same time, in excellent preservation. During the following year, a small Roman urn, containing ashes, was discovered while digging near the same spot; and, about the end of the summer of 1791, a coin of the Empress Helena, in good preservation, was also found under the cliff, near the town.

"About a quarter of a mile from Margate church is Drapers, an almshouse, or hospital, founded by Michael Yorkley, of this parish, in 1709. It derives its name from the spot on which it was built, and contains ten dwellings, one of which is for an overseer, a Quaker, with a conveniency near his dwelling for a meeting-house. The other nine erections are for such poor aged widows as are natives or inhabitants of the four parishes of St. John, St. Peter, Birchington, and Acole. The poor women who reside in these dwellings have warm gowns of shepherd's

grey for outward garments, firing, and a weekly allowance at the discretion of the trustees: and also possess a little spot for a garden in front, behind which is the Quaker's burying ground. As the allowance made by the trustees is scarcely sufficient for their support, the inmates are permitted to sell some trifling articles to their numerous visitors, such as knit garters, pin-cushions, &c. During the summer season it is customary for parties to drink tea in one of these houses; but, on such occasions, they must find their own tea and sugar, as the poor women are only allowed to accommodate them with hot water, milk, and bread and butter. Over the middle door of each front is placed a square white marble, whereon, according to the directions of the founder, appears the following inscription, to which he has referred in his will, as containing the conditions and qualifications of the poor persons to be admitted or taken into these almshouses, viz.

" In much weakness the God of might did bless

With increase of store,

Not to maintain pride nor idleness,

But to relieve the poor.

Such industrious poor as truly fear the Lord

Of { Meek,
Humble, and } according to his Word.
Quiet spirit, }

" M. Y."

" Glory to God alone!"

To the credit of Mr. Yorkley, it must be added, that, with a true spirit of philanthropy, instead of restricting the benefits of his charitable bequest to Quakers only, he humanely willed, that the deserving of any sect should be permitted to claim the comforts arising from his institution.

The fish usually caught off Margate consist of skaite, wraiths, small cod, haddock, turbot, whittings, soles, and other flat fish; with mackarel and herrings in their season, as well as lobsters, oysters, and other shell fish, together with eels; of which, (says Hasted,) old fishermen have asserted such plenty had formerly been caught, that they used to be measured out by the bushel, whereas for many years they had become scarce. This may probably originate, (says my authority,) in the great

use made of late years of the sea woose in these parts, not only in collecting what is cast up by the shore, to mingle with the dung, and throw as manure upon the land, but stripping the same from the rocks, for the purpose of burning, to make kelp, which we have before adverted to, whereby the shelter and nutriment of those and other fish of a similar kind, frequenting parts contiguous to the land, were taken away. Of this, complaint was made to the Lord Warden, so long back as the 35th of Elizabeth, when it was stated that, by the burning and taking up the sea-weed, the inhabitants of this island were annoyed in their health, and greatly hindered in their fishing; in consequence of which a warrant was granted to the deputies of the mayors of Dover and Sandwich, to forbid and restrain the taking up and burning the sea-woose within the Isle of Thanet, by any one whatsoever. This warrant, however, seems to have been disregarded, perhaps owing to the insufficiency of the lord warden's power to pursue the execution thereof. The same custom of removing it, at the freewill of those having a right so to do, has continued unrestrained to the present time. The first Lord Conyngham, as lord of Minster manor, brought an action against the inhabitants of the part of the island within that manor, for taking away the sea-woose from the shore without his licence; that claim being tried at the assizes for the county, on which occasion his lordship failed in establishing the right to which he had conceived himself entitled.

During the summer of 1788, a female beaked whale was driven on shore at Margate, being twenty-seven feet long, and seventeen in girth; when, on being dissected by Mr. Hunter, a surgeon of the town, he discovered in the head four teeth, just penetrating the gums in the under jaw, whence he was prompted to conjecture that the fish had scarcely attained half its growth, and that its common length, when arrived at maturity, would have exceeded sixty feet.

According to the last census of the population, as taken by order of parliament, in 1821, it appears that the inhabitants of Margate consisted of 3634 males, 4209 females, making a total of 7843 souls.

BETWEEN THE HAMLET of GARLING and the sea, in 1724, there were found in digging a sea gate, or passage through the

cliff for the transport of woose to manure the land, twenty-seven instruments of various descriptions lying together, about twenty feet under ground. They were composed of a mixture of brass, or what is called bell metal, being of different sizes and shapes, but both sides similar. The largest measured seven inches and a quarter in length, and two inches and three quarters at the bottom; the lesser were five inches long, and two and a half broad at the bottom, two having rings on one side, about the centre, which was the thickest part. These tools are commonly called *cells*, and have been found in various parts of England, as well as the continent. Our antiquaries have differed much in their opinions respecting the original use for which they were designed, though they coincide in pronouncing they were either Roman or British, most probably the former. Montfaucon states, that those having a ringle, were tools used in building by the Romans, and conceives it was a chisel with which they cut stones. Count Caylas remarks, that with and without rings they are common in France, and called *Gallia Hatchets*; he further observes, that whether for domestic use, or military purposes, they could not be of any material utility, being deficient in strength. Among our English antiquaries who have discussed this point, may be enumerated, Lewis, Hearne, Dr. Borlase, Thoresby, Whitaker, Gordon, &c.; some conceiving them intended for the hewing of stones; and others, that they were originally of British manufacture, afterwards perfected by the Romans, and served as military weapons, attached to the end of sticks, or a kind of Roman *securis* or battle-axe.

THE MANOR OF MINSTER claims paramount over the major part of this manor, the lands being held by certain rents of assize, called Corn gavel and Penny gavel. The lands were anciently distinguished by a large lynch, balk, or greensward, a portion of which still remains, though not so broad as formerly, the other part having experienced the fate of other lynchies in the neighbourhood, being so entirely ploughed up, that no vestiges are remaining. Notwithstanding this, the numbers of acres are still preserved in the books of the collectors, from which the rents of assize are gathered, though much of the land has gone over the cliff into the sea.

Subordinate to this manor, must be enumerated the following

places of note, situated for the most part in the southern, or inland part of the parish, excepting *Dandelion*, which stands in the north-west extremity ; the first we shall notice is,

SALMESTONE, or *Salmanston grange*, or *parsonage*, usually called *Salmstone*, a manor situated about a quarter of a mile south of the church. It continued part of the ancient possessions of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, to the sacristie of which monastery it was appropriated. In the 9th of Henry III. A.D. 1224, that prince granted to the abbot the privilege of holding a fair within this manor. In the 21st of Edward I. the same monarch instituted his claim against the convent for this manor, which was tried before J. de Berwick and his sociates, justices itinerant at Canterbury, in the above year ; the king, however, relinquished his claim, and subsequently confirmed the property to the abbot and his successors. In the 7th of Edward II. anno 1313, the abbot was summoned by *quo warranto* to shew why he laid claim to various liberties in this manor and others ; when the latter pleaded their grants by various monarchs, and that they had been confirmed by the last Iter. of J. de Berwick, and that Edward II. had finally confirmed them to the convent ; upon which they were all allowed. Subsequently, Edward III. by his charter of *inspeximus*, confirmed to the abbot all that had been given by his predecessors, which was afterwards further sanctioned by Henry VI.

On the dissolution of the monastery of St. Augustine, this manor devolved to the crown, and so continued until the 2d of Elizabeth, when it was granted for a term of years to E. Thwayts. The following year, the queen having taken into her own hands several manors, lands, &c. parcel of the see of Canterbury, she, by letters patent, the same year, granted to the archbishop and his successors several rectories, &c. and among them that of Salmestone, late part of the possessions of the abbey of St. Augustine, valued at £38 10 0½ per annum, deducting £8 yearly for the vicar of St. John, in Thanet, and £4 to the vicar of Waltham. In 1558, being the last year of Philip and Mary, that queen granted to the archbishop the right and patronage of the rectory of Salmestone cum Deane ; since which this manor and grange have continued in possession of the see of Canterbury, the archbishop being now owner of the same. Salmestone

has been for many years demised by the primate on a lease for three lives, at the yearly rental before mentioned.

DANDELION : This estate is situated in the north-west extremity of the parish of St. John's, Margate, about half a mile from the sea-shore. In ancient times it was the seat of a family bearing the same name, by whom it was spelled *Daundeleon*, and *Daundelyonn*, as appears from various deeds, some as ancient as the time of Edward I. In the 2d of Richard II. it was possessed by William Daundelynn, or Daundelyon, and his successor John, who resided here in the ensuing reign of Henry IV. died possessed of it in 1445, in the 24th of Henry VI.

The gate, which is still in good preservation, is an excellent relict of fortification against attacks by arrows shot from the long or cross bow. A spiral stone staircase is also remaining, affording an easy ascent to the summit, which commands the ocean, and a great extent of open champaign country. This building also appears to have been defended by a lofty wall, with a gate-house, built of brick and flint in alternate rows, having loop-holes and battlements, all of which are still remaining. The bricks have been evidently encrusted with a white enamel of a flinty hardness, still visible upon those least exposed to the weather. Over the gate appear the armorial bearings, which, in 1445, in the 24th of Henry VI. first began to be denominated the Daundelyons, by dropping the Norman mode of spelling. Over the gate, on the centre of the cornice, is a shield bearing the arms of Daundelyon; viz., sable, three lions rampant, between two bars; above the right of the arch, is a black escutcheon; and on the left, a demi-lion, with a label issuing from its mouth, whereon, in old characters, is "Daundelyonn," and a blank escutcheon remains on the opposite side. Under the right of the gate-house, going from the farm-yard, was found, in 1703, a room sufficiently spacious to contain eight or ten persons, wherein were discovered a great many lachrymatory urns, of earth and glass; under the other side of which is a well prison. In the window of the mansion-house dining-room, are the arms of Daundelyon quartered with those of Petit. By marriage this estate fell to the last-mentioned family, whose descendants sold Dandelion to Henry Fox, Lord Holland, from whom it passed to J. Powel, esq. and thence to the family of William Roberts,

esq. ; John Roberts, esq. was the last resident of that name, when the grounds were partly converted into a tea-garden and place of public resort, under the name of Grove House Tavern, having a good bowling-green, skirted with shrubs, provided with ever-greens and some curious exotics.

In a field near Dandelion, are held the races, which take place in September. The company who assemble to witness the enlivening scene, are always of the first order, and the sport excellent.

THE MANOR OF DENE, with the estate called *Hengrave*, is about one mile south-eastward of Dandelion. At the commencement of the reign of Henry III. this manor was possessed by the Sandwich's, the Abbot of St. Augustine having granted a licence for the erection of an oratory at this manor, being within the bounds of the convent's capital manor of Minster, wherein the abbots exercised ecclesiastical as well as civil jurisdiction. The ruins of this little chapel are still perceptible in a small valley called Chapel Bottom, by the road leading from Margate to Minster, there being no dwelling in the vicinity. Sir Henry was succeeded in this manor by Sir Simon de Sandwich, whence it passed to Roger de Leyborne, when it fell by marriage in the reign of Edward II. to William de Clinton, afterwards Earl of Huntingdon, third husband of Juliana, granddaughter of William de Leyborne, who, on account of her vast possessions, as before observed, was called *the Infanta of Kent*. De Clinton dying in the 28th of Edward III. without issue, his widow Juliana, countess of Huntingdon, having had no children by her three husbands, became again possessed of the estate of Dene, which, in the 36th year of the above reign, with the teneement called *Austone*, she gave to the abbot of St. Augustine, on condition that the monks should for ever celebrate on St. Anne's day one solemn mass in the choir, and distribute to 100 poor persons two pence each, &c. which gift was confirmed by the king to the abbot and convent, by whom this manor was subsequently appropriated to the sacristy of that institution. In this situation the manor of Dene remained, until the dissolution, when it devolved into the hands of Henry VIII. the fee continuing vested there, till the reign of James I. who, shortly after his accession, granted it to William Salter, by whom it was conveyed to

Manasser Norwood, of Dane Court, and Norwood in Thanet, who died in 1636. Thence it passed to his grandchild Alexander Norwood, by whom it was mortgaged to several persons. The manor subsequently became the property of Sir Henry Hawley, bart. of Leyborne.

NASH COURT lies a mile southward from the church, which was apparently, in ancient times, part of the possessions of the priory of Christ Church, if we may credit a date cut on a stone of the mansion-house, under the year 1108, says Hasted, who adds other circumstances in confirmation of this opinion. Supposing such to be the fact, this estate was held of the prior and convent by the family of Garwinton, of Bekesborne, whence it devolved by marriage to the Hants. It then descended to the Isaacs, of Patricborne, who continued to hold the property at the time of the dissolution. After that period, the fee appears to have been vested in the name of Lincolne, from whom, under Elizabeth, it passed to William Norwood, who at his death, in 1605, left nine sons, who became his heirs in gavelkind, and shared this estate in equal portions. They then joined in the sale of the whole to Paul Cleybrooke, esq. who dying in 1622, it fell to his son William, of Nash Court, after whose death, in 1638, it came to his kinsman, Alexander Norwood, by whose daughters it was conveyed to David Turner, in which line it continued. The mansion was long ago converted to a farm-house, being a spacious fabric, built after the old fashion, with large hall, butteries, &c. Within a few years, however, says Hasted, the whole has been converted into a storehouse, granary, &c. for the convenience of the adjoining farm-house.

THIS PARTISU is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury and *deanery* of Westbere. The church dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is about half a mile from the lower part of Margate southward, on the summit of an eminence; the structure is large, composed of flints covered with rough cast, the quoins, windows, and door cases, being of ashlar stone. It contains three aisles, and the same number of chancels, having a low square turret surmounted by a smaller, terminating in a point at the west end of the north aisle, containing the clock and bells. The north chancel is dedicated to St. James, the whole building, which is low and of considerable

extent, having been apparently raised at various periods. The roofs of the northern and southern aisles, as well as the chancels, are covered with lead; on the side north of the centre chancel is a square building of hewn stone, with battlements, and a flat roof covered with lead, and the casements guarded by double rows of iron bars, which portion of the edifice was probably used in former times as a repository for the plate and valuable relics appertaining to the church. At the end of the south aisle is an octagonal stone font, whereon are sculptured the arms of the Cinque Ports and England, quartered with those of France. In the church are a vast number of memorials of the dead, comprising the names of a variety of families who have flourished in this parish, the churchyard being also furnished with numerous mementos of the same description.

Previous to the reformation, independent of the high altar at the east end of the middle chancel, there were others dedicated to St. George, St. John, and St. Anne, &c. and adjoining the cemetery to the south formerly stood two edifices, called the wax-houses, wherein the tapers, &c. used at processions and in the church were manufactured. The edifices in question were burnt down in 1641, since which, a lease of the ground has been demised by the churchwardens for edifices to be there erected.

This church, one of the three chapels appendant to that of Minster, was probably rebuilt as early as the year 1050. It was made parochial about 1200, when the church of Minster, &c. was appropriated in 1128 to the abbey of St. Augustine, being assigned at the same period, with the chapels of St. John, St. Peter, and St. Laurence, with rents, &c. to the sacristy of that monastery.

In 1375, Simon Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, granted a commission in a cause of augmentation of this vicarage. After that grant, the appropriation of the church of Minster, with its chapels, &c. remained in the hands of the abbot and convent until the dissolution, when they became vested in the crown.

On the change created by the reformation, this *parochial chapel* of St. John was separated from the mother church of Minster, the vicar having no further subjection to it; but by that change he was equally deprived of various emoluments he had enjoyed in right of his vicarage. The advowson of this living, as well as the great and small tithes of the parish, as part of Salmestone

Grange, being thus vested in the crown, application was made to Edward VI. for some augmentation, which appears to have been granted, though that monarch died ere his intention could be fully carried into effect. This was, however, soon after accomplished by his successor Mary, who, by letters patent, granted the same to Thomas Hewett, then vicar of the parish. This vicarage in the king's books, is valued at £8; in 1588 the estimation was £50; in 1640, £85; and in 1709 the clear yearly value was computed at £49 12 6.

In 1640 and 1709 the vicarage house was enlarged by several additional rooms, and in the parlour windows, according to Hasted, was painted a shield of arms, being Manwood impaling Coppinger.

According to the last census of the population, delivered in to Parliament in 1821, the parish of St. John's, Margate, was found to contain 3634 males, 4209 females, making a total of 7843 inhabitants.

SAINT PETER'S.

This parish lies next south-eastward from St. John's, and derives its name from the church being dedicated to that Saint. The parish stands within *the liberty and jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports*, and is *an ancient member of the town and port of Dover*; and although united to it ever since the reign of Edward I. yet so late as the time of Henry VI. it became a point of litigation whether this parish was not in the county at large. In order, therefore, to terminate this dispute, the above monarch, by letters patent, united it to Dover, to which place, as in the case of St. John's, previously observed, it is subject in all matters relating to civil jurisdiction. The Mayor of Dover, in like manner, appoints here one of the inhabitants to officiate as his deputy, who is chosen either annually, or once in each two or three years; and to the charges of the sessions formerly held at Margate, this parish, equally with that of Birchington, used to contribute their proportions.

This parish is as healthy and agreeable as any in the Isle of Thanet, the lands being open, unenclosed, and the soil dry and chalky, interspersed throughout with alternate hill and dale. At Sowell hill, in the northernmost part of the parish, the land

is calculated as being the most elevated in the island. The village is situated on a pleasing eminence, surrounded by trees, a circumstance rather uncommon in these parts ; the church stands to the north-west, somewhat to the south of which is a small neat chapel, erected by the Methodists. This village is inhabited by many respectable families, being situated in the centre of the parish, which is about two miles and a half across either way, and bounded by the lofty chalk cliffs on the sea-shore towards the north and east. It appears formerly to have been more popular than at present, for, in 1563, by Archbishop Parker's return to the Priory Council, there were 186 households in this parish. Independent of the above village, there are several small hamlets and dwellings interspersed, namely, to the south, Upton, Brompton, and Dumpton, a great portion of the latter extending into St. Laurence and Norwood. On the north is Sackett's hill, so called from an ancient family, several of whom lie buried in this church. In the eastern part, contiguous to the cliffs, is Hackendon downe, or banks, and the hamlet of Stone, formerly the residence of the Pawlyns's, and then of the Huggets. Near this spot formerly stood a beacon, which used to be fired in order to alarm the country in the event of invasion, some remains of the timber of which were, according to Hasted, dug up on the summit of Beacon hill, fifty-five rods nearer Stone than the existing beacon.

The village of St. Peter's, is one of those which, without much pretence to a romantic situation, is nevertheless universally admired. The neatness of the houses, the order and regularity every where displayed, interspersed with numerous seats belonging to the gentry, all conspire to render it a charming spot.

Since the lease of Dandelion fell into the hands of Sir Thomas Staines, Mr. C. Newbolt, of this village, at a considerable expense fitted up St. Peter's Gardens, in a very tasteful and commodious manner. They comprise two acres and a half, beautifully diversified by walks and shrubberies, while in the area is a platform for dancing, fifty-five feet in length, and eighteen in breadth, surmounted by a canopy. On Wednesdays, being the public days, there is a concert of vocal and instrumental music, and afterwards a ball and public breakfast. These gardens are open for the reception of company every day during the season, and a band of music attends every evening from four o'clock till

sunset. The admittance is one shilling each, for which refreshments are given to that amount. They were first opened July 22, 1818, and are very well attended; the proprietor having had as many as 800 of the most fashionable visitants to the breakfast, and 400 in the evening.

A mile and a half north-eastward from the church, at the termination of the chalk cliff, is a point of land, called the NORTH FORELAND, generally supposed to have been the *Cantium* of Ptolemy, so denominated to distinguish it from the other foreland between Deal and Dover, usually called the *South Foreland*; it consists of a promontory, or cape of land, extending farther into the sea, and is higher than most of the land in the vicinity. On the summit was formerly a house built of timber, lath and plaster, having a large glass lantern on the top, wherein was kept a light, to direct mariners in their courses during the night, and prevent them from coming in contact with the Goodwin sands. This structure, being destroyed by fire in 1683, a beacon was for some time used, wherein a light was hoisted; but, at the close of the last century, a strong edifice was built of flint, on the summit of which stood an iron grate, open to the air, wherein was kindled a blazing coal fire. In the year 1732 the top of the lighthouse was covered with a species of lantern, having large sash lights, and the fire kept blazing by the help of bellows, which were constantly in motion during the night. This invention was resorted to for the purpose of saving coals, but complaints having been made that numerous vessels had foundered on the Goodwin sands, owing to the light not being perceptible at sea, the governors of Greenwich Hospital directed Sir John Thomson to inspect the same, who ordered the lantern to be removed, and the light constructed nearly as before, when the wind constantly keeping the coals in a blaze, the beacon was apparent in the air above the lighthouse; subsequent to which, in 1793, the edifice underwent complete repair, being also heightened by two stories of brickwork. The coal fire was then changed for patent lamps, having magnifying lenses, each twenty inches in diameter, contained in a small room, or lantern, under a dome, coated with copper, to prevent fire. These lamps are regularly lighted every evening at sunset, and continue burning till daybreak; being so brilliant, that, in clear weather, the light is visible at the Nore, being a distance of thirty miles.

A gallery also surrounds the lightroom. This structure, with that at the South Foreland, belongs to Greenwich Hospital; every British vessel sailing round this point paying 2d. and every foreign vessel 4d. per ton, towards its maintenance.

There were formerly two fairs kept here every year, one on St. Peter's day, being the 29th of June, and the other upon Lady day, the 25th of March; they have for many years been changed to the 5th of April, and the 10th of July.

The *Manor of Minster* ranks *paramount* over the greater part of this parish, the landholders claiming the same by a certain rent called Pennygavel. *Subordinate* to the parish of St. Peter's is that of—

DANE COURT, situated in a valley, a short distance west from the church of St. Peter, was once accounted a manor, where, in early times, stood a gentleman's seat; this estate giving to that mansion and a family the name of Dane. The *custom of gavelkind*, however, having divided this estate between two branches, one leaving an only daughter, Margaret, married to John Exeter, about the close of the reign of Henry IV. she, in her own right, being a widow, held this manor at her death, in the 4th of Henry VI. after which the fee became vested in Nicholas Underdowne, who died possessed of it, in the 2d of Richard III. A. D. 1484. Having left two sons, Nicholas and Richard, to the former he devised this manor, which one of his descendants, in the time of Henry VIII. sold to Richard Norwood, who, as well as his successors, resided here. In the reign of Charles II. Richard Norwood, a descendant of the above, devised this manor to his second son Paul, who, in 1666, alienated it to Richard Smith, from whom it descended to his nephew Robert, who, in 1686, sold it to John Baker, by whom it was alienated to Robert Hammond, of Deal. This latter possessor having several sons, they being his heirs in *gavelkind*, joined in the conveyance of the manor to Peter Bridger, who, having two daughters, Dane Court was devised to the elder, when it was enjoyed by her husband, Gabriel Neve, until he sold it to Richard Sacket of Northdowne, who, by will, devised it to his granddaughter Sarah, wife of Robert Tomlin, when the latter gentleman became owner of the same.

CALEY'S GRANGE, commonly called *Callis Court*, is an estate in this parish, formerly part of the possessions of the convent of St. Augustine, and appropriated to the use of the sacristy. This estate, consisting of fifty-nine acres, and two thirds of the great tithes of the parish, continued vested in the monastery till the dissolution transferred it to Henry VIII. who, in his 33d year, settled it upon his newly founded dean and chapter of Christ Church, Canterbury, where the inheritance still continues. On a return made in 1649, this estate was valued at £203 6 8; in 1777 the rack rent was £450; and, in 1790, it was estimated at £630 per annum. It consists of a glebe of thirty-nine acres, with the tithes of 1670 acres in this parish.

Independent of the hamlets before mentioned, there are two larger viles in this parish; namely *Kingsgate* and *Broadstairs* or *Bradstow*, the former of which we shall next proceed to describe.

KINGSGATE is situated in a valley, close to the northern shore of the sea; and conducting thither is a breach in the cliff, made for the convenience of the fishery in the reign of Charles II. and formerly called by the inhabitants Bartholomew's Gate, owing to the tradition of its having been completed on the festival of that saint. It is now denominated King's Gate, a name, the inhabitants say, which it received on account of the above monarch having landed there with his brother the Duke of York, on the 30th of June, 1683, on his way, by water, from London to Dover; upon which change of designation, the annexed Latin distich was composed by a Mr. Toddy, of Josse, proprietor of the land, the same being affixed in brass letters, upon the gate.

*Olim Porta fui Patroni BARTHOLOMÆI
Nunc, Regis jussu, Regia Porta vocor.
Hic exscenderunt Car: II. R.
Et Ja. dux Ebor, 30 Junii, 1683.*

On the eastern side of the gate, opposite the sea, appear the following words in Saxon characters :

God bless Barth'lem's Gate.

In former times, the land here extended much farther into the sea than at the present day, a considerable portion having been lost within these eighty years, and the waters still continuing to encroach upon the shore. This pleasant ville formerly consisted only of fishermen's huts, who lived by their craft, proceeding to vessels in distress, or conveying fresh provisions, &c.; but the place has, for years back, been deserted by that laborious class of inhabitants. Kingsgate continued a hamlet of mean account until the declining health of the late Henry Lord Holland prompted him to try the effect of the air of this spot. In consequence of that determination, the above nobleman purchased the delightful seat of Robert Whitfield, esq. as a residence suited to the state of his constitution and increasing years.

The mansion was built on the model of Tully's Formian Villa, on the coast of Baiæ, under the superintendence of Sir Thomas Wynne, Bart. afterwards created Lord Newborough. It is a low edifice fronting the sea, and sheltered by the cliff; the centre being of the Doric order, and the wings built with square flints, while over the doorways are two basso-relivos in white marble. The principal apartment is a detached saloon, the ceiling decorated by a painting of the story of Neptune, supported by columns of scagliola marble, in imitation of porphyry, executed by Bartoli and Richter. The garden is neatly laid out; at the upper end of which is a small column of Kilkenny marble, called the Countess's Pillar, bearing an inscription in honour of the Countess of Hillsborough, who died at Naples in 1767.

The whimsical assemblage of structures round this seat is composed of chalk and flints; among which is a convent, intended to represent one of those nunneries formerly abounding in this kingdom. It contains the remains of a chapel and five cells, affording a convenient abode for several poor families. In the front is a cloister, and at the east end a grand gateway and porter's lodge, containing some good apartments.

The castle, erected on the summit of a perpendicular cliff, forms a grand and picturesque object: its style of architecture being intended to represent the castellated structures erected by Edward I. in Wales, when he effected the subjugation of that country. This was originally intended as the stables to Lord Holland's seat, and was for some time appropriated to that purpose, but is now converted into a residence.

Confess's Fort, as it is called, was designed for an ice-house, but never completed. It consists of a round tower, with a flag-staff on the summit, surrounded by a fortified outwork and ditch, after the manner of an ancient fortification. Nearer the cliff is a singular building in a very rude Gothic style of architecture, erected on the larger of the two tumuli, called Hackendon Banks; which barrôws of earth, if we may credit oral tradition, designate the spot near which a bloody battle was fought between the Danes and Saxons, in the year 853. This, most probably, is the sanguinary encounter referred to in history, on which occasion the Danes were attacked by Earl Aelher with the Kentish men, and Earl Huda with those of Surry, in which the English at first acquired some advantage, but were in the end defeated. In that struggle the two English generals fell, and the battle having been fought so near the sea, many on either side were forced over the cliffs, and perished in the waves. One of these tumuli was opened May 23, 1745, by Mr. Thomas Read, then proprietor of the land, in presence of several hundreds of spectators. A little below the surface of the ground numerous graves were found, dug out of chalk, and covered with flat stones, not more than three feet long, the bodies seeming to have been thrust into them almost doubled. Several urns, composed of coarse earthenware, and capable of holding two or three quarts each, had also been buried in the same spot, which crumbled to dust on being exposed to the air: the bones were large, but not gigantic, and most of them perfectly sound. In June, 1765, the smaller of these tumuli was opened by order of Lord Holland, when the appearances proved similar to the former, but no arms were found. It seems probable that most of the slain (those of the higher rank excepted,) were thrown over the steep after the conflict, as no other remains of bodies have been discovered.

The Bead House has somewhat the appearance of a Roman chapel with Gothic windows. It was originally dedicated to St. Peter, but afterwards converted into a public-house, called the Captain Digby. A few years back a considerable portion of this cliff fell away, after a hard frost, and precipitated nearly half this building into the ocean. The tavern has since been removed to a house near the same spot, built also of flints, to correspond with the neighbouring structures.

At a short distance from the Bead House stands the Temple

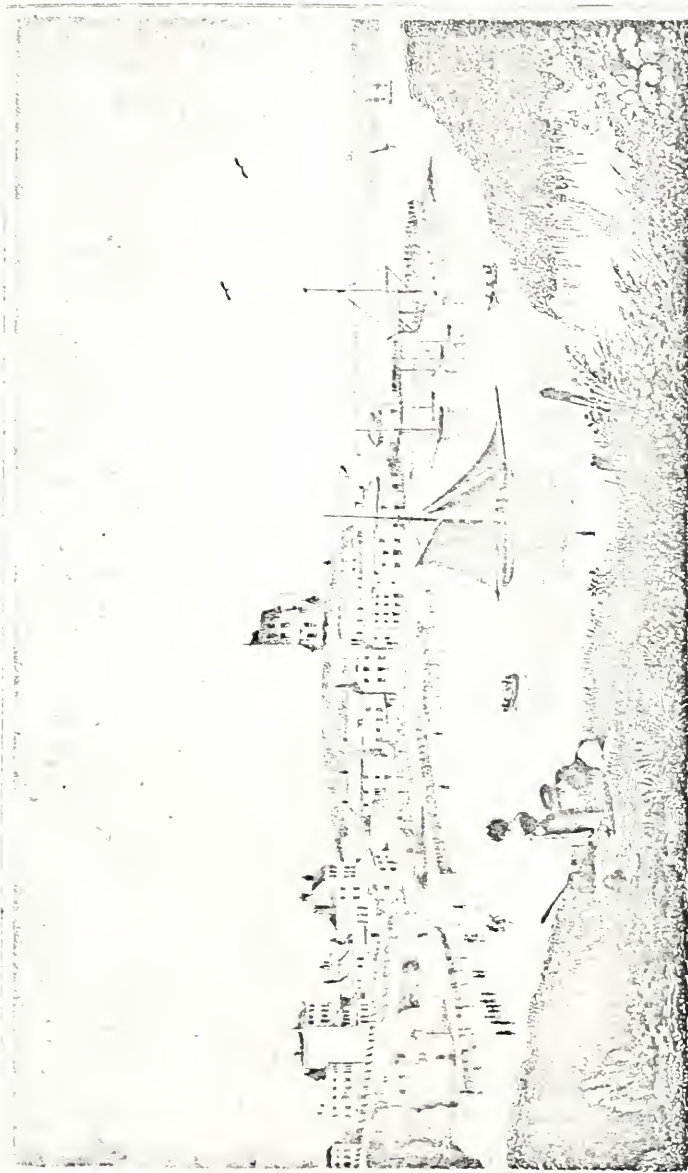
of Neptune, forming a mixture of ancient Roman and Gothic architecture.

There is a tower upon the cliff eastward of Kingsgate, which Lord Holland styled the Tower of the Romans, this island having been called the Romans' Isle. The outwork of flints, surrounding this edifice, resembles the castles erected by Henry VIII. for the protection of the Kentish coast.

In addition to the above is Harley Tower, built in the Roman style of architecture, in honour of Thomas Harley, lord mayor of London, in 1768, which stands by the side of the high road leading from Margate to Kingsgate.

The estate of Whitfield which was purchased by Lord Holland, as before observed, devolved to the late Right Hon. C. J. Fox, from whom it passed to the family of William Roberts, esq.

Two miles southward of Kingsgate, and close to the sea, is THE VILLE OF BROADSTAIRS, usually denominated, by the inhabitants, *Bradstow*, deriving that appellation from the Saxon words *Brad stow*, meaning a broad place. This hamlet, belonging to St. Peter's parish, has of late years increased to a thriving and fashionable watering-place, so that what was originally a small village, is now swelled into a town. In short, new streets and terraces, and many detached houses, have suddenly made their appearance upon this once deserted spot, but the buildings are huddled together in such a manner that, with the exception of those which are directly fronting the sea, and, from their elevation, consequently exposed to the utmost violence of the east wind, which often blows here with incredible force, they are in general alike destitute of picturesque beauty and domestic convenience. Whatsoever pretensions Broadstairs may have formerly possessed to rural simplicity, they have been unfortunately (but perhaps opinions may differ on this head,) relinquished for an humble imitation of some of the very meanest suburbs of the metropolis, such as Kennington, Lambeth, and St. George's Fields. A library, however, has been established, an hotel erected, and the spirit of fashion influenced the inhabitants so much as to have induced them to mark the streets by names, and the houses with numbers, like London and Bristol. At Broadstairs, therefore, every half dozen or half score of habitations, consisting perhaps of four or five rooms each, is dignified



Drawn by Geo. Shepherd

Engraved by C. Armstrong

THE OLD CASTLE.

KENT.

with the title of a *place*, a *terrace*, or a *crescent*. Such affectation, at all times childish and ridiculous, appears in its full force to those who happen to visit the spot at any other than the bathing season. An empty fish-stall, and two or three butchers' and bakers' shops, then, exhibit the only indications that there are a few inhabitants in the whole village, as all the doors are then shut, and the windows darkened. A fishing smack, and a few boats moored within the pier, present the only symptoms of commerce, as there is no other indication of trade but the buildings themselves, which evince that, at some time or other, much money has been spent at this place, to encourage the proprietors to deck out their habitations, that they may appear to advantage for a few months, although, during the remainder of the year, they remain desolate and uninhabited.

Bathing machines and guides are to be procured at Broadstairs, upon the same terms as at Margate; and, although this village be destitute of the gaiety of the latter, it certainly possesses the united advantages of tranquillity and seclusion.

The principal business here, excepting in the summer season, when the visitants are numerous, is ship-building. This place had once a considerable trade in the Iceland fishery, which was entirely destroyed by the late war.

About the time of Henry VIII. it seems that a small wooden pier was constructed at this place, for the safety of the fishing craft; probably by the Culmer family, who fortified the gate or way leading down to the sea-shore with an arched portal, defended by a portcullis and strong gates, to prevent the inhabitants from being plundered by the sudden incursions of privateers. Of these gates there have been no vestiges for many years; and as the stonework was fast decaying, it was repaired and beautified by Lord Henniker, then Sir John Henniker, over the arch of which is the following inscription:

YORK GATE,
July 17, 1811.

Built by
George Culmer,
A. D. 1540.

Repaired by
Sir John Henniker, bart.
1795.

A little above York Gate are the remains of a small chapel,

now a dwelling-house and place of worship for persons of the Baptist persuasion. This chapel was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, wherein was her image, called Our Lady of Bradstow, formerly held in "such veneration, that the ships, as they sailed by this place, used to lower their topsails in order to salute it."

Beyond Chandos place is the small fort, and below on the shore, a detached portion of the cliff, already alluded to, through which the sea has washed a large aperture. Chandos place, occupying an elevated situation, has a most extensive prospect, the cliffs being there remarkably bold and commanding. We are informed by Lewis, that after a great deal of rain or frost, which has occasioned a fall of the cliff, many brass coins of the Roman emperors were found, which induced that historian to conjecture that the Romans might have occupied a station at Broadstairs, although there is no appearance to corroborate such a supposition. Chandos place affords, during the summer season, delightful and convenient lodgings, particularly for those invalids who would feel incommoded by the merriment and bustle of Margate.

The little wooden pier of Broadstairs having become ruinous from the effects of time and frequent storms, was repaired under an act of Parliament obtained in 1791. That structure, however, as well as the harbour, is still in a decayed state, most probably for want of adequate funds.

Near this spot, in 1574, according to Kilburne, "a monstrous fish shot itself on shore upon a little sandbank, now called Fishness, where, for want of water, it died the following day, previous to which, its roarings were heard at a mile distance. Its length, according to the above authority, was twenty-two yards, and the nether jaw opening twelve feet; one of the eyes was more than a cart and six horses could draw, and a man stood upright in the socket whence it had been taken. The thickness from the top of the back to the belly, which lay uppermost, was fourteen feet, and the tail the same breadth. The distance between the eyes was twelve feet; three men stood erect in the mouth; some of the ribs measured fourteen feet; the tongue was fifteen feet in length; while the liver filled two carts, and a man could creep into the nostril!" According to the above authority, a bone of this monster was preserved at Little Nash, in St. John's parish, but greatly diminished in size, from having been so long

exposed to the air and a change of seasons. A few years ago, says Hasted, four whales, or monstrous large fish, were towed ashore by the fishermen on this island; one having been discovered floating dead upon the sea, which was conveyed to Broadstairs, when it was found to be sixty feet long, and thirty-eight round the middle; the forked tail was fifteen feet wide, and its lower jaw nine. It had two rows of teeth, consisting of ninety-two each, in the under jaw, being two inches long, the upper jaw having none, but merely apertures for the reception of the under tier. This creature had but one nostril, with two gills, the lower jaw closing about three feet from the tip of the snout. It is stated by Hasted, that this enormous creature was sold at Deal for thirty-two guineas.

Between Broadstairs and Ramsgate stands East Cliff Lodge, which was a favorite residence of her late Majesty, Queen Caroline, when Princess of Wales. It was erected by Benjamin Hopkins, esq., and recently in the possession of Admiral Lord Keith, but now the property of R. Cummings, esq. who has let the premises: the grounds that environ this lodge, are tastefully planted with shrubs, trees, &c.

It appears from the return made to an order of the privy council, for an inquiry into the state of the maritime places of Kent, in the year 1565, being the 8th of Elizabeth, that there were then at Broadstayer, under the government of the mayor and jurats of Dover, ninety-eight inhabited houses; of boats and other vessels, eight; three of two tons, two of eight tons, one of ten tons, and two of twelve; and the persons belonging to those boats only occupied in the trade of fishing, forty.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury and *deanery* of Westbere. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, stands upon a rising ground, the edifice being small, but presenting a picturesque appearance. Like the other churches in these parts, it is built of flints, covered with rough cast, the coins, windows, and doors, being cased with ashlar stone, and the porch more decorated than the other parts. There are stone battlements above; the roof is covered with lead, and the doorway surmounted by a mitred arch of wrought stone. The edifice contains a nave and a small aisle on either side, a spacious middle chancel, with a smaller one to the north, a portion of which now forms the vestry. The

centre chancel, which is very beautiful, has a ceiling in compartments, the framing enriched by carved work, as well as the surrounding cornice. The church is well supplied with pews, having a handsome desk and pulpit, &c. the whole being kept in very good order. At the western extremity of the centre aisle, beneath the gallery, is a font of white marble, and at the west end of the north aisle stands the tower, serving as a sea-mark. Within this structure, independent of the high altar in the centre of the chancel, were three others dedicated to St. James the Apostle, St. Mary of Pity, and St. Margaret.

In the body and chancels of the church are several monuments, and in the cemetery numerous handsome tombs of persons who have figured in this parish. The tower is remarkable on account of a crack on the east and western sides from the top nearly to the bottom, being open about one inch, and upwards of two at the summit, on which account the turret inclines somewhat northward, the fissure is filled up with stones and mortar. The tradition is, that the rent in question was occasioned by a violent shock of an earthquake, which occurred in the 22d of Elizabeth's reign, which statement receives confirmation from Camden, who says, that a very severe visitation of that kind occurred in the county. This edifice was one of the three chapels appertaining to the church of Minster, and was most probably parochial about the year 1200, when Minster and its appendages was appropriated, A. D. 1128, to the abbey of St. Augustine; being at the same time assigned, with the above-mentioned chapels, and the rents, tithes, &c. belonging to that church and the chapels, to the sacristy of that monastery. The appropriation of Minster, &c. continued vested in the abbot until the dissolution, when they were surrendered with the other possessions of the abbey into the hands of Henry VIII. On the reformation being established, this parochial chapel, in consequence of the alteration which took place in the church service, was entirely separated from Minster, the vicar of Broadstairs being no longer subjected to it; but, by that change, he was at the same time deprived of various emoluments before enjoyed under the reign of Catholicism, and all the larger tithes being appropriated to Callis and Salmestone granges, formerly belonging to the abbey, the endowment of this vicarage consisted only of the small tithes of this parish, the payment of two bushels of

corn yearly at Midsummer from Salmestone grange, and a pension of £10 to be annually disbursed out of Callis grange; added to which, he had a vicarage house, orchard, garden, and two parcels of land.

The small tithes of this parish, which is for the most part arable land, with the other emoluments of the vicarage, owing to the vast increase of every necessary article of life falling so far short of a reasonable maintenance, it was further augmented in 1694 by an increase of £40 a year, given by Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, to be paid half yearly out of Callis grange; in consequence of which increase, the vicar is compelled, without accepting any dispensation, to be always resident on this vicarage, with other injunctions stipulated in the will of the above devisor.

In the king's books this vicarage is valued at £9, and the yearly tenths at 18 shillings. In 1588 there were 146 communicants; and in 1640, 300: and its valuation was £70. By the return made, in 1709, to the inquiry as to the clear value of church livings, this vicarage was rated so low as £30 yearly income, prior to Mrs. Lovejoy's bequest above mentioned.

By the last census of the population returned by order of Parliament in 1821, the number of males in this parish was computed at 1020, the females 1081, making a total of 2101 souls.

The advowson of this vicarage coming into the hands of the crown at the dissolution, continued thus until the 1st of Edward VI. when that prince granted the advowson of the vicarage of Minster, with the three chapels, &c. to the archbishop, since which, the whole has continued part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, the primate being at present patron of the same.

In 1630 the churchwardens reported that there were belonging to this vicarage a mansion and well house, an orchard, garden, and one acre of land adjoining, with another plot called the Vicar's Acre, but, no care being taken to preserve the bounds of the latter, the spot was forgotten, and payment of rent for the same to the incumbent has long been wholly discontinued.

SAINT LAURENCE.

This parish lies next southward from that of St. Peter, deriving its name from the Saint to whom the church is dedicated. *The Ville of Ramsgate* is within the liberty of the Cinque Ports, but the residue of this parish ranks within the hundred of Ringslow, and jurisdiction of the justices of the county.

THE VILLAGE OF ST. LAURENCE, with the church on a knoll at the western side, is very pleasantly situated, the south-east of this parish commanding one of the most extensive prospects throughout this island, as well towards the sea as the adjacent districts of the county. The parish is about three miles from east to west, and two, from north to south; the lands being more enclosed than those of the northern parishes previously described. This tract of country is extremely populous, having numerous hamlets, among which, westward, are Manston green, and Sprating street; on the northern, Hains and Lynnington; on the eastern, Hallicandane and Herson; and towards the south, Great and Little Cliffsend, Chilson, Courtstairs, and, adjoining the sea, Pegwell, which is a *small manor*, usually called *Pegwell*, otherwise *Courtstairs*, being appendant to that of Sheriff's Court, in Minster, as previously noticed in describing that estate.

Courtstairs, otherwise *Pegwell bay*, is famed for shrimps, lobsters, turbot, soles, mullets, &c. and a most delicious flat fish, called a prill, very much sought after. In the neighbourhood of this place is an elegant villa belonging to the Earl of Darnley, and another erected by Sir William Garrow. From this bay to a place called Cliffs end, instead of chalk, the soil near the sea consists of a bluish earth, somewhat resembling that used by fullers; it is about sixteen feet above the sand, and contains strata of culver and other fish shells, scattered in a confused manner one over the other. The earth in question has very frequently been carried away, in great quantities, by persons who imagined it to be fuller's earth; on trial, however, it proved wholly deficient, not partaking of any of the qualities in the soil alluded to.

From the return made by Archbishop Parker in 1563, there were ninety-eight households; this spot, however, in conse-



Drawn by Geo. S. Lloyd

Engraved by C. Monro

PEGWELL BAY NEAR MARGATE.

KENT.

WITH THE REGATTA ON SEPT. 23 1828.

quence of the prosperity of Ramsgate, had so much increased, that, in 1773, there were in this parish, including Ramsgate, containing upwards of two thirds of the houses and inhabitants of the entire parish, 699 dwellings, and 2726 residents; and in 1792, the residences amounted to 825 in number, the inhabitants having increased to 3601, being an immense augmentation in the space of nineteen years. An annual fair is held here on the 10th of August, for toys, pedlary, &c. In the reign of William III. a resident of this parish, of the name of Joy, had such a reputation for astonishing bodily strength, that he was called the English Sampson, whose fame at length caused him to be noticed by the king, the royal family, and nobility, in whose presence he performed some of his surprising feats. In 1699, an engraving of this individual was published, round which were delineated a variety of his exploits, such as pulling against an extraordinary and powerful horse, snapping a rope that would bear 3500lbs. weight, as well as raising a weight of 2240lbs. This man was drowned in 1734.

In March 1764, between Pegwell and Ramsgate, part of the cliff, seventy feet in height, gave way, on the surface of which was a field of corn twenty yards in length, and five in breadth, the whole of which fell into the sea.

THE MANOR OF MINSTER claims *paramount* over that portion of this parish lying within the county at large; *subordinate* to which are the following places within its boundaries.

THE MANOR OF MANSTON, at the western boundary of the parish, had been the seat and inheritance, for a succession of centuries, of a family bearing that name, as Richard de Manston, according to the rolls in the Pipe office, was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Assisæ*, an office of high trust and importance in the reign of King John. From the above family, in 1444, this manor fell to Thomas St. Nicholas, esq. of Thorne, in Minster, in consequence of his marrying Joane, only daughter and sole heir of Nicholas Manston, esq. who died the year above mentioned. By marriage it again fell to the Dynley's of Charlton, in Worcestershire, who alienated the estate about the middle of Elizabeth's reign, with Powcies and Thorne, to the Ropers of Linsted, afterwards raised to the peerage, under the title of Lord

Teynham, in whose descendants this manor remained vested until 1709, when Henry Lord Teynham conveyed it, under the title of Manson Court, to Sir Henry Furnese, bart. who died possessed of the same in 1712. It afterwards fell to the St. John's, who, in 1790, alienated it to Mr. Gibbon Rammell, of Nash Court, after which the estate became the property of Mr. Richard Brice.

The mansion has for years been converted to a farm-house, but the remains of the chapel are considerable, and, being luxuriantly covered by ivy, present a most picturesque appearance, particularly on the north side.

OSSUNDEN GRANGE, as it is vulgarly called, the proper name being *Ozengill*, is about a mile south-westward from Manston Court, midway between that manor and the church of St. Laurence. This grange or parsonage, consisting of the tithes of corn and grain of about half the parish, constituted part of the possessions of St. Augustine, and was appropriated to the sacristy of that abbey, in which state it remained until it fell to Henry VIII. at the dissolution; shortly after which, that monarch settled it by dotation on his newly appointed dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whose inheritance it continues at the present day. The dean and chapter demise this estate, on a beneficial lease, for a term of years.

NEWLAND GRANGE, commonly called *Newlands*, to distinguish it from Aldlond, or Oldland grange, in the adjoining parish of Minster, stands about a mile to the north of St. Laurence church. It was part of the possessions of St. Augustine, and appropriated to the sacristy of that institution. This parsonage consisted of the tithes of corn and grain of the other moiety of this parish, and 126 acres of land, according to ancient measurement. At the dissolution, when it fell in the hands of Henry VIII. it remained vested in the crown until the 1st of Edward VI. who granted it in exchange to Archbishop Cranmer; since which it has continued vested in this see, and now constitutes part of the archiepiscopal domains which is demised by the primate, on a beneficial lease.

THE MANORS OF UPPER AND NETHER COURT derived those appellations from their respective positions in regard to

each other ; the name of the first is now become obsolete, and there is but a faint tradition of the site which it occupied.

The Manor of Upper Court anciently formed the estate of a family residing in this parish, which derived its name thence, and it was called in consequence *the Manor of St. Laurence, otherwise Upper Court*. Robert de Saint Laurence, in the reign of Edward I. held the manor by king's service of the abbot of St. Augustine, as of his manor of Minster. From the above family it passed to the Criols, in which it continued till the reign of Henry VI. when Sir Thomas Keriel (for so he spelt his name) a descendant, and a man of great note, was slain at the battle of St. Alban's, supporting the cause of the House of York ; after whose decease, the manor was alienated to John White, merchant of Canterbury. In the reign of Henry VIII. it passed to the Beres, or Byers's ; and, at the commencement of Elizabeth's reign, to the Johnson's, in which it continued till the reign of Queen Anne, when it was sold to Edward Brooke, of Nether Court ; long prior to which, the mansion had been demolished, so that the site became forgotten, and the lands of both manors so blended together as to be with difficulty distinguishable. In 1800, Upper and Nether Court were the property of T. Garrett, esq.

THE MANOR OF NETHER COURT stands a quarter of a mile to the south of the village of St. Laurence, having anciently appertained to the Sandwich family, in whose line it remained until the period of Edward III. That house being extinct, it fell to the Goshall's, or Goshale, of Goshal, in Ash, and so remained till the reign of Henry IV. when it fell, by marriage with a female heir, to the St. Nicholas's ; and again, in 1484, by the union of a sole daughter to John Dynley of Charlton, in Worcestershire. Henry, son of the above, alienated it to the Maycott's ; when, early in Elizabeth's reign, it passed, with Upper Court, to the Johnson's, who continued possessors of the same till Queen Anne's reign. The manor was then sold to Edward Brooke, gent. who rebuilt the mansion of Nether Court ; subsequent to which, the property became divided into *moieties*, which were enjoyed by the Janett's and the Moses's, when Mary Moses, marrying T. Abbot, esq. of Ramsgate, that moiety was purchased by M. Mark Sellers Garret, in whom was thus vested

the entire fee of those manors. A court baron is held for this manor.

CLYVES-END, or *Cliff's-end*, is a manor so called, on account of its situation at the end of the chalk cliff that continues from Ramsgate to this spot, occupying the south-west boundaries of the parish, and partly extending into that of Minster. This manor formerly belonged to St. Augustine's abbey, when one of that fraternity constantly resided here for the management of the same.

In the 12th of Edward II. anno 1318, one of the monks then dwelling at Clyves-end, named Henry de Newenton, on a quarrel having taken place between the abbot and his tenants of Minster Manor, was here besieged in the manor house, then incarcerated for six days, and afterwards sold, according to Thorne, to one Walter Capell, for four shillings. See Dec. Scrip. col. 2034. The manor thus remained, till, at the dissolution, it devolved to Henry VIII. In 1800, it was the property of Earl Cowper.

There is here a *small manor*, bearing the same name, containing a considerable farm-house, belonging to the governor of Bethlem Hospital, in London, as well as many cottages.

THE VILLE AND TOWN OF RAMSGATE is so named from the route leading to the sea through the chalk cliff. The inhabitants, as is uniformly the case, being anxious that their town should rank famed for its antiquity, have conceived that it was thus denominated from the Roman's gate, or a port or landing-place used by them. However, independently of its name having never been so spelt in old records, we may doubt whether, at the period the above people frequented this island, there existed any gate or way here, conducting to the sea. It appears obvious, that it was originally dug through the cliff, like the other sea gates, for the conveniency of the fishing trade; added to which, no Roman coins, or other vestiges of that people have ever been discovered here, as at Bradstow, where, if the Romans possessed any station at all in the Isle of Thanet, they might have had one.

The Ville of Ramsgate, though standing in the parish of St.

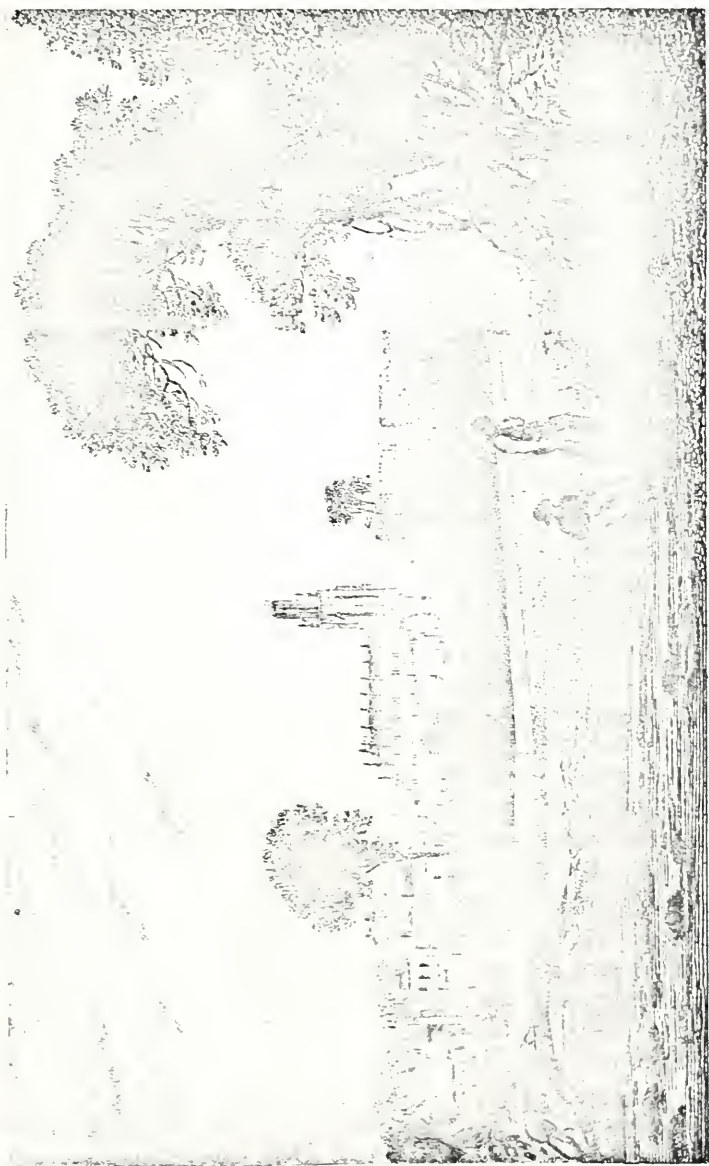


Fig. 1. The main building.

Fig. 2. The main building.

Fig. 3. The main building.

Fig. 4. The main building.

Laurence, maintains its paupers separately, yet, nevertheless, is assessed to the church, in common with the rest. It ranks within the liberty of the Cinque Ports, being an ancient member of the town and port of Sandwich, and within the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the same. In the reign of Henry VIII. some dispute having arisen concerning this point, the king, to terminate all further controversy, by letters patent, united it to that town, and it so continues at the present time.

A constable, or deputy, is appointed here by the mayor of Sandwich, and the inhabitants are allotted by the commissioners of that corporation what portion they are to pay towards the land tax levied by that port.

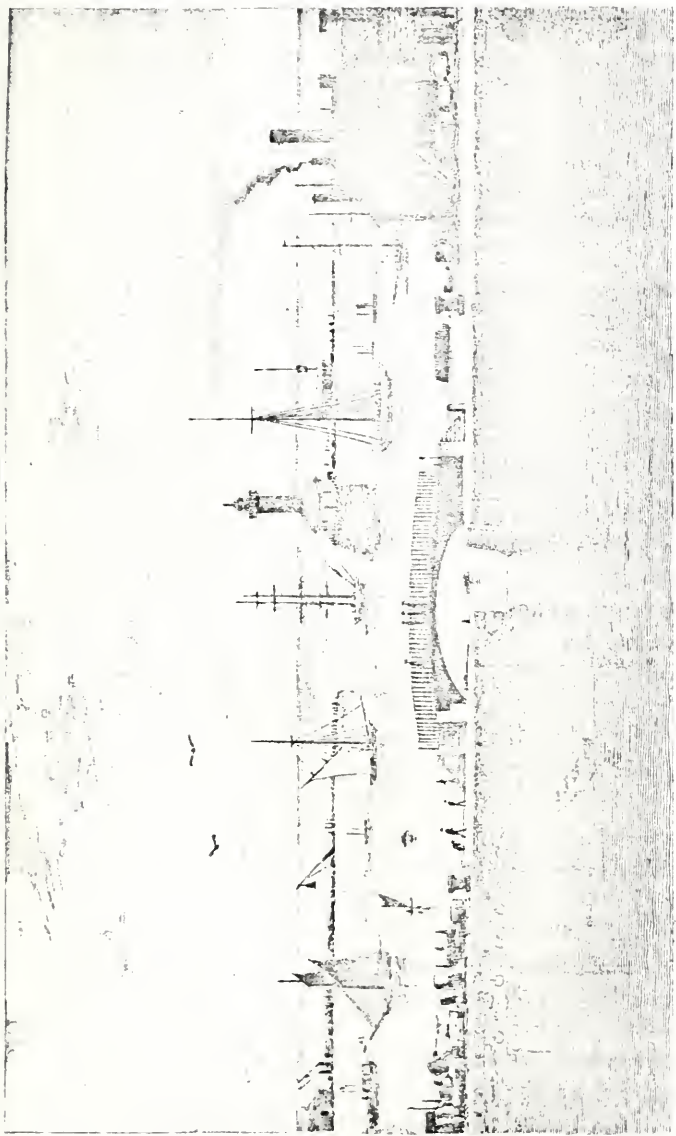
The bounds of the liberty of the Cinque Ports at this ville, in 1500, as entered in the records of Sandwich, were as follow : "The sea lyeth on the east side of our liberties, and on the south side, from the sea towards the west, a way called Thomas Tarye's way, leading by a close called Nynne Close, and so leadeth by a close called Beysamits, and so down through Ellington, and so the way leadeth towards the south pent of Ramesgate mill, and so down to a way that leadeth between Herstone and Ramesgate, and so on that way up the end of Jellyngham hill, and so on almost to the sea cliff, a way of six feet broad."—See Boys's Collections, p. 832.

Subsequent to the revolution of 1688, the extension of trade with Russia and the eastern countries was of considerable advantage to Ramsgate, the inhabitants having engaged in the same with much success, so that the buildings were greatly improved, and increased in number. It appears that in Queen Elizabeth's reign, anno 1565, there were only twenty-five inhabited houses in this place, fourteen boats, and other vessels, from the burthen of three to sixteen tons, and, of men belonging to those boats for conveying grain and fishing, seventy. About the year 1783 the population amounted to 1810; in 1801 to 3300; and in 1811 to 4221; being an astonishing increase, and the best proof of the rising prosperity of the place.

The chief augmentation and importance arising to this town, however, originated in the improvements made in the harbour subsequent to the middle of the last century. No doubt a pier existed here at the time of Henry VIII. as we find it mentioned in Leland's Itinerary; but it was by no means adequate to

afford security for the numerous vessels driven upon this coast in tempestuous weather; so that public attention having been attracted to the subject by a violent storm in December, 1748, whereby many ships were forced from their anchorage in the Downs, it was determined by Parliament, early in the following year, that a commodious harbour should be formed for the reception of ships of, and under, 300 tons burthen, &c.

At the commencement of 1750, the works of the new harbour were entered upon, from designs of William Ackenden, esq. one of the trustees, together with Captain Robert Brooke; it being resolved that the east pier, designed by the former, should be constructed of stone, and the western pier of wood. The work was carried on with great spirit for three or four years, when the committee having voted that the width of the harbour ought to be contracted to 1200 feet, various remonstrances were made against that resolution; and, in 1755, a petition was in consequence presented to Parliament, alleging that the proposed alteration would render the harbour, in a great measure, useless. These disagreements put a total stop to the works till June 1761, when the walls so built were ordered to be removed, and the harbour completed according to the original design. Enormous expense was therefore incurred, and great difficulties encountered, as the form given to the port occasioned such a considerable accumulation of sand as to threaten the choking it up, and rendering the whole undertaking completely unserviceable. For the purpose, therefore, of cleansing the harbour, Mr. Smeaton, the engineer, directed that a cross wall should be raised on the uppermost part of the harbour, and so fitted with sluices, that the pent-water might play upon the sandbank, and force it out beyond the extent of the piers. This was effected in 1779; but, after the basin and cross wall were completed, the water in the harbour became agitated to such a degree, in hard gales of wind, as to render it more eligible for vessels of burthen to ride out in the Downs. To obviate this fresh difficulty, it was therefore at length resolved, in 1787, that an advanced pier should be carried out, in a south-easterly direction, from the head of the east pier, as the most experienced seamen and pilots of Ramsgate had formed an opinion that such a work would highly conduce to the smoothing of the waters in the harbour. This was accordingly commenced during the



Drawn by G. Shepherd

Engraved by C. Bedford

RAMSGATE HARBOUR AND LIGHT HOUSE. W. E. H. T.

following year, under the direction of Mr. Smeaton, and successfully pursued until its completion.

Vessels from 400 to 500 tons have since taken shelter in this harbour, when driven from their anchors, during violent gales at S.S.W. or S.W.; and, in January, 1791, there were upwards of 130 sail of ships and vessels in the harbour of this town. In December, 1795, upwards of 300 sail of vessels sought shelter here at the same time; and during the tremendous gale, which did so much damage in March 1818, Ramsgate was crowded with vessels in every direction. From the foregoing statements, this port may be deemed more a place of shelter for shipping, than calculated for any considerable trade.

Between the years 1782 and 1802, various additional buildings were erected: a new lighthouse, of stone, with Argand lamps and reflectors, was constructed on the head of the west pier; the basin wall widened, so as to form a wharf for landing and shipping of goods; a low edifice was also built at the head of the advanced pier, forming a watchhouse, as well as a deposit for hawsers, so requisite to assist ships in distress; a convenient house was at the same time raised for the Harbour Master; and, adjoining the same, a very handsome structure, appropriated for the meetings of the trustees, committees, &c. on the summit of which is a cupola, forming, when in a line with the lighthouse, a leading mark for vessels making this harbour. The timber pier, which extended 550 feet from the cliff, in a straight direction, has been rebuilt with stone; and a military road for the embarkation of troops, &c. (for which service this pier is peculiarly favorable,) was in like manner completed during the late war.

The sums expended in constructing this haven are stated to have amounted to between 6 and 700,000*l.*; which, however, bear a very small proportion to the property thereby saved, which, probably, has not been less than 50,000,000*l.* independent of the rescuing many hundreds of valuable lives from a watery grave. The area of the harbour, which is nearly circular, comprehends about forty-six acres, the piers, basin, &c. being chiefly constructed of Purbeck and Portland stone. The entire length of the eastern pier, including its flexures or angles, amounts to nearly 2000 feet; that of the western is about 1500

feet; the width at the entrance is 240 feet; the general breadth of the piers twenty-six feet, including a strong parapet, which defends the outer sides fronting the sea. What is called the east channel is formed by the passage between the east pier and a considerable bank of sand, which nearly crosses the harbour as far as the basin, being of infinite utility for ships during a severe gale, when driven into the harbour without anchors or cables. Near the north end of the west pier was lately a massive framework of timber, called Jacob's Ladder, constructed in 1754; which is now substituted by a handsome stone staircase, forming a communication from the top to the bottom of the cliff.

The duties payable towards the maintenance of this harbour have been lowered from 6*d.* per ton, in vessels between 20 and 300 tons, to one-third, and from 2*d.* per ton on larger ships to a penny; all ships to pay, whether sailing on the west or eastern side of the Goodwin sands, which had not previously been the case. The duty on every chaldron of coals, and every ton of stones, from 3*d.* to 3½*d.* The sums, says Mr. Hasted, received and paid on account of the harbour, have been £492,103 16 2¾; and the sums expended to midsummer 1791, £450,878 13 2¾. Balance partly deposited in the Bank of England, and part remaining in other hands, £41,325 3.

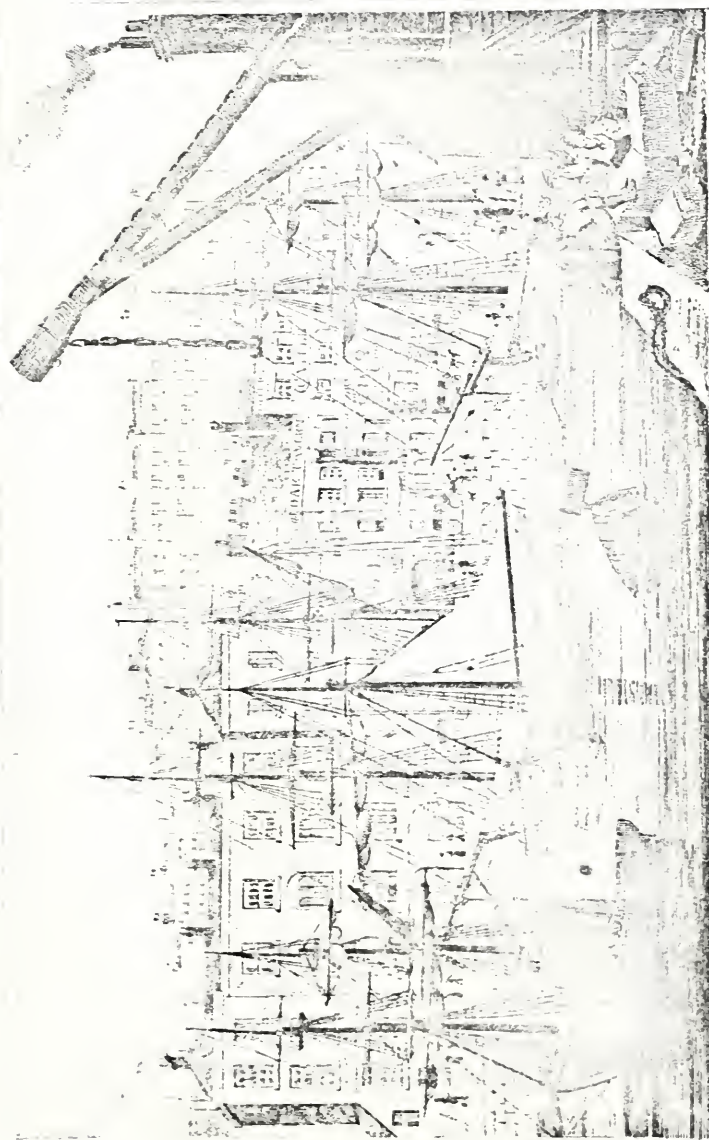
In order to commemorate the departure of his present Majesty when he sailed from this port in 1821, for the purpose of visiting Hanover, the inhabitants, &c. opened a subscription for the erecting a memorial of that event, which soon amounted to about 1000*l.* With that sum an obelisk was raised, bearing appropriate inscriptions, at the entrance on the east side of the pier; and, in consequence of the affectionate reception experienced by the king, he was graciously pleased to confer upon the harbour the denomination of "Royal," directing that his royal standard should be displayed on particular occasions.

The streets of Ramsgate are well paved, lighted, watched, and a market established, which is amply supplied with meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, &c. under the authority of Parliament; an Act having been likewise passed in 1786, for establishing a Court of Requests for the recovery of small debts.

The accommodations at this watering-place are similar to those at Margate, but not quite so numerous or splendid. The

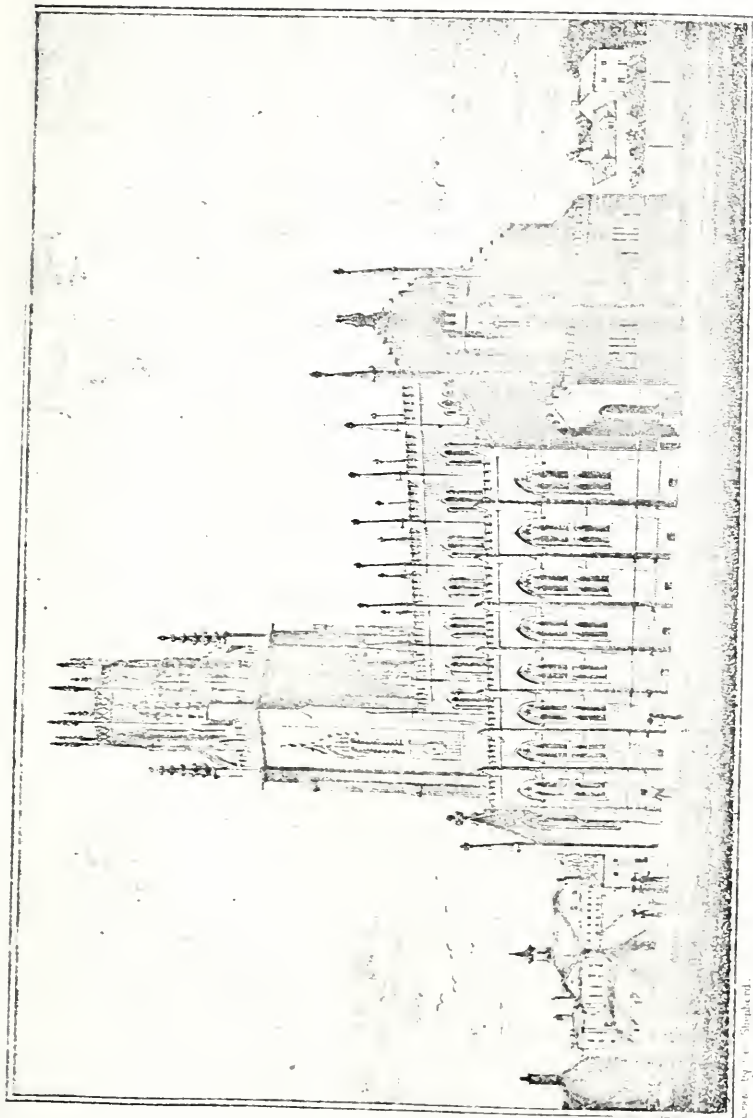
THE QUAY AT RAMSGATE.

Designed by J. Horsfall.



Designed by J. Horsfall after a sketch by J. Horsfall.

THE NEW CHURCH AT RAMSGATE.



assembly-room and tavern are in a large building near the harbour, elegantly fitted up, containing convenient tea and card-rooms, with an apartment for billiards, and a coffee-room.

The bathing-place is on a fine sandy shore to the south of the pier, where the machines ply in a similar manner to those of Margate : at the latter place, however, the accommodations for bathers are more convenient and comfortable. The terms are similar to the prices at Margate. The sand, at low-water, extends northward, towards East Cliffe, a distance of nearly a mile, forming a most beautiful marine promenade, much frequented during the season. The walks upon the shore are also exceedingly pleasant.

Ramsgate, it must be acknowledged, boasts superior accommodations to Margate for warm bathing. In addition to the four baths erected by Mr. Diason, the Isabella Baths, built after the manner of the celebrated warm baths at Naples, situated on the west cliff, beyond Nelson's Crescent, at the termination of Paragon Place, were opened to the public, June 10, 1816. The building fronts the sea, and commands an extensive and noble view of the coasts of France, Deal, and Sandwich. The centre compartment forms a grand saloon, constantly furnished with newspapers, telescopes, &c. In the construction of these baths, means have been adopted to prevent currents of cold air from passing into the dressing-rooms, by warming them with steam instead of stoves ; so that a general temperate atmosphere is diffused throughout the whole structure.

There are excellent libraries, boarding schools, boarding houses, hotels, &c. ; Ramsgate, however, considered as a town, is, in every respect, inferior to Margate : the streets being narrow, and dirty during winter ; neither has it so many squares and open situations. In the vicinity, notwithstanding, there are much finer rows of gentlemen's mansions : Nelson's Crescent, Albion and Paragon Places, being superior to any buildings in the environs of Margate. During the summer season, the latter sea-port boasts of more resorts of public amusement, (particularly a theatre,) a greater number of visitors, and better accommodations ; but in Ramsgate there is far more bustle during winter, and the company usually very select. The grand attraction of Margate, is the safe conveniency by water carriage, particularly the steam-boats. Steam yachts equally run between

Ramsgate and London twice a week ; there is also a regular communication between this harbour and Calais, Boulogne, and Ostend, to which places packets sail two or three times a week.

The business of the Customs was, till 1822, transacted at Sandwich, but, on account of the number of vessels seeking shelter here, the Lords of the Treasury directed that the Custom-House should be removed to Ramsgate.

The Post-Office is in High street, and the Mail arrives every morning at seven o'clock.

From the last census of the population of the Ville of Ramsgate, delivered in by order of Parliament, in 1801, it appeared that the number of inhabitants was as follows, males 2697, females 3334, making a total of 6031 souls.

WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF THIS VILLE AND JURISDICTION of the *Cinque Ports*, lies, ELLINGTON, half a mile west of Ramsgate, and nearly at the eastern boundary of the village of St. Laurence. It was formerly a gentleman's seat, having continued some generations the residence of a family bearing its name, of whom many are interred in the church. Towards the close of the reign of Edward IV. this family was succeeded by the Thatcher's, a name of high antiquity in the Isle of Thanet, and this county. On the extinction of that line, this property fell to the Spracklyn's, and so remained, till Adam Spracklyn, esq. having wasted his property in dissolute pursuits, ultimately, in a fit of passion, on the 11th December, 1652, murdered his wife, for which he was hanged. It then devolved to his son, but the estate being incumbered by debt, it fell to M. Troward of Manston Green, when, in 1767, William of that name, dying intestate, and without issue, it devolved to his nieces, in right of whom the property fell to Robert Buck of London, and Robert Gunsley Ayerst of Canterbury. The moiety of the former was demised by M. Buck, to relatives bearing his name, in Yorkshire ; and that of the latter was alienated to John Garrett of Ellington, whose son possessed it in 1800.

THE PARISH OF SAINT LAURENCE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury and *deanery* of Westbere.

The church dedicated to Saint Laurence, contains three

aisles, and the same number of chancels, having a tower steeple in the centre, supported by four pillars, on the capitals of which are sculptured some very singular conceits of the artist. On the outside of this tower is a range of small plain octagonal pillars, with semicircular arches, in the chaste Saxon taste. The structure is handsome, and built of field stones, rough cast over, the whole fabric, to appearance, having been erected at different periods. The north chancel is said to have been raised by the Manston's of Manston Court, many of whom are interred in this edifice, but the inscriptions are now worn away, though two are preserved in Weever; among others, are mementos of the Nicholas's and the Spracklyng's. Part of this chancel is converted into a very handsome vestry. In the high chancel there are also many monuments in brass, and a very ancient gravestone, commemorative of one Umfry. Independent of the high altar, there anciently existed others, in chapels dedicated to St. James, St. Catherine, St. Thomas, and the Holy Trinity.

Not far from the church, eastward, were the remains of a small chapel, dedicated to the Trinity, now serving as a cottage; wherein was founded a chantry, supported by several lands in the vicinity, which, in the reign of Edward VI. became a lay fee.

This church constituted one of the three chapels appertaining to Minster church, and was very probably made parochial in 1200, when that structure and its appendages had, in 1178, been appropriated to St. Augustine's monastery. It was then assigned, with the three chapels, and all rents, tithes, &c. to the sacristy of the abbey, when it was granted, that the abbot and convents should present to the archbishop, in those chapels, fit chaplains to officiate, but that the vicar of the mother church should receive the tenths of small tithes, &c.

In 1275, the Primate Robert consecrated the cemetery of this church, and granted right of sepulture, with restrictions, that the occupants of land, and parishioners, of this chapel, should be interred in the mother church of Minster, and none buried here without express permission of the vicar of Minster. The above primate accorded to children and poor people, parishioners, but not tenants, or occupiers of land, the right of burial in this ground, under a proviso, that all oblations, &c. arising on account of such sepultures, in the cemetery of this chapel, should be

shared between the vicars of Minster and this chapel of St. Laurence.

It appears, however, that a composition was subsequently made and confirmed by the primate, whereby it was stipulated, that the incumbents should only pay one tenth of their real profits to the incumbent of the mother church, which seems to have been observed in 1370.

In 1301, the abbot of St. Augustine's ordained various new deaneries, one being that of Minster, wherein the church of St. Laurence was included; but, as great misunderstandings arose between the primate and the abbot, and the pope having decided in favor of the former, those new deaneries were entirely dissolved. The church of Minster, with its appropriations, chapels, and the advowsons of the vicarages remained with the abbot, till the dissolution, when they were surrendered up to Henry VIII. After that period, and the change effected in the church service, St. Laurence was entirely separated from the mother church of Minster, the vicar having no further subjection to it, in any shape whatever. In consequence of the increase of every article of life, the endowment of this vicarage falling far short of a reasonable maintenance, Archbishop Juxon, by the mandatory letters of the king, in 1660, augmented this vicarage by £40, to be paid annually out of Newland grange.

In the king's books, this vicarage is valued at £7, and the yearly tenths at 14 shillings. In 1588, there were 656 communicants, and its value was £20; in 1640, the communicants amounted to 650.

After the dissolution of St. Augustine's Abbey, the advowson of this vicarage remained vested in the crown, till the 1st of Edward VI. when that prince granted the advowson of Minster vicarage, with the three appendant chapels, one being this church of St. Laurence, with other premises, to the archbishop, since which time, it has continued parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, the primate being still patron of the same.

In 1700, the vicarage house was newly built by the then vicar, who completed a very handsome and commodious dwelling.

The church of St. Laurence became so thronged, from the increased population, that not only was it deemed necessary to erect a chapel of ease, but also, after a lapse of some years, to separate Ramsgate from the parish of St. Laurence, and build a

new church. Subscriptions were immediately entered into towards that desirable object, the commissioners for erecting churches being also applied to; so that, in a short time, that elegant and spacious building, St. George's Church, reared its head. The first stone of the edifice was laid by Dr. Sutton, late archbishop of Canterbury, before her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and an immense concourse of people, on the 9th of August, 1824, and it was consecrated and opened for service, on the 23d day of October, 1827, by the same venerable archbishop. It is built in the pure Gothic style, from the plans of Mr. Kendall, architect of London, and contains two thousand sittings, whereof twelve hundred are free, and is estimated to have cost £24,000, the whole being raised by subscriptions and heavy rates upon this town.

A handsome chapel of ease was also built in Chapel Place, and consecrated by Archbishop Moore, in 1791, and, at a small distance from the same, the Independents have a meeting-house; a spacious chapel has alike been erected for the Methodists; opposite to which is one for the High-Calvinists; and at the lower part of the town, a place of worship for the Anabaptists.

From the last census of the population, taken by order of Parliament, in 1821, the number of inhabitants in the parish of St. Laurence, in the Isle of Thanet, was, males 790, females 811, making a total of 1601 souls.

STONAR.

This is the last parish to be described in the Isle of Thanet, and lies adjoining southward to Saint Laurence, on a peninsula, environed west, south, and east, by the waters of the Stour, as well as the cut constructed to the north, whereby it may be said to be entirely cut off from this island, having, in some measure, become itself an isle. In old records, this district bore the name of *Eastanore* and *Eastanores*, signifying the eastern border, or coast. On that account, these double shores, alike famed, the one for the landing of Cymene, and the other, for that of Cerdice, is, by our ancient historians, Ethelward and Florence of Worcester, written *Cymene's Oran*, and *Cerdice's Oran*. Some writers have conjectured it was so called for the sake of distinc-

tion, from another parish in Kent, near Faversham, but westward, on the sea-coast, the name of which is simply *Ore*, the former having also appertained to St. Augustine's Abbey, equally with this parish of Ore. Under Edward II. the inhabitants of Stonar withdrew from the protection of the abbot of St. Augustine's, lord of this place, and united themselves to the port of Sandwich, on which account, it is ranked as a member of that port in an ordinance of Henry III. A. D. 1229. Many legal controversies then took place between the abbot and the population of Stonar, as well as the abbot and the corporation of Sandwich, the latter body having, till within some years, exercised a jurisdiction in Stonar, mentioned as being within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports, and member of Sandwich time out of mind, in the charters of King James and Charles II. It also stands recorded as member of Sandwich, in the oldest records of the Cinque Ports, preserved in the Tower, &c. and was ever accounted so, till 1771, when, at the instigation of Lord Viscount Dudley, proprietor of the manor of Stonar, and again, two years after, at the common assembly held at Sandwich, it was agreed, that Stonar was not within the jurisdiction of Sandwich, but the county at large, and that £100 should be paid to Lord Dudley for his cost and expences. Since the above period, Stonar has been detached from Sandwich and the Cinque Ports, and is at present accounted in the hundred of Ringslow, and within the jurisdiction of the justices of the county at large.

Under the Saxons, Stonar ranked of considerable account, although at present of little note; the prosperity of the port of Sandwich, and change in the river Wantsume, with other casual misfortunes, having contributed to effect its early ruin. Under the Romans, this place, together with the residue of the flat country adjoining Richborough, was entirely submerged, and constituted a part of that haven. It was the opinion of Camden, as well as Dr. Plot, that the *Portus Rutupensis* was rather at Stonar, having a high ridge of beach lying before it, which was indisputably conveyed thither by the flowing up of the ocean; this, at the period alluded to, being then the sea-shore and port where shipping lay, which came *ad urbem Rutupiae*, situated higher up, as Topsham does to Exeter, and Edinburgh to the port of Leith.

Antiquaries, by common consent, have coincided in placing

the *Lapis Tituli* of Nennius, so famed for Vortimer's intended monument, and last encounter with the Saxons, at this identical spot of Stonar. Herein, however, they appear to have been led more by the similarity of the name, *Lapis Tituli*, in Latin, and Stonar, in English, having some resemblance in sound. Nennius records three battles fought with the Saxons, by Vortimer; but, in his description, by no means mentions the Isle of Thanet, and certainly, had his third encounter taken place at Stonar, he would have particularized the same, which he does in speaking of the two former encounters as having occurred in Thanet, for it can hardly be conceived he would have given a new description of the spot without alluding to this island. Added to this, the apparent similarity of name becomes of no account, considering that it was constantly written *Eastanores* until long subsequent to the Norman invasion. To this we may add, that the land presenting a flat level recently covered with water, and still subjected to inundations, was certainly a very unpropitious spot to raise a conspicuous monument intended to be visible at a remote distance, which, on the contrary, required a very lofty station.

From the advantage of its situation, Stonar, when the waters had deserted Hepesflete, now called Ebbsfleet, for a considerable period the ordinary place of landing in this island, and situated northward from Stonar; the latter place succeeded to it, and also became a town and port of considerable consequence. It was here St. Augustine and his monks are supposed to have landed in 597, and remained until sent for by King Ethelbert; though other writers, and with more semblance of probability, say, they set foot on shore at Ebbsfleet as previously observed. Here Turkill the Dane is also recorded to have landed in 1009 and fought the English, after which he burnt the town; while the author of the life of Queen Emma says, "That being arrived in the port of Sandwich, he drew up his forces in order for battle against the English, at a place named *Scoraston*; and what else, says Dr. Battely, in his *Ant. Rutupiae*, is *Scoraston*, than, by transposition, *Eastanscore*; and *Eastanscore* and *Estanore*, those who are acquainted with the Saxon tongue, know to mean the same thing. Not long after, however, the town was rebuilt; and, in spite of the increasing prosperity of its opposite rival, continued a port sometime subsequent to the Norman conquest, as we find from the Chronicles of Thorn, who therein states,

that, in the year 1090, the Londoners laid claim to the lordship of Stonar, as a sea-port subject to that city, against the Abbot and his men, and homagers.

near of the reign of King John, A.D. 1216, Louis, Prince, landed at this place, and having refreshed his army, proceeded to Sandwich, where he was joined by the rebellious barons of his party.

Under Edward I. a great inundation of the sea took place here, to remedy which, in future, a solemn inquisition was taken at this spot by commissioners purposely appointed by the king.

Edward III. on the 11th of October, 1359, remained at Stonar for a fair wind, on which day the chancellor, in that monarch's chamber, delivered up the great seal, when another was confided to him, in order to be used during the king's absence. Edward remained here until the 28th, when he embarked for Calais. In the 39th year of the same reign, there occurred at this place another dreadful inundation of the sea for the space of three miles in length, from Clivesend to Stonore, which nearly destroyed the town, it being further apprehended, that unless speedy assistance could be afforded, all the low lands or marshes in the hundreds of Ryngesloe, Wyngham, Preston, and Downhamford; that is to say, all the levels from the sea to Wyngham, Canterbury, &c. would be overflowed. The king, in consequence, authorised Sir Ralph Spigurnel, constable of Dover-castle, and others, to inquire into the true state of the case, and endeavour to secure the houses, lands, &c.

But the entire ruin of Stonar was, its having been fired by the French in the 9th of Richard II. anno 1385, the forces of that country having been invited over through the treachery of Sir Simon de Burley, constable of Dover-castle, to invade the kingdom, who first plundered, and subsequently burned the same. It appears that the Abbot of St. Augustine's had received intelligence of the purposed attack; and, in consequence, collected his tenants at Northbourne for the purpose of relieving his other dependents in the Isle of Thanet. However, on arriving at Sandwich, he was, by order of the traiterous lord warden, refused a free passage into Thanet, and thereby forced to march round by Fordwich and Sturry, when he passed into the island at Sarre. This circuitous march having occupied a considerable length of

time, afforded the enemy an opportunity of executing his design, who had no sooner received information of the abbot's proceeding against him, than he retired to his fleet, and abandoned the residue of the Isle of Thanet unmolested. Many of the foundations, according to Hasted, of the buildings destroyed, remained a few years prior to his time, while the traces continued still visible among the corn.

Subsequent to the above period, Stonar never recovered its ancient celebrity, and the waters having forsaken this place, it was no longer a port, but became an insignificant and desolate spot, the only remaining inhabitants consisting of a few fishermen and herdsmen, together with those required for the purposes of husbandry.

Leland, in his Itinerary, gives this account of the present parish, who wrote in the reign of Henry VIII., "Stonard ys yn Thanet, sumtyme a prety town, not far from Sandwich. Now appereth alonly the ruine of the chirch. Sum ignorant people cawle yt Old Sandwiche."

There remain only a few dwellings; and about twenty rods thence, upon a little rising bank, stood the church, whereof no remains are now visible. The parish of Stonar is very small, comprising about two miles from north to south, and one at the broadest, from east to west. It is environed by the Stour on three sides, and northward by a cut across the land, in length a quarter of a mile from one part of the Stour to the other. At the south end of this parish was a ferry over the Stour, belonging to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; in lieu of which, a bridge was erected in 1755, by an act passed for that purpose.

The high road from Sandwich, over the above bridge, traverses this parish northward, the appearance of the whole district being inhospitable and dreary, and the middle covered by sea-beach. In short, the parish consists of one flat, without trees to shelter it, and combines a continued surface of marsh lands, the majority being bounded by the ooze of the sea, whence arise intermittent fevers, rendering the whole tract very unhealthful.

THE MANOR OF MINSTER claims *paramount* over this parish, *subordinate* to which, is THE MANOR OF STONAR, formerly part of the possessions of St. Augustine's monastery, given

by Canute, some time previous to his having vested Sandwich in the priory of Christ's Church.

In 1090, being the 4th of King William Rufus, a great dispute arose between the citizens of London, and the abbot and his tenants of Stonar, the former claiming the lordship of this place as a sea-port, subject to that city; but the king favoring the abbot, the justices adjudged, that no one should, in future, demand any thing in this district, but that Abbot Wido, and his monastery, might claim the land and the whole of the shore, to the middle of the water, and possess all rights belonging to this manor. Of this judgment, there were duplicate charters executed by the same monarch, the whole being confirmed by Henry I., Stephen, John, and Henry III., which original charter of Rufus, granting that the abbot should hold Eastanores, as well in the water as the land, was confirmed by letters of *Inspecimus*, issued in the 36th of Edward III.

In the year 1104, being the 11th of Henry I. the abbot obtained the grant of a Fair, to be held yearly within his manor of Stonar, during five days, before the feast of the translation of St. Augustine, celebrated on the 26th of May; and King John, in his 5th year, accorded to the abbot and his successors, the privileges of a market at Stanores, with all customs, &c. which Richard I. in his 5th year, equally confirmed. It was about the period in question and subsequently, that there existed incessant disputes between the abbot of St. Augustine's and the prior and convent of Holy Trinity, afterwards Christ Church, Canterbury, respecting their possessions, maritime customs, and other rights, in Stonar, Sandwich, &c.; to terminate which, a composition was entered into in 1242, being the 27th of Henry III. whereby the prior and abbot agreed, among other things, that the latter should hold all the maritime customs in Sandwich haven, on both sides of the river, as anciently, allowing, however, to the former, his accustomed usages in Stanores, and their lands there, &c. beyond Hennebrigge, towards Clivesende, Ramesgate, Margate, Westgate, and other places in Thanet; and the prior permitted the abbot and monks to pass free of expense in the ferry boat over the river; such privilege, however, not extending to their tenantry.

The abbot of St. Augustine's held a court here, where he

judged and punished in cases of life and death, which jurisdiction was not very pleasing to the inhabitants of Stonar, wherefore, they refused to hold their lands, &c. in Stonar of the barony of the abbot, and, in consequence, united themselves to the port of Sandwich. The king, however, espoused the side of the abbot, and decided in his favor, from which time they became *Intendentes Abbati*, although, it appears, unwillingly; for, in 1266, the men of Stonore and Sandwich, from malicious motives towards the abbot, burnt two of his watermills, the one at Stonore, and the other at Hepesfleete.

A Fleming having been assassinated by some of his countrymen, near Stonar, on the sea-shore above high water mark, in 1270. the abbot's bailiff pursued the murderers, when, finding the brother of the deceased, and four others, with the body, in the ville of Stonar, he apprehended and committed them to prison. Three days after, a court being held by the abbot's steward, the men were arraigned for the murder, and pleading not guilty, put themselves for trial upon the ville of Stonare, whereupon, Simon Wigbert, mayor of Sandwich, &c. appeared in court, and demanded the prisoners for trial at the hundred court of Sandwich, under the plea of the abbot's possessing no such privilege, and that whatsoever he did of that description, was to the prejudice of the prior of Christ Church and community of Sandwich. Where to the abbot replied, that no injury was done to the prior in this case, because, previous to the latter having had any right in Sandwich, the abbot had possessed Stonar, with all its liberties, by gift from sundry kings; and that it had already been agreed between the two churches, by composition, that the land above high water mark, towards Stonar, was to belong to the abbot. It was further declared, that the abbot desired nothing prejudicial to the liberty of Sandwich, being himself a com-baron of that town, as well as its peer; it was therefore requested, that no obstruction might take place in the exercise of those privileges which he had been accustomed to enjoy in Stonar. Upon this explanation, the clamour was appeased, and the men of Stonar charged to deliver a true verdict, who acquitted the prisoners, when the steward made his proclamation accordingly.

In the 8th of Edward I. the abbot complained, that the inhabitants of Stonore had united themselves to the port of

Sandwich ; and, upon a dispute arising, on the subject of the pasturage of certain sheep in the abbot's marsh, his servants, on attempting to impound them, were abused. Complaint being made to the king, his writ was directed to Stephen de Pencestre, and John de Lovetot, to inquire into the premises, by a jury of knights, &c. who decided in the abbot's favor, viz. that Stonore was of the foreign, and no member of the Cinque Ports ; a fine of forty shillings being set upon the men who had assaulted the abbot's servants, and further forty shillings for default of suit and service, to the abbot. Shortly after, King Edward, granting a new charter to Sandwich, Stonore again claimed to be member of that port, offering to maintain one of the five vessels allotted to be supplied by that port, whensoever Sandwich should be summoned to man its ships ; this, however, was not then acquiesced in. It was at the period alluded to, that the mayor of Sandwich, &c. were attacked by Robert de Stokho, sheriff of Kent, for having assaulted the sheriff's bailiff, on an exemption of the king's writ within Stonore ; some pleaded to the jurisdiction, and refused to answer, unless in the court of Shipway ; all, however, failed in their defence, and were sent to jail.

It would be tedious to recapitulate the various disputes of this nature which occurred, respecting the subject in question ; we shall therefore close the topic, by stating, that in spite of the numerous verdicts and judgments given, at various times, respecting this place being within the abbot's barony, and the jurisdiction of the county, nevertheless, the men of Stonar rather preferred being subject to the jurisdiction of Sandwich, conceiving it much easier than that to which the ecclesiastics would have subjected them.

In a manuscript register of this abbey, in possession of the dean and chapter of Canterbury, the tenantry of Stonar seem to have been, at the time alluded to, acknowledged by the monastery as portsmen, and it equally appears to have been a custom for every man in Stonore to give the bailiff a bridle on his marriage, or 6d. in lieu thereof.

Henry VI. confirmed to the abbot the previous grant of a market, to be held at Stonar by two several charters. This manor remained part of the possessions of the abbey of St. Augustine, till it fell into the hands of the crown, at the dissolution, where it continued, until the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary, when it

was granted, with the advowson of the church, to Nicholas Crispe, esq. for life. In 1648, it passed by will to Henry Crispe, formerly mentioned as *Bonjour* Crispe, being the gentlemen conveyed from his mansion of Quèques to France. By marriage it came to Richard Breton, esq. who afterwards alienated the whole property to Sir George Rooke, of St. Laurence, vice admiral and privy councillor. This manor afterwards came to the Wards, when, in 1787, Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward alienated the same to Charles Foreman, esq. of London; on whose death, in 1791, it came to his nephew John Foreman, in tail general; on the demise of whom, it fell to Luke Foreman, esq. with the advowson of the church of Stonar appendant thereto.

Northward of the site of this ancient town, near the spot called, in remote periods, Hennebrigge, now known by the name of Littlejoy, is a large tract of land, formerly a rabbit warren, and granted, by that title, to the abbot of St. Augustine's.

This parish ranks within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury and *deanery* of Sandwich. No remains whatsoever of the church are now to be seen; it is a rectory, and was valued in the king's books at £3 6 8, and the tenths at 6s. 8d.

In the acts of Visitation, by Archbishop Parker, in 1569, it is entered, that there were neither households or communicants in this parish. In 1640, it was valued at £40, there being then no communicants. This rectory has uniformly continued appendant to the manor of Stonar.

According to the last census of the population of this parish as taken by order of parliament in 1821, it appeared, that there were twenty-three males, and twenty-one females, making a total of forty-four souls.

THE HUNDRED OF WINGHAM.

HAVING completed our description of the Isle of Thanet, we shall now proceed to give an account of the above hundred, called in Domesday by its present title of *Wingeham*; at which period, it constituted part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury; and, in the 7th of Edward I. the primate still continued lord over the same.

Wingham contains, within its boundaries, the parishes of ASH, WINGHAM, GOODNESTON, NONINGTON, *in part*, and WIMLINGSWOLD, or *Womenstwould*, as spelled in the last census of the population of Kent, (1821), as well as part of the parish of EYTHORNE, the church of which stands in another hundred. Two *constables* have jurisdiction over this district.

Wingham is divided into two half hundreds, the upper moiety containing part of the parish of Wingham, namely, the boroughs of Wingham-street, Deane, and Twitham, the parishes of Goodneston and Wimplingswold, and the borough of Eythorne. The lower half of this hundred comprises the parish of Ash, and as much of that of Wingham as ranks in the borough of Wenderton. Both the constables are chosen at the court leet of the manor of Wingham.

 ASH.

ASH, in Domesday written *Ece*, and in other records *Aisse*, is usually called Ash near Sandwich, to distinguish it from Ash near Wrotham.

THE PARISH OF ASH is very extensive, occupying a vast tract of soil, comprising hill, dale, and marsh lands, measuring nearly four miles across either way, and comprising more than 6000 acres of land, one half of which are marsh, the Stour forming its northern boundary, in which part the land is extremely

wet, and the situation unwholesome; whereas the northern, or upland portion of the parish, is dry, pleasant, and healthful. The soil, generally speaking, is fertile, though, in the vicinity of Ash street, and Gilton town, there is much sand. The village of Ash, or Ash street, situated in this vicinage, stands on elevated ground, for the most part on the western declivity of a hill, having the church upon its brow, the whole village being built on either side of the road leading from Canterbury to Sandwich, and contains about fifty dwellings. On the south of this route, half a mile to the west, is a Roman burial ground, and adjoining the hamlet of Gilton town, formerly called Guildanton, containing Gilton parsonage. In the valley to the south is Mote farm, otherwise Brooke house, the former habitation of the Stoughton's, and then of the Proude's, which became the property of the Solly's in 1800.

A variety of hamlets and farms are distributed throughout this extensive parish, formerly of some consequence on account of their respective occupants, all of which, with the exception of East and New streets, and Great Pedding, (the latter having been the ancient residence of the Solly's,) are situated in the north of the parish, comprising about 250 houses; among which are those of Hoden, formerly the residence of the family of St. Nicholas; Paramour street, inhabited by the family so called; and Brooke street, containing Brooke house, the residence of the Brooke's, one of whom, in Elizabeth's reign, resided therein.

William Lord Latimer, in the 38th of Edward III. obtained licence for a market to be held at Ash every Thursday; and an annual fair on Lady day, which now takes place in Ash street upon Lady and Michaelmas days yearly. In 1473 there existed a lazaret-house for the reception of those afflicted with leprosy, at Eche near Sandwich.

THE MANOR OF WINGHAM claims *paramount*, over this parish, subordinate to which are several manors within its boundaries, held of the archbishop to whom that manor belonged. The mansions being formerly inhabited by persons of good rank in life, rendered this parish of much greater account than at the present day; those dwellings have, however, long been converted

into farms attached to the lands whereto they appertain, among the principal of which ranked :

THE MANOR OF OVERLAND, situated in the borough of that name, a mile and a half north-west from Ash church, held in the reign of Henry III. of the Archiepiscopal see, by the eminent family of the Criol's, having been granted by the above monarch to Bertram de Criol, constable of Dover castle, from whom, in the succeeding reign of Edward I. it passed to the Leyborne's, when William, son of Sir Roger de Leyborne, dying possessed of it in the 2d of Edward II. it devolved to his granddaughter Juliana, usually styled the *Infanta of Kent*, his next heir. That lady, as previously observed, having at her death no heir, the manor was escheated to the crown in the 41st of Edward III. and so continued until it was granted by Richard II. to Sir Simon de Burley. The latter having been attainted in the 10th of that reign, the king settled this manor on the priory of Canons, otherwise Chiltern Langley, in Hertfordshire, where it remained until the dissolution, when it fell into the hands of Henry VIII. in the 30th of that reign. The ensuing year that monarch granted it, with the site of the priory, &c. to Richard, bishop suffragan of Dover for his life, or until he should be promoted; when the latter circumstance having taken place, the king granted the manor to Walter Hendley, esq. his attorney-general, to hold the same *in capite*. After passing into different hands, in 1712 it came to William Lord Cowper, afterward raised to an earldom. A Court Baron is held for this manor.

AT OVERLAND stood a *chapel of ease* to the church of Ash, called OVERLAND CHAPEL, which has long been in a ruined state. The portion appertaining to the above, consisted of the great tithes of this district, called Overland parsonage, which were appendant to the rectory of Ash; and, as such, belonged to the neighbouring college of Wingham. The church of Ash being merely a chapel to Wingham church, was given to that college by Archbishop Peckham in 1286, for the maintenance of the provost. It so continued until the college was suppressed, the 1st of Edward VI. when it devolved to the crown, upon which the parsonage of Ash, containing several parsonages, &c. whereof

Overland constituted one, so remained until the accession of Elizabeth, in the 3d year of whose reign, that primate granted it in exchange for the see of Canterbury, where it remains vested at the present day. This parsonage, or portion of tithes, is demised by the archbishop on a beneficial lease, the lessee paying 10*l.* annually to the curate by way of a stipend. Within this parsonage there are 1000 acres of marsh land, which pay a *modus* of 4*d.* per acre in lieu of tithes.

THE MANOR OF GOLDSTON, otherwise GOLDSTANTON, lies about a mile to the east of Overland ; the first mention of the same being made in the reign of Edward I. when it is recorded as having been held by Sir J. Goshall, of the archbishop, by knight's service. In the 28th of the same reign it belonged to William de Clinton, earl of Huntingdon, in whose descendants it continued until the reign of Henry IV. when it belonged to the Clitherows ; it afterwards devolved by marriage to the Norreys's, one of whose descendants alienated it to John Lord Clinton. In that line it remained till the 3d of Henry VIII. when it was conveyed by Lord Clinton and Saye, with other estates, to Thomas Lord Cromwell, afterwards earl of Essex, on whose attainder two years after, it devolved to the crown ; and so remained until the 34th of the same reign, when the king granted this, as well as other manors, to Vincent Engham, esq. to hold *in capite*. At the close of Elizabeth's reign, we find Goldston alienated to Mr. Courcelis, by whom it was soon sold to Sir William Wilde, bart. one of the justices of the Court of King's Bench in the reign of Charles II. By marriage in 1754, this manor being divided into six parts, three devolved to Nicholas Toke, esq. of Godinton, at whose death three years after they descended to his son, John Toke, esq. who possessed the property in 1800. A Court Baron is held for this manor.

ANOTHER PORTION, called *Upper Goldston farm*, became vested in Robert Colebrooke, esq. of Chilham castle, from whom it descended with the castle, &c.; and, in 1775, was sold to Thomas Heron, esq. who passed the same away to M. Fagge and others, who immediately joined in the sale of the whole to Mr. Browne, when, in 1788, the estates were alienated to Mr. John Alexander.

ANOTHER SIXTH PART, called *Lower Goldston farm*, containing the mansion of Goldston house, with other lands in Ash, was allotted to John Mashers in right of his wife Margaret Wilde, and

THE REMAINING SIXTH PART came to William Chapter and William Cowley, coheirs of Thomas Herendon, of Eltham, and Elizabeth his wife, third daughter and coheir of William Wilde.

THE PORTION OF TITHES, now called *Goldston parsonage*, consisting of the great tithes of that manor, and part of that of Goshall, &c. was given by Archbishop Lanfranc to the priory of St. Gregory, when he founded that establishment, and it was afterwards confirmed to that institution by Archbishop Hubert in the reign of Richard I. After the dissolution, the whole was granted by Henry VIII. in exchange, to the archiepiscopal see, of which it still constitutes a portion of the revenues.

MOLLAND, as it is now called, but more properly *Moland*, is an ancient seat near Gilton town, having once belonged to a family of the name of Moland, whence it passed to the Sandwich's, when it devolved by marriage to Sir William de Septvans, of Milton Septvans, near Canterbury, who died in 1407. In this ancient family the manor remained until by marriage it came to John St. Leger, esq. who alienated the property to the Singleton's of Boughton Tower, in Lancashire, whose descendant, Thomas Singleton, M.D. resided here, and died in 1720. His son John, in 1727, disposed of the estate to the trustees, under the will of Admiral Sir George Rooke, for the benefit of his son; by whose widow it was alienated, in 1753, to William Allen, of Canterbury, and by sale subsequently fell to the Peckham's of Beakesbourn.

THE MANOR OF CHEQUER, anciently called *Estchequer*, is situated a small distance from Moland, and in early times constituted the inheritance of the family of Sandwich, one of whom, Sir Nicholas de Sandwich, in the 20th of Edward III. held this manor of L'Estchequer by king's service, which his father, Sir Thomas, had previously held of the archbishop. His daughter,

Anne, conveyed it by marriage, with Moland, and other estates, to Sir William de Septvans. This estate then passed to the Aldays, by whom it was alienated to the Harfletes, in whose descendants it continued to Thomas Harflete, esq. of Ash, whose only daughter, Aphra, conveyed it by marriage to John St. Leger, esq. together with the manor of Chilton. In 1695, St. Leger and his wife conveyed both those manors to Dr. George Thorpe, prebendary of Canterbury, who by will, in 1716, gave them to the Master and Fellows of Emanuel College, Cambridge, who continue owners of the same at the present time, the revenues being applied, according to the will of Dr. Thorpe, in maintaining five scholars.

A Court Baron is held for the manor of Chequer and Chilton.

THERE IS A HAMLET, called CHILTON, contiguous to Ash street, consisting of a few houses only, which are held of the above manor.

Archbishop Peckham, in founding the college at Wingham in 1286, settled upon the same the church of Wingham, with its chapels, whereof that of Ash constituted one; he equally allotted the several titheries within them in portions to the provost and canons, the first of whom he ordained a prebend in this parish, at Chilton, which he decreed should consist of the tithes of those lands held of him by William de Chilton. The tithes in question now belong to the rectory of Ash, usually called Gilton parsonage, of which mention will be made hereafter.

Not far from Chilton lies WEDDINGTON, formerly ranking a manor, and in ancient times belonging to the family of Hougham, originally of Dover. In that line Weddington continued until Richard Hougham, gent. espousing Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Sanders, gent. of Norborne, his descendants assumed the arms of the latter, after which, the family flourished until the reign of Charles I. when it became extinct. The estate was then alienated, and after passing into the hands of some intermediate possessors, ultimately became vested in the Garrets of the Isle of Thanet, John of that name having possessed this estate in 1800.

THE MANOR OF HILLS COURT; or, more properly speaking,

Hells Court, is situated about half a mile from Ash church, having derived its appellation from a family so called, who were residents here, and also possessed of lands at Darent, equally called after them. Bertram de Helles, in the reign of Henry III. was lieutenant of Dover castle; Henry Helles was knight of the shire under Edward III.; and Gilbert de Helles, of Hells Court, in Ash, and of St. Margaret Hells, in Darent, was sheriff in the 30th of the above reign, whose armorial bearings, *sable a bend argent*, are carved on the curious roofing of the cloisters at Canterbury. In the above honourable line this manor continued until it was alienated in the reign of Edward IV. to Wroth, where it continued till the time of Henry VII. About the above period, we find it passed to the hands of the Slaughter's, in which family it remained till Mary, daughter of George Slaughter, conveyed the estate in marriage to Henry Harflete, gent. of Ash, who, by his will in 1608, devised it to his eldest son, Henry. By the latter it was passed away to Edward Peke, gent. of Sandwich, together with the MANOR OF LEVERICKS adjoining Hills Court, anciently the residence of a knightly family, from whom it derived its name. This family having continued here for a time, the manor descended to Anthony Leverick, esq. of Herne, whose sole daughter, Parnel, in the 18th of Henry VII. conveyed it by marriage to Edward Monins, esq. of Waldershare, when they joined in the sale of the estate to the Peke's, of Sandwich, from whom it descended to Edward Peke above mentioned, who also, by purchase, became possessor of Hells Court. In his descendants, several of whom lie buried in Ash church, both those manors continued down to Edward Peke, esq. on whose demise, in order to satisfy a mortgage made thereon by him, the fee thereof was assigned by his niece and heir at law, Anne, wife of Oliver Stephens, esq. to Sir Francis Head, bart. who, in 1760, alienated those manors to Peter Fector, esq. of Dover, who continued possessor of the same in 1800. A Court Baron is held for the manor of Hills Court, with Levericks, otherwise Levereux.

GOSHALL is a manor in this parish, equally situated contiguous to Hills Court, and was in early times held of the archbishop by knight's service, having been granted, with the adjoining manor of Goldstanton, by the primate Lanfranc in the reign of the Cou-

queror, to one Arnoldus, after which it became the residence of a family which took its name from this place. John de Goshall held the manor in the reign of Henry III. whose descendant, Sir John, resided here in the time of Edward III. when the estate continued vested in his descendants until the period of Henry IV. at which time the property was conveyed by marriage to the family of Saint Nicholas, who subsequently resided there. In the latter line, the manor remained down to Roger St. Nicholas, who, dying in 1484, left a sole daughter and heir named Elizabeth, who marrying John Dynley, esq. of Charlton, in Worcester-shire, he became entitled thereto.

The family of St. Nicholas, afterwards called and written Seniclas, of whom Roger appears to have been a younger son, remained in the parish of Ash, where, and in the adjoining parishes, his descendants continued to hold good estates until the reign of Charles II. at which period Thomas St. Nicholas resided there, on whose demise the line became extinct.

Henry, the son of John Dynley, about the middle of Queen Elizabeth's reign, alienated the property to John Roper, esq. of Linsted, afterwards created Lord Teynham, in which family it remained down to Henry Lord Teynham, who, in 1705, conveyed the estate to trustees for the use of Sir Henry Furnese, bart. of Waldershare, whose grandson dying under age and unmarried, this manor, with its mansion, lands, &c. was allotted to Selina, the youngest of his three sisters, who afterwards espoused Edward Dering, esq. which gentleman surviving his wife, and succeeding his father in the baronetcy, continued possessor of this manor until 1779, when he sold it; his son Edward joining in the conveyance, to Peter Fector, esq. of Dover. A Court Baron is held for this manor.

THE TITHES OF THE DEMESNES of Goshall, with those of Goldstanton, were granted by the primate Lanfranc to the priory of St. Gregory in Canterbury, when he founded that religious establishment, and the same now constitute part of the portion of tithes in this parish, called Goldston parsonage, whereof a more particular account has been previously given.

TWITCHAM HILLS is a manor situated at a small distance from Goshall, which, in ancient times, constituted part of the pos-

sessions of the family of Hells, or Hilles, as they were commonly called, likewise owners of Hells Court, as before mentioned, thence giving to both of them the same appellation. However, prior to the reign of Edward III. they had alienated their interest in the same, upon which, this property became vested in the Twitham family, whence it equally acquired that name. Theobald de Twitham died possessed of this estate, in the 4th of Richard II. leaving a sole daughter and heir, of the name of Maud, who marrying Simon Septvans, this manor continued in their descendants, until the reign of Edward IV. when it went by sale to Wroth; and so continued, until the time of Henry VII. soon after which, it fell to the Slaughters, and, in that line, was vested, till Mary, daughter of George Slaughter, conveyed it in marriage to Henry Harflete, gent. of Ash, in which line it remained a considerable time. Having afterwards fallen into the possession of some intermediate owners, Twitham was sold to Elgar, whose descendant, Nathaniel Elgar, esq. of Sandwich, died in 1796, when the manor devolved to S. Toomer, esq. in whose hands it remained in 1800.

THE MANOR OF WINGHAM BARTON lies at the southern boundary of this parish, half a mile from the Stour, being so called to distinguish it from other manors so designated, in this part of the county. It appears to have constituted part of the ancient possessions of the see of Canterbury; and, in 1286, when Archbishop Peckham founded Wingham College, he settled upon the same all the archiepiscopal tithe de la Barton, whence it derived the appellation of *Wingham Barton*. At the dissolution, it was granted away by the archbishop to the crown, where the manor continued, until Queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir Roger Manwood, whose son, Peter, at the latter end of the reign of James I. passed it away by his trustees to Sir William Courteene, of London; who gave it in marriage, with his daughter Mary, to Henry Grey, earl of Kent. That nobleman, at his decease, in 1651, ordered the property to be sold in discharge of certain debts he had contracted, when the estate fell into the hands of Mr. James Thurbarne of Sandwich, whose ancestors, from the year 1331, had been very eminent men, in the district of the Cinque Ports, particularly at Hastings, Roinney, and Romney Marsh, as appears from ancient records. John

Thurbarne, esq. son of the above, having an only daughter and heir, named Joane, that lady, in 1690, carried the estate in marriage to Colonel Edward Rivett, and, subsequently, to John Russell, esq. formerly governor of Bengal. By her first marriage, she had one son, John Rivett, esq. of Buckinghamshire, who, on her death, became possessed of the property, and, in 1750, he conveyed the same to Mr. Josias Farrer, of Doctors' Commons, who, dying in 1761, the manor fell to his son, Josiah Fuller Farrer, esq. who alienated the estate, with the site of Richborough Castle, and other lands contiguous, in 1781, to Peter Fector, esq. of Dover, who possessed the same in 1800.

Notwithstanding the above disposal of this property, the ANCIENT MANSION or MANOR HOUSE OF BARTON was, in the 4th of Edward VI. granted to Sir Anthony St. Leger, whose descendant of the same name, at the commencement of the reign of Charles I. passed it away to Mr. Vincent Denne of Wenderton, in Wingham, who gave the same to his nephew, Thomas Denne, gent. of Gray's Inn, when the latter, by will, settled it on his brother J. Denne, esq. of the Inner Temple. On the demise of this last-mentioned gentleman, the property was shared between his four sisters, who, to liquidate his debts and legacies, conveyed the mansion, &c. to their relative Robert Beake, esq. of Sapperton, in Wickham, that gentleman having espoused Bridget third daughter of Vincent Denne, serjeant at law, in whose name and family it continued in 1800.

THE TITHES OF THE DEMESNES of *this Manor* were given by Archbishop Peckham to Wingham College, the same constituting part of the rectory of Ash, commonly called Gilton parsonage, in order to distinguish it from the other portions of tithes in this parish, an account of which will be given hereafter.

THE DISTRICT OF FLEET, in the north-east part of this parish, was anciently held of the archbishop, as of his manor of Wingham, and is accordingly entered under the general title, of the archiepiscopal lands in Domesday survey, in these words:

Of this Manor, (Wingham,) William de Acris holds one suling in Fletes, and there he has in demesne one carucate and four villeins, and one knight, with one carucate, and one fishery, with a salt-pit of 30 pence. The whole is worth 40 shillings.

This district, or manor, was granted by Archbishop Lanfranc,

soon after, to one Osborne, of whom we find no further mention, nor of this spot, until the time of Henry III. when it appears to have been *divided into two manors*, whereof one was known under the title of the MANOR OF GURSON FLEET, although, till within some years, by that of *Fleet* only; and subsequently held of the primate by knight's service, by the Sandwich family, and afterwards by the Vere's, earls of Oxford, one of whom, namely, Robert de Vere, who died 3d of Edward III. was found, by the escheat rolls of that year, to have died possessed of Fleet. It remained vested in his descendants, until John de Vere, earl of Oxford, who, for his adherence to the house of Lancaster, was attainted in the 1st of Edward IV. when this manor devolved to the crown; and was, the following year, granted to Richard duke of Gloucester, the king's brother, with whom it continued, until after his accession to the throne, as King Richard III. On the death of that monarch, and the accession of Henry VII. this manor returned to the possession of John, earl of Oxford, who had been attainted, but was by Parliament, in the 1st of Henry VII. restored in blood, as well as to all his titles and possessions. In the family of the Veres, this estate then continued, until the middle of Queen Elizabeth's reign, when it was alienated by Edward Vere, earl of Oxford, to the Hammond's; in whose progeny it remained, until one of that family, in the middle of the reign of Charles II. sold it to Thomas Turner, D.D.; and in which line it continued vested till 1748, when it was disposed of to John Lynch, D.D. dean of Canterbury; whose son Sir William Lynch, K. B. died owner of the same, in 1785; and by will devised it, with the rest of his estates, to his widow Lady Lynch. A court baron is held for this manor.

ARCHBISHOP LANFRANC, on founding the priory of St. Gregory, in the reign of William the Conqueror, gave that establishment the tithe of the manor of Fleet, which was confirmed by Archbishop Hubert, in the reign of Richard I. This portion of tithes, for the most part arising from Gurson Fleet Manor, continued vested in the priory, until the dissolution; and now constitutes part of Goldston parsonage, parcel of the see of Canterbury, whereof mention has been previously made.

THE OTHER PORTION OF THE DISTRICT OF FLEET WAS

called, to distinguish it from the possessors of the same, THE MANOR OF NEVILL'S FLEET, though now known only as Fleet, is situated between Gurson and Richborough, adjoining the former. In the reign of King John, this manor was held of the archbishop, by knight's service, by Thomas Pincerna, probably so denominated in consequence of his office of chief butler to that monarch, whence his successors assumed the name of Butler, or Boteler. His descendant, Robert le Boteler, who held this property in the reign of Edward I. gave to the manor, for a period, the name of *Butler's Fleet*; but, in the 20th of Edward III. William Lord Latimer, of Corbie, seems to have been owner of the same, whence it derived the denomination of *Latimer's Fleet*. After being summoned to Parliament, he died at the commencement of the reign of Richard II. leaving Elizabeth his sole daughter and heir, who espoused John Lord Nevil, of Raby, whose son, John, was summoned to Parliament as Lord Latimer, until the 9th of Henry VI. when he died; so that the major portion of his inheritance, part of which was this manor, devolved, by an entail made, to Ralph Lord Nevill, first earl of Westmoreland, his eldest but half brother, to whom he had sold, after his life, the barony of Latimer; and, by enfeoffment, he vested the same with this manor, &c. in his younger son, Sir George Neville, who was, in consequence, summoned to Parliament as Lord Latimer, in the 10th of Henry VI. His grandson Richard, in the ensuing reign of Edward IV. alienated this manor, which from its long continuance in that line had acquired the name of *Nevill's Fleet*, to Sir James Cromer; whose son, Sir William, in the 11th of Henry VII. sold it to John Isaak; after which, it was passed away to Kendall; and he, in the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. disposed of the property to Sir John Fogge, of Repton, in Ashford, who died its possessor in 1533. By his son, of the same name, before the close of that year, it was alienated to Mr. Thomas Ralfe, who, after the lapse of a few years, sold it to Stephen Hougham, gent. of this parish; who, by will, in 1555, devised it to his youngest son, Richard, of Eastry. From one of the descendants of that possessor, it passed to the Spracklin's; and then to the Septvan's, otherwise Harlete's; in which line it remained until a few years after the death of Charles I. By a female heir of the last-mentioned family, named Elizabeth, it

went by marriage to Thomas Kitchell, esq.; in whose descendants it continued, till about the year 1720, when it was alienated to Mr. Thomas Bambridge, warden of the Fleet prison. Upon the demise of that individual, it became vested in his heirs at law, Messrs. James and Thomas Bambridge, who divided the property; upon which the portion appertaining to the latter, was soon alienated by him to Mr. Peter Moulson, of London; whose sole daughter and heir conveyed the same by marriage to Mr. George Vaughan, of London; who, together with the assignees of Mr. James Bambridge, joined in conveying the whole fee of this manor to Mr. Joseph Solly, gent. of Sandwich. No court is held for this manor.

In this district, and within the manor of Fleet, last mentioned, was formerly a *chapel of ease* to the church of Ash, as the latter was to that of Wingham, to the college of which place, on its foundation, by Archbishop Peckham, in 1286, the tithes, rents, obventions, &c. of this chapel and district, were granted for the maintenance of the provost and canons; in whom it remained, until its suppression, in the 1st of Edward VI. The tithes arising in this manor of Fleet, and the hamlet of Richborough, now constitute part of the rectory of Ash; and that particular portion called Gilton parsonage, being part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, whereof further mention will be made hereafter.

RICHBOROUGH is a hamlet and district of land, in the southeastern part of this parish, which has acquired considerable celebrity in consequence of the Roman fort and town erected there, and much more famed, in remote times, from the port, which was contiguous to that place.

The Romans generally applied the plural name of *Rutupiæ* to this spot, for, it is requisite to observe, that the æstuary which then separated the Isle of Thanet from the main land of Kent, and was the general passage followed by shipping, had, at each mouth towards the sea, a fort, or haven, called jointly *Rutupiæ*; that to the north being Reculver, *Regulbium*, of the present day, and the eastern, which was the principal fort, this of Richborough, or *Rutupium*, according to Gostling, &c.*

* *Rutupiæ*, as above stated, signified both the castles of Richborough and Reculver, and therefore the learned Archdeacon Bately called the coins and

This name is variously spelled in different authors. By Ptolemy it is written *Πορτῦνι urbem*; by Tacitus, after the best reading, *Portus Rutupensis*; by Antoninus, in his Itinerary, *Ritupas*, and *Ritupis Portum*; by Ammianus, *Ritupie statio*; and subsequently, by the Saxons, *Reptacester*, and now *Richborough*.

The haven, or *Portus Rutupinus*, was very eminent during the dominion of the Romans in Britain, and greatly celebrated, in ancient history, as a safe and very commodious harbour, *stationem ex adverso tranquillam*, as it is termed by Ammianus.

It is situated at the entrance of the passage towards the Thames, and became the general place of resort when fleets sailed from, or returned to, this island; having been a bay of such extent that it is conjectured to have reached far beyond Sandwich on the one side, almost to Ramsgate cliffs on the other, measuring five miles in width, covering the whole extent of the flat land, whereon Stonar and Sandwich were subsequently founded; and thence extending up the æstuary, between the Isle of Thanet and the mainland. Antoninus, therefore, had every reason for calling it *THE PORT*, in his Itinerary, as there existed no other of such consequence; and it was owing to this circumstance, the shore, for a considerable distance on either side, acquired the general name of *Littus Rutupinum*, the Rutupian shore.

Some writers have contended, that Julius Cæsar landed at Richborough, in his expeditions to this island; but such opinion is satisfactorily refuted by Dr. Halley, in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 193, who plainly demonstrates, that his place of landing was in the Downs. Richborough Fort, from the re-

curiosities which he had collected, *antiquitates Rutupine*, though he had most of them from Reculver. The word *Rutupium* is objected to in Gent. Mag. for 1774, p. 486, for two reasons: first, because Rutupium cannot be the singular of Rutupie; whereas both Lilly's and Busby's grammars afford examples of similar irregularities: secondly, because the critic does not recollect it in any author of credit; but is this any thing like a substantial proof that a castle of such consequence as to give its name to another about eight miles distance, and to a navigable channel of which they defended the two mouths, *Regulbium* (Reculver) that to the north, and this of which I am speaking, to the east, should not have equally had a proper name of its own? Bishop Gibson and the famous Dr. Edmund Halley were of this opinion, as appears in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 193, and those authors, according to Gosling, were of sufficient credit to justify his adopting the word *Rutupium*, as they have also done.

semblance of its remains to those of Reculver, appear to have been erected at the same period, and under the same emperor, Severus, about the year 205. It stands upon a high hill, close to the deep precipice, eastward, at the base of which was the haven. In this fortress, so peculiarly strong from its situation, the Romans had afterwards a stationary garrison, as well as a pharos, or watchtower, similar to that of Reculver and other stations on this coast, for the purpose of guiding the vessels in the haven, and to give notice of an enemy's approach. The generality of writers conceive, that there existed in the time of the Romans, a city, or large town, near this fort, on the slope of the hill, south-westward of the same, containing a colony, in like manner as at Reculver. Ptolemy, in his geography, accounts the city *Rutupiæ*, as one of the three principal places in Kent, which statement is confirmed by Orosius and the venerable Bede, who expressly make mention of it as being such. On the decay of the haven, and the consequent cessation of traffic, the town gradually fell to decay, so that, for many ages, no vestiges of the city have been perceptible, although quantities of coins, and Roman antiquities of various descriptions, have been discovered on the site where it is conjectured to have stood.

Towards the close of the Roman empire, when the Saxons impeded all traffic by sea, and infested the coasts of Britain, committing piracies and depredations, the second Roman legion called *Augusta*, and also *Britannica*, which had been transported hither by the Emperor Claudius, having resided for many years at the *Isca Silurum* in Wales, was removed and stationed at this place under a commander or president, *præpositus*, of its own. This personage was subordinate to the *Comes Littoris Saxonici*, Count of the Saxon shore, and so continued until the final abandonment of Britain by the Romans in 410, when this fortress was left to the Britons, who were afterwards dispossessed of the same by the Saxons, during whose sway it appears that this port began to decay, the sea gradually deserting these parts, still, however, leaving a commodious haven at Sandwich, which afterwards became the resort of shipping, and rose to a flourishing port. This appears obvious from the histories of those times handed down to us, from all of which, both the Royal Saxon, as well as Danish fleets, are stated to have sailed for the port of Sandwich, no further mention whatso-

ever being made of Rutupia Reptachester, or Richborough, wherefore, with the destruction of the haven, the town also became neglected and desolate; and, with its castle, fell to a heap of ruins.

In Leland's Itinerary, penned in the reign of Henry VIII. is a very accurate description of this once renowned station, and the progressive state of its decay, until the period in question. The account referred to is so extremely curious, that we shall give it in Leland's own words.

“Ratesburg, otherwyse Richeboro was, or ever the ryver of Sture dyd turn his botom or old canale, withyn the Isle of Thanet, and by lykelyhod the mayn se came to the very foote of the castel. The mayn se ys now of yt a myle by reason of wose, that nas there swollen up. The scite of the town, or castel, ys wonderful fair upon an hille. The walles the which remayn ther yet be in compase almost as much as the Tower of London. They have bene very hye, thykke, stronge, and wel embateled. The mater of them is flynt, mervelus, and long brykes, both white and redde, after the Briton's fascion. The sement was made of se sand and smaul pible. Ther is a great lykelyhod that the goodly hil abowte the castel, and especially to Sandwich ward, hath bene well inhabited. Corne groweth on the hille yn marvelous plenty; and, yn going to plowgh ther, hath owt of mynde bene fownd, and now is, mo antiquities of Romaine money, than yn any place els of England; surely reason speket that this should be Rutupinum. For byside that the name sumwhat toucheth the very near passage fro Cales, Clyves, or Cales, was at Ratesburgh, and now is to Sandwich, the which is abowt a myle of; though now Sandwich be not celebrated by cawse of Goodwine sandes and the decay of the haven. Ther is a good flyte shot of fro Ratesburg toward Sandwich, a great dyke caste in a rownd cumpas, as yt had bene for fens of menne of warre. The cumpase of the grownd withyn is not much above an acre, and yt is very holo by casting up the yerth. They cawle the place there Lytleborough. Withyn the castel is a lytle parochie chirch of St. Augustine, and an heremitage. I had antiquities of the heremite, the which is an industrious man. Not far fro the heremitage is a cave, where men have sowt and digged for treasure. I saw it by candel withyn, and ther were conys. Yt was so straite that I had no mynd to crepe far yn. In the north side of the castel ys

a hedde in the walle, now sore defaced with wether. They call it Queen Bertha hedde. Nere to that place hard by the wal was a pot of Romaine mony fownd."

The remains of this venerable castle rise on the point of an eminence or promontory, about a mile north-west from Sandwich, overlooking on either side, except towards the west, a great flat, which appears, by its lowness, and the banks of beach still shewing themselves in various places, to have been all, at one period, submerged by the ocean. The western side of this acclivity is so high and perpendicular from the flat at the base, where the river Stour at present flows, that vessels of the greatest burthen might have lain close to it in perfect safety, and there are no signs of any wall having been there; whereas, at the north extremity, when the soil rises to a terrace, so that such erection became necessary, there is about 190 feet of wall remaining. Those on the remaining three sides are for the most part standing, and much more perfect than could have been expected, when we consider the ages that have transpired since their construction; indeed none throughout the kingdom are in such preservation, excepting only the ruins of Silchester. It presents an oblong square, containing within its area about five acres, the walls being about ten feet high within, but their mutilated summits prove that they were more lofty. The north wall on the exterior is about twice the height of the interior, or the remaining two, having been elevated from the very bottom of the hill, and seems to have been somewhat longer than at present, in consequence of large fragments having fallen at the east end. The walls, generally speaking, are eleven feet in thickness. In the centre of the west side is the aperture of an entrance, which in all probability led to the city; and to the north, is a second opening, being an oblique communication with the fortress. Near the middle of the area are the vestiges of some walls, covered with bushes, which present the appearance of excavations having been made there underground; probably the spot where rose the *prætorium* of the Roman general, and upon which, in after times, a chapel was built dedicated to St. Augustine, whereof mention is made by Leland as still standing in his time. It seems to have been a chapel of ease to the church of Ash, for the few inhabitants who remained in the vicinity; and is so denominated in the grant of the rectory of that church, in the 3d of

Edward VI. when it apparently existed. About one furlong southward, in a ploughed field, appears an extensive circular work, having a hollow in the centre, the banks presenting unequal heights, conjectured to have been an amphitheatre composed of turf, for the use of the garrison, the different altitudes of the banks having been the result of subsequent cultivation, and the gradual decay which must necessarily have taken place during such a lapse of time.*

These Roman stations were strong fortified posts, generally of no considerable compass or extent, wherein were constructed barracks for lodging the soldiers who there remained in winter quarters; and at no considerable distance were buildings forming a city or town, such having unquestionably existed at Richborough, as before observed, whereto the fort served as a citadel. Tacitus seems to allude to this, when he says: "The works which in time of peace had been constructed, like a free town, not far from the camp, were destroyed, lest they should be of any service to the enemy." "This in a great measure accounts," observes Hasted, "for there being no kind of trace or remains left, to point out where this town once stood, which had not only the Romans, according to the above observation, but the Saxons and Danes afterwards, to carry forward at different æras the total destruction of it." With all deference to the opinion of the above intelligent authority, we cannot altogether coincide with him as regards the above statement. It appears obvious, that when the Romans took their departure from

* The Rev. Mr. Gostling, in his "Walk about Canterbury," speaking of Richborough castle, thus expresses himself:

"We visited these venerable ruins with a gentleman of Sandwich, who, from the old castle, conducted us to some banks hard by, which he called *the mounts*, where we found very plain remains of this work (an amphitheatre), not mentioned by any Kentish writer that I know of, unless the little camp, as Dr. Harris calls it, page 379 of his History, to the south-west of this castle, be so; containing, as he guesses, not above an acre of ground, having a mount at each corner, though the form is oval or circular, and some remains of an entrance on each side.

"A little to the south-west of Richborough castle are remains of an amphitheatre. The sloping bank, lowered by long cultivation, measures in circumference about 220 yards; and its present height from the arena, or centre of the excavation, is, in the different parts, from about seven to nearly twelve feet: from N.W. to S.E. is 204 feet: from S.W. to N.E. is 212 feet.

"It is so well situated in regard to prospect, that any approach of an enemy, by land or sea, must have been discovered at a considerable distance."

Britain, it was upon terms of the strictest amity; as, prior to quitting this island, they assisted the Britons in constructing walls, &c. for their defence against the incursions of the Picts. Wherefore then, on leaving to the natives this fortress intended to serve them as a safeguard, should they have destroyed the neighbouring town? The above observation of Tacitus alludes to the quitting a place which must of necessity fall into the possession of an enemy; whereas the Romans, on being compelled to leave Britain, having been friendly to the inhabitants, the above conclusion of Hasted does not appear by any means satisfactory. We are rather led to conjecture that, when the sea abandoned these parts, and all traffic was at an end, the town became a desert, and, as the dwellings must have been insignificant erections compared with the fortress, there is little wonder, after the lapse of so many centuries, that not a vestige should remain.

The cemetery or burial ground of this Roman station, appears to have occupied the hill at the end of Gilton town, in this parish, about two miles south-west from the castle, and the numerous graves continually dug up there, afford convincing proof that the spot in question had been for ages appropriated to that use.

The site of Richborough Fortress constituted part of the ancient inheritance of the Vere's, earls of Oxford; from which family it was alienated, in the reign of Elizabeth, to Gaunt. Subsequently it passed, in like manner as Wingham Barton, before described, to Thurbarne; and thence was transferred by marriage to the Rivett's, who sold it to the Farrer's; by whom the property was alienated to Peter Fector, esq. of Dover. In the deed of conveyance, we find these ruins thus described: "And also all those walls and ruins of the ancient castle of *Rutupium*, now known by the name of Richborough Castle, with the site of the ancient port and city of *Rutupium*, being on and near the lands before mentioned." About the walls of Richborough grows *fœniculum vulgare*, common fennel, in great plenty.*

It may be gleaned from the *Iter* of Antonine's Itinerary, that there once existed a Roman road, or highway, from Canterbury

* As we conceive too much cannot be said respecting a place of such antiquity and consequence in remote times as Richborough Castle, we think fit to annex the follow-

to the port of Richborough,* in which *Iter*, the two last stations, are, from *Durovernum*, (Canterbury) to Richborough, *ad Portum*

ing description of this fortress, taken from L. Fussell, esq.'s Journey Round the Coast of Kent, p. 123 to 126:

"Richborough, Rutupia, Portus Tutruensis, Rhutupis Portus, Rhutupia Statio, Rhutupi Civitas et Portus, for, by all these appellations has this place been called, occupies an eminence in the midst of fields in tillage. Massive fragments of the walls mantled with ivy are interspersed amongst standing corn. Leland, as well as Camden, supposes that the ancient town surrounded the castle on the slope of the hill; the foot of it being washed on the east side by the strait, which formerly bounded the Isle of Thanet.

"On the south-west side of the castle are still some remains of an amphitheatre, which was called by Leland, Littleborough. and by Stukeley, a castrensis amphitheatre. The circumference is about 220 yards, rising twelve feet above the arena, or pit; and 204 feet from north-west to south-east, and 212 from south-west to north-east.

"The walls now remaining of the castle are in some places from twenty-five to thirty feet high, and twelve feet in thickness. The north side measures 500 feet in length, the west 434 feet, and the south 540. The workmanship evidently proves its Roman origin; the whole being built with flints faced with squared white stones, and courses of Roman bricks regularly laid at intervals of three feet four inches from each other.

"At the south-east angle, the cliff forms a kind of natural barrier; and below it, on the south, is a vallum like an outwork. In the centre of the north-east side a square work juts out from the walls, forming the *porta decurmana*, next the river. A water-course passes under it; and on the outer side, the distribution of the materials which form the walls is most evident. There are seven courses of smooth hewn stones measuring altogether four Roman feet, then two courses of bricks, formed of the same clay as is still dug up and used for making bricks in the vicinity of Sandwich. The outer face is cased with stone, but the inner side filled up with an irregular intermixture of stones and flint, imbedded in a very strong cement or mortar. At the north-west corner is a large breach, probably the effect of time, rather than of hostilities; and another opening about the middle of the west side appears, from the smooth stones with which it is cased, and the regular pavement in the passage, to have been one of the principal entrances.

"The area within the walls is about four acres, and, as well as the surrounding field, is sown with corn. Near the east wall are the foundations of a building with a square raised floor, or pavement composed of flints and mortar, 140 feet by 100; and in the middle what is denominated St. Augustine's cross, forty-two feet by thirty-four, and between twenty and thirty feet by seven or eight: the short arms pointing due east and west.

Numerous coins, and other vestiges of remote antiquity, have been from time to time discovered here. Gough mentions having purchased a *Carausius Pax. Aug.* of a labourer at Loughton, a small hamlet, near the south side of Richborough; and that he picked up, among the rubbish, pieces of red tiles with raised lines upon them. The ingenious Mr. Boys, of Sandwich, took great pains to explore these ruins, and collected several *fibulae*, richly ornamented with red and blue stones, and gold openwork; and also *patera*, both whole and broken."

* In the work of the Rev. Mr. Gostling, M. A., when speaking of the castle of Canterbury, he thus expresses himself:

"Though what we now call the castle has no appearance of Roman antiquity, yet

Rutupis, xii. miles; in which distance every copy of the Itinerary exactly coincides. Parts of this road are to be traced, even to the present time, with certainty; and, by the Roman burial ground, usually placed near the side of the highway, at Gilton town, as well as various other Roman remains in the vicinity, it may, with every appearance of probability, be conjectured to have led from Canterbury, through Gilton, to Richborough. There exists at this day, at Goldston, in Ash, traversing the low grounds to the same, a road much harder and broader than accords with the use of it at the present day, which may, perhaps, have constituted part of the Roman way in question.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury and *deanery* of Bridge. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a handsome edifice, built in form of a cross, containing two aisles and two chancels, with a cross sept, surmounted by a lofty spire steeple in the centre, containing the bells and a clock. The interior is very neat, and contains monuments of the Roberts's, Cartwright's, Leverick's, Goshall's, and Keriell's. The north chancel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, appertains to the manor of Molland; in which part of the church, are tombs of the Hartfleete's, or Septvan's, the Singleton's, Brookes's, &c.

In the north cross, called the Chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, repose the family of St. Nicholas; and, in the southern cross, the Hougham's, of Weddington, and the Sanders's, of Norborne. In the churchyard, contiguous to the porch, lie also buried more descendants of the ancient house of Hartfleete, but no tombs are now remaining. In the windows of this edifice, were formerly numerous armorial bearings, in stained glass, of the above-mentioned families, who flourished in these districts, as well as the figures of St. Nicholas, Keriell, and Hougham, kneeling, habited in their surcoats of arms, but the whole have

that the Romans had a castle here can hardly be doubted, if we consider that four of their *Castra Riparensia*, as Mr. Somner calls their several forts on our coast, are within a few hours' march of our city. Antoninus's Itinerary, in Camden, gives these distances of three of them from *Duroternum*, (Canterbury,) *ad portum Ritupis* (to Richborough) ten miles; *ad portum Dubris* (to Dover) fourteen miles; *ad portum Lemanis* (to Stutfall) sixteen miles. *Regulbium* (Reculver) is not mentioned. Three of their military ways met here, where the chief of them, the Watling street, crosses the river Stour."

now disappeared, not a vestige of painted glass adorning either the church or the chancel.

About the period of Henry VII. John Septvans founded a *chantry here*, called *the Chantry of the Upper Hall*, as appears from the will of Katherine Martin, of Faversham, sometime his wife, A.D. 1497. Therein were also *chantries* of our Blessed Lady, and Saint Stephen, both suppressed in the 1st of Edward VI. when the former was returned, as being of the yearly value of £15 11 1½.

THE CHURCH OF ASH was anciently a chapel of ease to that of Wingham, but, on the foundation of the college there, in 1286, was separated from it, and made a distinct parish church, and given to the college, with the chapels of Overland and Fleet, in this parish. They so continued, until their suppression, under Edward VI. when this portion of the rectory, or parsonage appropriate, called Overland parsonage, &c. fell, with the rest of the possessions of the college, into the hands of the crown, where they did not long continue, as, in 1558, they were granted by Queen Mary, with others, to the archiepiscopal see.

The above part of the rectory, however, appropriate of Ash, with those chapels, remained vested in the crown, until Elizabeth, in the 3d year of her reign, granted the same in exchange to Archbishop Parker, previously possessed of that portion called Goldston parsonage, part of the dissolved priory of St. Gregory, by a grant from Henry VIII. This parish is therefore now divided into two distinct parsonages, namely, Overland and Goldston, demised on separate beneficial leases by the archbishop, the latter being called Gilton parsonage, on account of the dwelling and barns standing in that hamlet. The patronage of the perpetual curacy still remains parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury.

At the time when this church was appropriated to Wingham College, a vicarage was endowed therein, which, on the suppression, was esteemed a perpetual curacy. The ancient stipend paid by the provost, &c. to the curate, being only £16 13 4, was, in 1660, raised by Archbishop Juxon to £33 6 8 per annum; and subsequently increased by the primate Sheldon, in the 28th of Charles II. with £22 more, the whole to be paid by the several lessees of these parsonages; which sum of £72 is

now the clear yearly certified value. In 1588, here were 500 communicants; in 1640 they had increased to 850; and, from the registers, the increase of births had nearly doubled in 1820 to what they were 200 years before. From the census of the population, taken according to the returns made to parliament in 1821, the number of inhabitants in the parish of Ash, near Sandwich, was: males, 1031; females, 789, making a total of 2020 souls.

WINGHAM.

THIS is the next parish to the south-west from Ash, for the most part situated in the upper half hundred, bearing the same name, and containing the boroughs of Wingham street, Deane, Twitham, and Wenderton, the latter being situated in the lower half-hundred of Wingham.

THE MANOR OF WINGHAM stands on a healthy and pleasant soil, the major part being open, and consisting of unenclosed arable lands, which, although chalky, are fertile. The town of Wingham is situated about the centre of the parish, the college and church occupying the south-west part. In the town is the court lodge, built on the road conducting from Canterbury to Sandwich, west of which runs Wingham river, where the stream, after flowing two miles, forms a junction with the lesser Stour, each side of the river being bounded by a moist tract of meadow land. Towards the south boundary of this parish, is the mansion of Dene, situated in the valley, being a dry but rather gloomy habitation; and, on the opposite side, next to Staple, formerly stood the residence of the Brooks', occupying a more pleasant site. Northward, the parish extends to a considerable distance; that is to say, nearly as far as the churches of Preston and Elmstone. The market granted, in the 36th of Hen. III., has long been disused; two fairs are held annually, on the 12th of May and November, for the sale of cattle and pedlary wares.

In 1710, while ploughing on the grounds of Court Lodge farm, a chest or coffin was discovered of thick stones, joined together, being covered by a single slab at the top, at the bottom

of which were some ashes; the surrounding ground was dug up, but nothing further discovered.

Henry de Wingham, a personage highly favored by Henry III. was born here, who, in 1255, officiated as Lord Chancellor. Four years after he was nominated to the see of Winchester, which he refused; but, on the close of that year, was made bishop of London, and consecrated at the commencement of 1260; two years after which he died, and was interred in his own cathedral. William Cowper, esq. of Ratling court, in Nonington, keeper of the great seal in 1705, was, the ensuing year, created Lord Cowper, *Baron of Wingham*; and, in 1709, constituted Lord Chancellor. In the 4th of Geo. I. he was created Viscount Fordwich, and in the family of Cowper those titles continue.

THE MANOR OF WINGHAM was anciently part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, having been therein vested as early as the Saxon Heptarchy; after which, in consequence of turbulent times, it was separated from that institution, but restored to the church in 941 by King Edmund, his brother Eadred, and Edwin the king's son. In the 36th of Henry III. Archbishop Boniface obtained license for a market at this place, the primates having had a substantial mansion in this manor, where they frequently resided. Archbishop Winchelsea here entertained Edward I., and Archbishop Reynolds, Edward II. Edward III. having in his fifth year landed at Dover, repaired to Wingham, with a train of nobility, where he was lodged and entertained by the primate Meopham. This manor remained part of the see of Canterbury until Archbishop Cranmer exchanged it, with Henry VIII. for other premises. It then remained vested in the crown until Charles I. granted the site of Wingham Court, &c. to trustees for the use of the city of London. By direction of the mayor, &c. it was conveyed, at the close of the above reign, to Sir William Cooper, bart. in which family it was vested in 1800.

The Manor itself, with the royalties, profits of courts, &c. still continued in the crown, since which *the bailiwick* containing the rents, profits, &c. were granted to the family of Oxenden. A Court Leet and Court Baron are held for this manor.

TRAPHAM is a mansion in this district, formerly possessed by a family of that name; but, when the line became extinct, it devolved to the Trippes', two of whom, in succession, resided here in the reign of Elizabeth, when the latter, named Charles, alienated the property to Sir Christopher Harflete, whose son, Thomas, leaving an only daughter, Aphra, she, in marriage, conveyed the estate to the Legers, of Doneraile, in Ireland, when it was alienated to Brooke Bridges, esq. of Goodneston, in whose line it continued in 1800.

THE MANOR OF DENE, situated in the valley at the southern boundary of this parish, was formerly the inheritance of a family which thence derived its surname, being held by knight's service of the archbishop in the time of Edward I. The line, however, became extinct in the time of Edward III. The property then passed to the Hussey's, and afterwards to the Wood's, previous to its coming to the Oxenden family, by whom it was held under Henry VI. at which period they also became possessors of Brook, and other estates in this parish. This ancient and honourable family of the Oxenden's continued residents in the county of Kent from this reign to Edward III. and was represented in 1800 by Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. residing at Broome, who was possessed of this manor and seat.

TWITHAM, usually denominated *Twittam*, is a hamlet in this parish, joining Goodneston, the principal estate of which belonged to a family bearing this name, one of whom, Alanus de Twitham, is said to have been with Richard I. at the siege of Acre, in Palestine. He held this property of the archbishop, and his descendants continued possessors of the same in the 3d of Richard II. It then came to the Fineux's, when it was sold by one of that line in the 33d of Henry VIII. to the Woollet's, by whom it was passed to the Oxenden's of Wingham, in whose heirs it remained down to Sir Henry of that name above mentioned.

On the foundation of Wingham college, Archbishop Peckham, in 1286, endowed the first deaconal prebend therein, whom he designated, as prebend of Twitham, with the tithes of the lands of Alanus de Twitham, which he freely held of the archbishop in Goodwynestone and Twytham.

BROOK is an estate in this parish north from Twitham, formerly belonging to the Wenderton's of this district, in which line it continued, until, by a female heir, it went to Richard Oxenden, who died in 1440, and lays in Wingham church; in this name and family it remained till Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. of Broome, became possessed of the property in 1759.

WENDERTON is a manor and ancient seat situated to the north of Wingham church, "eminent," according to Philipott, "for its excellent air, situation, and prospect," having had, for a succession of generations, owners bearing that surname, one of whom, John de Wenderton, is recorded in Fox's Martyrology, as having been, among other tenants of this manor, subjected to severe penance by Archbishop Courtnay, in 1390, for neglect in the performance of certain services due from that manor. In the descendants of the above it continued until John Wenderton, in the 1st of Henry VIII. passed it away to Archbishop Warham, after whose death, in 1533, it continued vested in the descendants of that primate until 1609, when it was sold to the Manwood's, who alienated the property in the reign of Charles I. to the Dennes's, when, after being partitioned off among females, a portion passed into intermediate hands, when it ultimately came to John Carter, of Deal, who possessed a part of the estate in 1800.

GREAT WENDERTON, however, continued in the line of the Dennes's till 1693, when, by marriage, it was carried to the Ginder's, who resided here until 1716, after which it fell to the Hatley's, when it was carried in marriage to the Nichols's; and afterwards in succession to the Smith's and Corneek's, the widow of the latter having possessed the property in 1800.

THE MANOR OF WALMESTONE is situated at the boundary of this parish, adjoining Preston and Ash, and commonly called *Wamston*, anciently part of the possessions of the Septvans, a descendant of whom, named Robert, held it in the time of Edward II. of the archiepiscopal see; whose descendant, Sir William, possessed the same in the 25th of the above reign. It does not appear how long the property remained in this name; but, at the commencement of the reign of Edward IV. it fell to William

Bonnington, of Canterbury; who died in 1463, directing the estate to be sold. In the time of Henry VIII. we find it held by Walter Hindley, esq. attorney general, who, having three daughters, they joined in the sale to Alday; by whom it was alienated to Benedict Barnham, esq. of London; whose daughter Elizabeth, conveyed it in marriage to Mervin Touchet, earl of Castlehaven; who, being convicted of high crimes, &c. was executed in the 7th of Charles I. Shortly after, the manor was divided, when one part, called *Little Walmostone*, passed from the heirs of the latter to the Rev. John Smith, rector of Wickham Brealls, who, having founded a scholarship at Oxford out of the lands, disposed of the property to Solly, of Pedding; after which, Stephen of that name, with his sons John and Stephen, in 1653, joined in conveying the estate to Thomas Winter, of Wingham, in which name it continued for some time. It was, after passing into other hands, then disposed of to the Sympton's, who held it in 1748, when one of that name left the property to his wife; after which, it devolved to her husband's heir at law, and was in the possession of Mr. Richard Simpson, in 1800.

GREAT WALMOSTONE, however, containing the mansion-house, lands, &c. was passed away by the heirs of the earl of Castlehaven to the Brigham's, of London; who, in 1653, sold it to William Rutland, of that city. After passing to the two daughters of the latter personage, it went to some intermediate hands, and ultimately came to Matthew, Robert, and Thomas Mitchel, who joined in the sale, in 1789, to Mr. William East; by whose son, John, it was possessed in 1800.

It had been intended by the primate *Kilwarby* to found a college in the church of Wingham, but, having resigned his archbishopric before he could effect that purpose, his successor Peckham, in 1286, put the intention of the former into effect, by founding a college for a provost and six secular canons, the prebends being designated by the names of the several places whence their portions arose; namely, Chilton, Pedding, Twitham, Bonnington, Ratling, and Windingswold. The provost's lodge appears to have joined the churchyard, while the houses of the canons were opposite, now called Canon Row. The last-mentioned premises are accounted to be within the liberty of the town and port of Hastings, and jurisdiction of the Cinque

Ports. This college was suppressed the 1st of Edward VI. when the revenue was estimated at £208 14 3½ per annum, and £193 2 1 clear. Leland, however, says, that it was only capable of expending, at the dissolution, £84 a year. The last master, Edward Cranmer, at the suppression, had an annual pension of £20, which he enjoyed in 1553.

After the dissolution, the mansion of the provost remained in the crown until the 7th of Edward VI. when that prince granted the site, with the church, lands, &c. to Sir Henry Palmer, subject to the payment of £20 a year to the curate.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury and *deanery* of Bridge.

The church, which is exempt from the archdeacon, is dedicated to St. Mary, being a handsome structure, comprising two aisles and three chancels, with a slim steeple at the western extremity. The aisles appear to have been erected since the Reformation, but the chancels boast much higher antiquity. The edifice is handsome and well built, the outside consisting of flint-work, and the windows throughout were superior to those of the generality of churches, until subsequent reparations destroyed their beautiful uniformity. Much stained glass once decorated the windows, scarcely any vestiges of which now remain. Over the entrance, from the north aisle to the chancel, appears carved the badge and motto of the prince of Wales; in the structure are many tombs; and, in the chancel, stones robbed of their brasses. There are also memorials of the Palmer's; and the south chancel, denominated *the Dene chancel*, belongs to that seat, beneath which is a vault enclosing the ashes of the Oxender family, tombs of the Trippes' also existing in this fabric.

Elizabeth, daughter of the Marquis de Juliers, widow of John, son of Edmund, of Woodstock, earl of Kent, after having received the veil as a nun, abandoned the cloister to be clandestinely married to Sir Eustace de Danbrichescourt, in a chapel of the mansion of Robert de Brome, a canon of this collegiate church, in 1360, for which offence she and her husband were enjoined to perform different penances during their lives; which, for the superstitious mummerly of those ceremonies, is well worth perusal, and to be found in the Baronetage of Dugdale, vol. ii. p. 95.

At the period of the Reformation, the church was partly collegiate and partly parochial. The high chancel, separated from the residue of the edifice by a partition, served for the members of the college to perform choir service therein. The two aisles were appropriated for the parishioners, who could there distinguish the service; and in the north aisle, was a wood loft, where one of the vicars mounted and read the gospel to the congregation; mention being equally made of a parish chancel as then existing.

The church of Wingham anciently comprised not only this parish, but those of Ash, Goodnestone, Nonington, and Wimplingswold; but the primate Peckham, in 1282, divided them into four distinct parochial churches, and afterwards appropriated them to his newly founded college of Wingham. The profits of this church and vicarage, &c. being thus allotted, the archbishop, in order that the church should be duly served, ordered, by his foundation charter, that the provost and canons should each keep a vicar to serve. In this state the whole remained until the suppression of this college, in the 1st of Edward VI. when it fell to the crown, and so remained, when it was granted by that prince, in his 7th year, to Sir Thomas Palmer, bart. It ultimately became the property of the Rev. Dr. Hey, who possessed this parsonage, together with the patronage of the perpetual curacy of the church of Wingham, in 1800.

The curacy is endowed with a stipend of £20 per annum, paid by the owner of the parsonage, and reserved to the curate, in the original grant of the college by Edward VI. as well as with £4 per annum, being the Oxenden gift; added to this, the stipend of the *resident curate* and his successors, was, in 1797, increased by a benefaction of Dr. Hey to £100 a year, clear of all deductions, payable out of the parsonage; together with a dwelling, garden, and piece of pasture land, contiguous, for the use of the curate; both of which donations were settled by the doctor on trustees, for the above beneficent purpose.

From the last census, taken by order of Parliament, in 1821, the returns of the population of the parish of Wingham were, males 559, females 526, making a total of 1085 souls.

GOODNESTON,

Generally called by the name of Gunston, is the next parish south-eastward from Wingham, being usually written in ancient records, *Godwineston*, a name derived from Earl Godwine, once possessed of this estate.

GUNSTON is a very salubrious and pleasant situation, occupying a fine dry and open champaign country, comprising upland, hill, and dale. The soil is fertile, though generally of a chalky nature; the lands are, for the most part, arable, open, and without enclosures, except a few scattered among them; particularly in the vicinity of Gunston house and the village, where there is a fine growth of elms. In the village, there are about thirty houses, which, with the church, occupy the southern part, having Gunston house and park contiguous, which, although but small, is a beautiful and fascinating situation. At the northern boundary of the parish, is the hamlet of Twitham, whereof a part only stands within its limits, and beyond at Brook; Wingham intervening, is a small district of land in this parish. At the eastern extremity, stands the hamlet and street of Rolling, containing a seat, occupied, in 1800, by George Dering, esq.; and a small distance to the east, is another little district of land, entirely surrounded by the parish of Norborne. a fair is held here for cattle and pedlary yearly, on the 25th of September.

The manor of Wingham claims *paramount* over this parish, wherein there is a borough, namely, Rolling, over which it claims.

THE MANOR OF GOODNESTON, prior to the Norman Conquest, was part of the possessions of Godwine, earl of Kent, at whose death it most probably devolved to his son Harold, and, subsequent to the battle of Hastings, to the Conqueror; after this, it appears to have been held by a family, which derived its surname from that circumstance; one of whom, Thomas de Goodwyneston, held it of the archbishop, in the reign of Henry III.; and it so continued down to William de Goodneston, who did homage for the same to the Primate Warham, at the commencement of the reign of Henry VIII. Subsequent to that period, it seems to have been divided, and the manor itself passed

into the name of Henecre, and the mansion, with the residue of the demesne lands, by Erith, daughter and heir of William Goodneston, in marriage to William Engeham, who afterwards resided here. The ancient mansion of the Edingham's, called Engeham by contraction, stood at Engeham, in Woodchurch. They divided into three branches, who settled at the latter place, Great Chart, and Goodneston. John Henecre, of Goodneston, died possessed of this manor in 1559; and in that line it continued, until Sir Thomas Engeham, in the reign of Queen Anne, alienated it to Brook Bridges, esq. of a Worcestershire family. The latter rebuilt the seat at Goodneston, and dying in 1717, was succeeded by his eldest son, Brook Bridges, esq. who, on the 19th of April, 1718, being the 4th of George I. was created a baronet. In this line the property continued; the manor, in 1820, being in the possession of Sir Brook William Bridges, bart. with the mansion, park, and appropriation of the church of Goodneston. A court baron is held for this manor.

ROLLING, usually called *Rowling*, is a manor and hamlet in the eastern part of this parish, deriving its name from the borough wherein it stands. The manor, at present become absolute, was, in ancient times, the residence of a family, thence deriving its name. In the reign of Henry III. mention is made of many of this family, as benefactors to the priory of Davington. How it passed on the line, becoming extinct under Henry IV. does not appear; however, towards the close of the reign of Henry VIII. it was the property of John Adams, and sold by him to John Idley, gent. who died in 1568, and was buried in the church of this place. By John, son of the last-mentioned possessor, it was alienated to Thomas Butler, who sold the estate to Sir Roger Manwood, chief baron; whose son, Sir Peter, K. B., disposed of the property to the Dickenson's; after which, it went to John Richards, gent. subsequently called Rowling; who, dying in 1661, bequeathed the estate to William Hammond, esq. of St. Alban's. In 1696, the son of the latter, bearing the same name, sold the property to Sir John Narborough, bart.; whose only sister and heir, Elizabeth, entitled her husband, Sir Thomas d'Aeth, bart. of Knowlton, to this estate; after which, it descended to his son, Sir Narborough d'Aeth, bart. of Knowlton, called Rowling court. A series of

years have now transpired since any court was held for the latter place.

THE HOSPITAL OF HARBLEDOWNE and ST. JOHN, near Canterbury, are jointly possessed of a farm and lands, at Rowling, demised to them by Sir Narborough d'Aeth, bart.

BONNINGTON, in the south-east part of this parish, was, in former times, the property and residence of a family of that name, who possessed the same as late as the close of the reign of Edward I. It became far more eminent in aftertimes, as being the seat whence sprang the knightly family of Bois, as, from their original stock, which spread with great reputation through the eastern part of this county, having derived their descent from R. de Boys, or de Bosco, mentioned in the roll of Battle Abbey as having accompanied the Norman conqueror in his expedition to England, by whom he was munificently recompensed in possessions of the conquered Saxons. From R. de Boys, or Bosco, the property descended to John Boys, of Bonnington, in the 30th of Edward III.; whose descendant, William Boys, having purchased Fredville, in the adjacent parish of Nonington, removed thither; but, prior to his death, returned to this manor, where he died, in 1507, and was buried in the church of this place, leaving five sons and three daughters. To his eldest son, John, he bequeathed Fredville; and, to his second son, Thomas, he gave Bonnington; from the former sprang those of the line of Fredville, Hode, Holt street, Betshanger, Challock, Deal, Sandwich, St. Gregory's, in Canterbury, Denton, and of Surry; and, from the descendants of the latter, came those of Bonnington, Hith, Merham, Wilsborough, Sevington, and Uffington; all long ago extinct, in the male line, with the exception of those of Sandwich and Wilsborough. In the descendants of Thomas Boys, esq. the second son above mentioned residing here, it continued down to Sir John Boys, who, in consequence of his loyalty and valour at Donington castle, in Berkshire, of which he was governor, being summoned by the Parliamentarians to surrender, under pain of being put to the sword, stoutly replied, that he would never abandon the castle without the king's order, or take or give any quarter; for that gallant conduct, Charles I. added to his armorial bearings a

crown imperial, or, on a canton azure. He died in 1664, and was buried at Goodneston, leaving three daughters, who, in 1666, sold the estate to Thomas Brome, esq.; whose son, William, alienated the same, in 1710, to Brook Bridges, esq.; whose descendant, Sir William, was possessed of this property in 1800.

On the foundation of Wingham College, by Archbishop Peckham, in 1286, he endowed the second prebend of that establishment with the tithes of the lands of Thomas de Bonyngton, in the hamlet so called in this parish.

UFFINGTON, in the south-west part of this parish, was another seat of the Boys's, having been purchased by William Boys, esq. son of Vincent, for his residence, who died possessed of the dwelling in 1629, in whose descendants it remained till sold to the Oxenden's, in which family it continued, being the property of Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. of Brome, in 1800.

GOODNESTON, or *Gunston*, is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanery* of Bridge.

The church dedicated to the Holy Cross contains two aisles and two chancels, with a beacon tower at the west end. This building appears to have been erected in a great measure by the Boys's of Bonnington, about the time of Edward III. as on one side of the western door, under the steeple, appears carved in the stonework, *beate P. T. boye adjutor isti op*, accompanied by armorial bearings, &c. In this church are monuments of the Boys's, and the Richards's of Rowling, in this parish. In the windows are stained glass representing figures and coats of arms; the pillars between the aisles are remarkably bulky, and their capitals very ancient. There are also tombs of the Goodneston's and the Engenham's; a monument of the latter family, adjoining the south or high chancel, in memory of Sir Thomas Engenham, having had for wife Priscilla Honeywood, daughter of Mrs. Anne Honeywood, who, after narrowly escaping martyrdom under Queen Mary, lived to witness 400 descendants, and died in 1621. A neat tomb is also raised for Brook Bridges, esq. who repaired and beautified this structure, and built a mansion on this estate, of which he became possessed by purchase: he died in 1717.

This church was, in former times, a chapel of ease to that of Wingham; and, when the college was there founded by Archbishop Peckham, separated from the same, and made a distinct parish, and then given to the college. It so remained till the suppression under Edward VI. when this parsonage devolved to the crown, and, although granted by lease for a term of years, it so continued until the 43d of Elizabeth, when that queen granted it to Nicholas Fortesque, esq. and John Shelbury, in fee, by a yearly rental, and payment of £13 6 8 annually to the vicar.

Those individuals passed away their interest in the same to Sir Edward Engleham of Canterbury, who, at the commencement of the reign of James I. alienated this rectory and the vicarage house of Goodneston, with the vicarage, &c. to Henry Vanner, alderman of Canterbury, who by will in 1630, augmented the salary of the curate by £6 13 4. By the heirs of the latter gentleman it was passed away to William Prude, otherwise Proude, jun. of Canterbury, who dying in 1632, it continued in his descendants, until disposed of to the Engleham's, owners of the manor of Goodneston. It was alienated by Sir Thomas Engleham, with that manor, to Brook Bridges, esq. in which family it remained in 1800.

The church is now considered as a donative, the value not being certified; in 1640 there were 170 communicants. Gabriel Richards, gent. of Rowling, by will, in 1672, bequeathed, to the use of the minister of this parish, a house and orchard, of the yearly value of £6 10.

From the last census of the population of Goodneston, as taken by order of parliament in 1821, it appeared that there were 223 males, 209 females, making a total of 432 souls.

NONINGTON.

The next parish adjoining is Nonington, that portion within the borough of Kettington and Nonington, otherwise Ratling, being in this hundred of Wingham, and the residue, comprising the boroughs of Esole and Frogham, in the lower half of the hundred of Eastry.

The soil and situation of this parish is much the same as that

of Goodneston, being a fine open champaign country, extremely dry and salubrious. It is three miles across either way, the village called Church-street, with its church, being nearly in the centre of the parish, situated in a valley, having at no great distance the seat of St. Alban's, a low situation looking up to the unenclosed lands. Near stands Esole hamlet, usually called Isill-street, and farther to the east the estate of Kettington. In the bottom, at some distance south-west from the church, is the seat of Fredville, a damp gloomy situation; and, contiguous, the little hamlets of Frogham and Holt, now called Old-street, near which is a place denominated Oxenden-den, whence the family so called are conjectured to have derived their origin. At the northern boundary of this parish is Acol hamlet, having once had owners so called, and at the western boundary is Ratling-street. This parish contains the estate of Curleswood park, commonly called Park farm, being the property of the archiepiscopal see. There is a yearly fair held in Church-street on Ascension day, for pedlary wares, &c.

WINGHAM MANOR claims *paramount* over the greater part of this parish, and *Eastry Manor* over the residue. *Subordinate* to the former is—

THE MANOR OF RETLING, usually termed *Ratling*, adjoining Adisham in this parish, anciently held of the archbishop by a family of the same name. Sir Richard de Retling possessed this estate under Edward III. leaving Joane his heir, who, marrying John Spicer, he became entitled to the same. By Cicely, of the latter name, it passed in marriage to John Isaac, of Bridge, who, dying the 22d of Henry VI. his descendant, Edward, alienated the property to Sir John Fineux, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, whose son William, of Hearne, alienated it to Thomas Engeham, of Goodneston; and he by will, in 1558, gave it to his second son Edward, whose son, William, sold it to William Cowper, esq. who subsequently resided here, first created baronet of Nova Scotia, and, in 1642, raised to the baronetcy of Great Britain. His grandson, Sir William, being lord keeper of the great seal, was, by Queen Anne, appointed Lord Chancellor, and raised to the peerage; and subsequently, in the 4th of George I. created Earl Cowper,

in whose descendants the estate has continued. There has not been any court held for this manor for a long series of years.

Archbishop Peckham, on founding Wingham college in 1286, endowed the first subdeaconal prebend of the same, which he distinguished by the title of prebend of Retling, with the tithes, &c. which Richard de Retling and Ralph Perot held of him in Nonyngton, between the highway leading from Cruddeswolde to Nonyngtone cross, and thence to the estate of the prior of Adisham.

OLD COURT is an estate in this parish about one mile north from the church, anciently possessed by the Goodneston family, who took their name from their possessions in that parish. It continued uninterruptedly in that line in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. till Edith, daughter of William Goodnestone, conveyed the property in marriage to Vincent Engeham, whose son Thomas, by will, in 1558, gave it, with lands in Nonington, to his second son Edward, whose son William, in Elizabeth's reign, passed it away to Thomas Wilde, esq. descended from an ancient Chester family. Sir John Wilde, son of the latter in the time of James I. alienated it to Thomas Marsh, of Brandred, in Acrise, whose descendant, John, resided here until 1665, when he removed to Nethersole, in Wimplingswold. This estate continued in that family down to John Marsh, esq. of Chichester, in Sussex, A. D. 1800.

ST. ALBAN'S COURT, formerly called in the first instance *Eswalt*, and then *Esole*, is a manor situated in the valley north-east of the church in the borough bearing that name, which, as well as another contiguous estate, called *Bedesham*, (all that now remains of that name being a grove at the back of St. Alban's house, called Beauchamp wood, wherein are many foundations of buildings at present esteemed part of St. Alban's court,) was, in the time of the Conqueror, part of the possessions of Odo, bishop of Bayeux, being both entered as such in Domesday Record.

On the disgrace of that proud and rapacious ecclesiastic, A. D. 1084, it came, with the residue of his estates, into the hands of the crown, when the manor of Esole, otherwise St. Alban's, appears to have been granted to William de Albineto, or Albini,

surnamed *Pincerna*, who had followed the Norman despot hither; whose son of that name, earl of Albermarle, gave it, under the title of the manor of Eswelle, to the Abbot of St. Alban's in Hertfordshire; which gift King Stephen afterwards confirmed, whence it acquired the name of St. Alban's. In the 7th of Edward I. the abbot laid claim to, and was allowed, *free warren* and other liberties within this manor; subsequent to which, it remained vested in that abbey till the 30th of Henry VIII. when the abbot, with that monarch's consent, sold the whole estate to Sir Christopher Hales, Master of the Rolls. On the demise of Sir Christopher in the 33d of the above reign, his three daughters became his coheirs, when Elizabeth, wife of John Stocker, and Margaret, unmarried, sold their shares to Alexander Colepeper, who had espoused Mary, the third daughter. By Alexander it was speedily alienated to his elder brother, Sir Thomas Colepeper, of Bedgbury, who, in the 2d and 3d of Philip and Mary, sold it to Thomas Hammond, at that period residing here, being direct descendant of John Hamon, or Hammond, living at this place in the time of Henry VIII. as tenant to the Abbey of St. Alban's; who died in 1525, and was buried in the church, containing also many of his descendants. In the Hammond's this estate continued to William Hammond, of St. Alban's, who espoused Charlotte, eldest daughter of Dr. William Egerton, prebendary of Canterbury, by whom he left, William; Anthony, rector of Ivy church, and vicar of Linné; and three daughters, Anna Maria; Charlotte, married to Thomas Watkinson Payler, esq. of Ileden; and Catherine. William Hammond, esq. the elder son, espoused Elizabeth, daughter of Osmund Beauvoir, D.D. by whom were issue two sons and five daughters. William Hammond continued owner of this seat and estate in 1800.

For this manor a Court Baron is held, extending over part of the borough of Wingmero, in Eleham, and over some acres of land in Barham.

SOLES is a manor at the boundary of this parish, next to Barfreston, which, according to Domesday Record, constituted part of the possessions of Odo, bishop of Bayeux, under the general title of whose lands it stands registered. In 1084, the above dignitary having been disgraced, the king seized this

estate, which he granted to the Crevequer's, constituting the same part of that barony, being held of it by the tenure of performing ward to Dover castle. Of Hamo de Crevequer it was held by knight's service in the time of Edward I. by Richard de Rokesle, and again of him by Hamo and John de Soles, who unquestionably thence derived their name, which became extinct early in the reign of Henry IV. as, in the 4th of that king, it was in possession of Thomas Newbregge, of Fordwich. From the last mentioned family it passed to the Rutter's; and, at the commencement of Edward IV.'s reign, to the Litchfield's, whose descendant George, in the time of Henry VIII. alienated it to the Boys's, of Nonington, in which line it descended to John Boys, of Hode court, who, in the reign of Charles I. sold the property to Sir Anthony Percival, of Dover, Comptroller of the Customs of that town. It was next passed to the Harvey's, who sold it to Thompson, of Ramsgate, at whose death it went by marriage to Mr. Stephen Read, of Canterbury, who afterwards alienated it to John Fredville, esq. who was possessor of the estate in 1800. A Court Baron is held for this manor.

THE MANOR of FREDVILLE is, in ancient deeds, called *Froidville*, owing to its cold situation, being, at the same time, low and watery. It was held of Dover castle, being part of the lands constituting the barony of Maminot, afterwards called, from its subsequent possessors, the barony of Saye. Under Edward I. it was held, as above specified, by John Colkin, and remained in his line till the close of the reign of Richard II. when it went by sale to Thomas Charleton, who, by fine levied the 2d of Henry IV. passed it to John Quadring, whose descendant, Thomas, leaving an only daughter Jeane, she, by marriage, conveyed it to Richard Dryland. By that possessor, at the end of the reign of Edward IV. it was alienated to John Nethersole, who, by fine levied the 2d of Richard III. conveyed it to William Boys, of Bonnington, when, in 1507, the latter, by will, bequeathed this manor to his eldest son John Boys, of Fredville. His descendant, Major Boys, being a staunch loyalist, suffered much from the sequestration of his estates, and died leaving seven sons and one daughter. Two of the elder males, John and Nicholas, finding no further residence at Fredville, whereto they had become entitled, departed thence, bearing each a favorite

hawk on his fist, and became pensioners on the Charter house in London. Prior to that, however, they had, in 1673, sold the estate to Denzill, Lord Holles, from whose descendant it went to Thomas Holles, duke of Newcastle, who, in 1745, sold it to Margaret, sister of Sir John Brooke Bridges, bart. of Goodnestone, which lady, in 1750, espousing John Plumptree, esq. of Nottinghamshire, he became possessor of this property. By this union he had no issue; but, by his second wife, daughter of Philip Glover, of Lincolnshire, he had a son, named John, who married Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Pemberton, of Cambridgeshire, and a daughter united to Carr Glynn, esq. He rebuilt the mansion where he resided, and dying in 1791, was succeeded by his son John Plumptree, esq. above named, who occupied the seat in 1800.

A short distance in front of Fredville house, stands a remarkable large oak, called the *Fredville oak*; which, in the time of Hasted, measured twenty-seven feet in girth, being thirty feet high; and, although having existed a succession of generations, was healthy and thriving, presenting a most majestic and venerable appearance.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanery* of Bridge.

The church dedicated to St. Mary contains two aisles and two chancels, with a tower steeple at the north corner of the western extremity. This edifice possesses monuments of the Hammond's, the Boys's, the Trotter's, and the Wood's. In the windows were formerly shields of armorial bearings in stained glass, &c. long since destroyed. This structure formerly ranked a chapel of ease to the church of Wingham; and, on the foundation of the college by Archbishop Peckham, separated from the same, and constituted a distinct parish then vested in that institution, and so remained till the suppression. By Queen Mary. in 1558, it was granted to the archbishop; but the rectory, with the chapel of Wimplingswold, continued vested in the crown till the 3d of Elizabeth, when it was granted in exchange to the primate of Canterbury, being valued at £33; reprises to the curate £13 6 8; at which rental it has continued to be leased, and remains part of the possessions of that see.

When this church was appropriated to the college of Wingham,

a vicarage was endowed in the same, which, on the suppression of the college, was esteemed a perpetual curacy. It is not valued in the king's books. The ancient stipend paid to the curate was in 1660 augmented by Archbishop Juxon, with an additional £20; but, by the addition of a legacy, bequeathed by Mr. Boys, of the small tithes in this parish and Wimlingswold, it became, with that chapel, of the annual value of £71 6 8. In 1588 there were 235 communicants in this parish.

According to the last census of the population of Nonington, as taken by order of parliament in 1821, the returns were, males, 379; females, 351, making a total of 730 souls.

WIMLINGSWOLD.

This parish, usually called *Womenjole*, and, in the last printed census of the population in 1821, *Womenswold*, lies next to Nonington, south eastward, being a short distance northward from the east extremity of Barham Downs. The face of the country is similar to Nonington, being open and unenclosed arable land and downs; but the soil is less fertile, abounding more in chalk and stones. The village, with its church, occupies the middle of the parish; near the eastern boundary is Snowdon, where stands a hamlet and wood, named Woolwich, more commonly called Wollege; and, a little distance farther, is a down called *Three Barrow Down*, in consequence of that number of *tumuli* being apparent there; here are equally obvious remains of Cæsar's works, a portion of the continued course of the same conducting to his principal camp at Denne hill. These remains are rendered striking owing to their great extent, and the depth of the trenches continued to a vast distance; the intrenchments being varied, so as to possess all the hill between Denne-hill terrace, on the edge of Barham Downs, and the site of Nether-sole house, under Snowdown. The present site was particularly well adapted for the station of Cæsar's main body; as, in consequence of its situation, it commanded the whole open conquered country, the sea on his rear, where he had left his fleet, and the forest land before him, occupied by the Britons, whence they frequently sallied to annoy his foraging parties.

It has been stated that the present elegant mansion of Denne hill was originally erected by that eminent architect, Robert

Adams, esq., being coated with stucco; since which it has been successively in the possession of several gentlemen previous to the present owner, Sir Henry Montresor, a lieutenant-general in the army. We were informed by the above gentleman, that some time back his library was destroyed by fire, which also burnt down several rooms of the mansion. They have since been newly built, and fitted up in a most elegant style. There is a very fine collection of paintings at Denn hill, chiefly consisting of the portraits of great men, among which we particularly noticed that of General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, who, if we are not misinformed, acquired celebrity at Monte Video and Java. This mansion has been newly covered with a coating of beautiful patent mastic cement, or stucco, as hard and durable as stone, and, if possible, more attractive.

Among the valuable antiquities here preserved, is a richly gilded marble pooda, or Indian idol, sitting cross-legged, being of great weight. Several beautiful Roman altar monuments of marble, bearing inscriptions, and singularly curious urns of the same material, equally grace the present collection. Independent of the above are also marble sculptures, representing Dacian trophies, brought from Rome in 1754; with handsome sculptured marble brackets, found in the port of Ostia, in 1752; as well as a Roman sarcophagus of fine white marble, curiously ornamented with waved flutings. Added to the above is a very curious Egyptian figure, of the natural size, in a sitting posture, sculptured from granite, rendered smooth, and inscribed with a variety of hieroglyphic characters: neither must we omit to notice, a massive marble bust of Julius Cæsar, cut out of a solid block, encircled by a wreath, in form of a medallion, of great weight, and exquisite workmanship.

Sir Thomas Browne, comptroller and treasurer of the household of Henry VI. who owned the adjoining manor of Eythorne, obtained the grant of a fair, to be held annually at Wimblingswold, on the festival of St. Margaret the Virgin, on the 20th of July; but it is now held on Old May-day.

THE MANOR OF WINGHAM claims *paramount* over it, and the borough of its own name possesses jurisdiction over the same. *The manor of Eythorne* equally claims over a portion of it.

NETHERSOLE, now called *Old Nethersole*, is an ancient dwelling, situated at no great distance from the church, which, as early as Henry III. was possessed by a family bearing that name; as by a deed dated the 38th of that king, William, son of Thomas de Nethersole, enfeoffed Richard de Wolwiche in certain lands here; and in his descendants the mansion continued in an uninterrupted succession, till John Nethersole, gent. leaving three sons, John, Stephen, and William, it became divided among them; when the whole dying without male issue, their respective shares were apportioned among their daughters and coheirs; and subsequently into various divisions, still more minute, among their heirs. Finally, Mr. Jacob Sharpe, of Canterbury, who held a share by marriage with Elizabeth, elder of the three daughters and coheirs of William Nethersole, gent. of the above city, in 1771 and 1772, purchased all the other shares of the estate, and thus became sole possessor; which, at his death, in 1774, he devised by will to his third son, Jacob Sharpe, esq. of Barham, who held the same in 1820.

PART OF THE NETHERSOLE *estate*, however, was possessed by Thomas Nethersole, esq. a younger son, who built for himself a residence in the valley, at the south-eastern boundary of the parish, which he called NETHERSOLE HOUSE, and left the same to his son, Sir Francis, who dwelt there some time; but, during the civil wars, retired to Pollesworth, in Warwickshire, where he founded and liberally endowed a freeschool. He died in 1659, and by will devised his Kentish estates to his nephew, John Marsh, of Brandred; whose descendant, John, of the Inner Temple, afterwards resided here; who, dying in 1752, bequeathed this seat, with other estates, to John Winchester, surgeon, of London. This last-mentioned person, dying possessed of the same, in 1781, left one son and a daughter, who became second wife of Sir Edward Dering, bart.; and upon his death, by the entail of the above will, it devolved to the eldest surviving son of his cousin, Capt. Henry Marsh, of the Navy, being John Marsh, esq. of Salisbury, who afterwards removed hither. In 1786, the latter alienated the property to Hardinge Stracey, esq. of Denne hill, who pulled down the mansion, being owner of the site whereon it stood, with the lands belonging to the same, in 1800.

THIS PARISH IS WITHIN THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury and *deanery* of Bridge.

The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, comprises one aisle and a lofty chancel, having a small cross sept on the north side, and a steeple at the west end. The church is long and low, having no partition in the roof, or pavement in the inside, between the aisle and chancel; the latter portion being, to all appearance, the most ancient. This structure contains monuments of the Marsh's, of Nethersole, the Levett's, the Winchester's, the Nethersole's, &c.

The church of Wimplingswold was anciently accounted a chapel of ease to that of Wingham; and, on the foundation of the college at the latter place, so frequently adverted to, separated from it, and constituted a distinct parish. Soon after, however, it was united, as regarded its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as a chapel of ease to the church of Nonington, and so continues at the present day, constituting, as it were, the same curacy; the appropriation of the parsonage being in like manner to that of Nonington, settled on Wingham college; from which the curate received a pension of £4 13 4, above all the small tithes arising in this parish. On the suppression, it was granted to the see of Canterbury, and still continues vested therein. The small tithes of this parish, with those of Nonington, were given to the minister serving the cure of these parishes, under certain restrictions, by Edward Boys, esq. of Nonington, by his will dated 1596, previously mentioned. In 1640, the number of communicants amounted to fifty-six.

From the last census of the population, taken by order of Parliament, in 1821, the number of inhabitants in this parish was, males 115, females 118, making a total of 233 souls.

BELLESBORNE.

This parish adjoins that of Adisham, to the west, which will be described hereafter, being member of the town and port of Hastings, in Sussex, and consequently within the liberty and jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports. In ancient records, it is called *Livingborne*, otherwise *Bekesborne*. This parish differs widely from those previously described, being situated very pleasantly amidst small enclosures, sheltered with wood, particularly to the

west, and stretching eastward to the elevated country, consisting of downs. Bekesborne is small in extent, comprising about one mile and a half in length, by half a mile in breadth; the village, with its church, stands in the valley, environed by meadow lands, on the bank of the lesser Stour river that intersects the parish, abounding with very fine trout. There are about half a dozen dwellings in this place, and the parsonage and seat whereto the Hales's removed, when Howlets fell down, in which that family resided. In the reign of Elizabeth, it was sold to Archbishop Parker, who gave it to his son for a residence, being contiguous to his palace here; when John Parker sold it to Fogge, who alienated the property to the Hales's; from whom it passed to the Baugh's. The vicarage, the ruins of the archiepiscopal palace, and Cobham court, are the vestiges of other mansions situated here, the last mentioned having occupied a site contiguous to the church. Nearer to Littleborne, and in the valley fronting the downs, stood Old Howlets; a small distance above which, on the elevated ground, is a seat erected by Mr. Baugh, commanding a lovely prospect of the adjacent country and the ocean, with Ramsgate cliffs in the distance. The soil near the vale is, generally speaking, fertile and favorable for hops, of which there are many plantations. Anterior to and during the last century, several good families resided at this place, namely, the Parker's, Contry's, Savins's, and Boys's. Three small parcels of land lie separated from this district, between which and Bekesborne, the parish of Adisham intervenes.

This parish, ranking within the liberty of the town and port of Hastings, entered in the most ancient charters of the Cinque Ports as being a member of the same, time out of mind, is exempt from the jurisdiction of the justices of the county, and subject only to those of that town and port. Until within some years back, the mayor of Hastings appointed one of the principal inhabitants of this parish to act as his deputy; but that custom is now discontinued, to the great annoyance of the natives, who are, in consequence, necessitated to journey upwards of fifty miles, in order to obtain redress in cases of emergency, so that the district, from that inconvenience, has become an ungovernable and lawless tract of country.

THE MANOR OF BEKESBORNE, anciently called *Livingborne*,

from one Levine, a Saxon, who was its possessor in the time of Edward the Confessor, and the small bourn or stream running through it, fell, after the Norman conquest, into the hands of Odo, bishop of Bayeux; under the general title of whose lands it stands registered in the survey of Domesday. On the disgrace of that ecclesiastic, this manor was confiscated to the crown, of which it was subsequently held by a family named Beke, whence the derivation of Bekes-borne; and, in the reign of Henry III. William de Beke appears, by the *Testa de Nevil*, to have held this property, called therein Bernes, then of the value of £10, in grand sergeantry, by the service of providing one ship for the king, when he should cross the seas, and a present of three marks. From the above name, this estate passed into that of Bourne; since we find Walter de Bourne its possessor, in the 37th of Edward III. who sold it to Walter Doget. By John, son of the latter, it was passed away to John Cornwallis, John Weston, and Thomas Thornbury; who, in the 5th of Henry IV. joined in the sale of this manor, &c. and the chantry adjoining, called *Bournes's chantry*, to John Browne, of Canterbury. By the last-mentioned possessor, it was alienated, the 1st of Henry VI. to William Bennet and Thomas Cadbury, who again transferred the property to Archbishop Chicheley; by whom it was conveyed to the prior of Christ Church, Canterbury; after which, Goldston, superior of that abbey, under Henry VII. rebuilt the prior's apartments, and the adjoining chapel, dedicating the latter to the annunciation and patron of that church. He also built the hall contiguous to the prior's dormitory, and all the other buildings there, with the exception of the lodge and two barns. It so continued, until the suppression, when Henry VIII. in his 32d year, granted the same, with the prior's dwelling, called Christ Church house, and all his other estates in this parish, the advowsons excepted, to Thomas Colepeper, sen. esq. of Bedgbury, to hold in capite by knight's service. By the latter, it was exchanged, three years after, for the manor of Bishopsborne, &c. with the Primate Cranmer, to hold in free, pure, and perpetual alms. Subsequent to that period, the archbishop constituted this mansion one of his palaces, whereto he made considerable additions, and was only prevented from continuing such improvements by his loss of the primacy. Archbishop Parker, who appears to

have had a great liking for this spot, intended to have enlarged and beautified this palace, but his death occurred before he could put his design into effect. During the rebellion in the reign of Charles I. this mansion was not only pillaged, but nearly demolished, by the fanatical roundheads of that time; and, in consequence, the gate-house, with a few adjoining offices, were the only vestiges left standing. After the Restoration of Charles II. those buildings were converted into a residence, and demised by the archbishop, with the demesnes of this manor, on a beneficial lease, to Robert Peckham, esq.; the house, at the close of 1800, having been much modernized. The manor of Bekesborne is retained by the archbishop in his own hands.

The gateway of the palace, which was pulled down some years back, from sordid motives, was formed of brick, and, in the front, presented the arms of Cranmer. On the interior, was a stone, upon which were sculptured the letters A.D.—T.C.—1552; and beneath the archbishop's motto, *Nosce Teipsum*: upon the gates were also the arms of Parker, and of the see of Canterbury impaling Parker.

HOWLETS, or *Owlets*, as it was formerly called, was an ancient seat in this parish, formerly the inheritance of the Isaac's, of the adjoining parish of Patrixborne, but how long they continued owners of the same, does not appear; however, they certainly had quitted this mansion prior to the reign of Elizabeth, as, in the 1st year of that queen, John Dorante, of this parish, was its possessor; whose descendant, of the same name, alienated it to Sir Henry Palmer, originally of Snodland, near Rochester, whose progenitors removed to Tottington, in Aylesford, and ultimately to Bekesborne. Sir Henry died here in 1611, and by will gave the seat to his son-in-law, Sir Isaac Sidley, bart. who conveyed his right in the same to his brother-in-law, Sir Henry Palmer; who, in 1620, conveyed the mansion, &c. to Sir Charles Hales, of Thanington. In the Hales's, this residence continued, until it fell down, when the family removed to another dwelling, nearer the church. At length, Sir Philip Hales, bart. in 1787, alienated the site of these premises, with the gardens, &c. to Isaac Baugh, esq. who erected a mansion upon the grounds, on a hill, not far from the site of the ancient structure, but within the precincts of Well, in Ickham parish.

COBHAM COURT is a manor situated near the church, once forming part of the possessions of the eminent family of the Cobham's, of Cobham, in this county, from whom it acquired the above appellation. John, son of Henry de Cobham, by Joane, daughter of Robert de Septvans, possessed this property under Edward III. in the 17th year of whose reign, he obtained a grant of *free warren* for this manor. His son John, Lord Cobham, died in the 9th of Henry IV. whose only daughter, Joane, died during his lifetime, leaving by her husband, Sir John de Poole, an only daughter, Joane, who, on the death of her grandfather, Lord Cobham, above mentioned, became possessed of his estates. She left an only daughter and heir, also called Joane, by her second husband, Sir Reginald Braybrooke, which child became heir to her estates, as well as the barony of Cobham, and thereby entitled her husband, Sir Thomas Brooke, of Somersetshire, to the same, in whose descendants, the Lords Cobham, they continued, till Henry Lord Cobham, being attainted, in the 1st of James I. this manor, with the residue of his estates, was forfeited to the crown. It does not appear how the property subsequently passed, but, after having been enjoyed by some intermediate owners, it went from the Palmer's to the Hales's, of Bekesborne, in which line the estate continued, in the same manner as the Howlets, previously mentioned, until it was, with this estate, sold, among others, by Sir Philip Hales, bart. in 1787, to Isaac Baugh, esq. who possessed it in 1800.

BEKESBORNE, otherwise *Livingborne*, is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury and *deanery* of Bridge.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains an aisle, a lofty chancel, and a small south sept, or cross chancel, having a low roofed tower at the west end. The building is very ancient, being long and narrow; and, from the smallness of its few windows, very gloomy, even at mid-day. It contains monuments of the Palmer's, Hales's, and Fogge's, as well as of many other personages, who inhabited the parish during the last century. This church appertained to the monastery of St. Gregory, having, in all probability, ranked as a portion of its original endowment by the Primate Lanfranc, at the time of the Conqueror.

It was very early appropriated to that institution, and confirmed to the priory by Archbishop Hubert, among other possessions, under Richard I. by the name of the church of St. Peter, of Lyvyngsborne. The appropriation remained part of the possessions of the priory, until the dissolution, when it was surrendered to Henry VIII. who shortly after granted it, with the site and other possessions of the priory, in exchange to the archbishop. It still continues part of the revenues of that see.

It appears, however, that the vicarage of this church was never vested in the priory, for, in the 8th of Richard II. it seems to have belonged to the abbot of Pontiniac. How long it so continued, is not handed down; but subsequently, it was part of the possessions of the archiepiscopal see, and so remains at the present day, the archbishop being patron of the same.

In the king's books, the vicarage is valued at £6, and the yearly tenths at 10s., and is now of the clear annual value of £69 12 8½. Archbishop Parker augmented this vicarage by £10 yearly, with four quarters of wheat, and eighteen of barley, to be paid every twelve months by the lessee of the parsonage. In 1588, here were eighty communicants, and in 1640, 100, it being then valued at £68, whereas the worth is now £80.

A chantry, dedicated to St. Mary, was founded in this church, in 1314, by James de Bourne, owner of the manor of Livingsborne, otherwise Bekesborne, and thence was denominated *Bourne's chantry*. The revenues of this foundation, in 1362, were given by his successor, Bartholomew de Bourne, to the hospital of Eastbridge, in Canterbury; and the same was confirmed to that establishment by Archbishop Sudbury, in 1375. It was, among other foundations of this description, suppressed in the 1st year of the reign of King Edward VI.

We follow Hasted in placing Bekesborne as the last parish in the hundred of Wingham; though, from what reason we are not aware, it stands, in the last census of the population made by order of Parliament, as the first parish in the hundred of Bridge and Petham. According to the Parliamentary document alluded to; taken in 1821, the numbers of inhabitants were as follow: males 162, females 149, making a total of 311 souls.

THE TOWN AND PORT OF SANDWICH.

THE town of Sandwich is situated on the north-east confines of this county, about two miles from the sea, and adjoining the harbour bearing the same name, through which the Stour flows in a northerly direction, to the ocean at Pepperness. Sandwich ranks one of the principal Cinque Ports, whereof the liberty extends over it, and it is within the jurisdiction of the justices of its own corporation.

The town, in former times, had several members appertaining to it, called the ancient members of the port of Sandwich; being Fordwich, Reculver, Sarre, Stonar, and Deal; whereas, in more recent charters, the members specified are Fordwich incorporated, and the nonincorporated members of Deal, Walmer, Ramsgate, Stonar, Sarre, all in this county; and Brightlingsea in Sussex: of later years, however, Deal, Walmer, and Stonar, have been separated from it; Deal, from having been in 1699 incorporated with the charter of a separate jurisdiction, in the boundaries whereof, Walmer is included; and Stonar having, by a decision in the court of King's Bench, in the year 1773, been adjudged within the jurisdiction of the county at large.

The origin of this port, as previously remarked, was in consequence of the decay of that of Richborough. It was first called Lundenwic, from being the entrance to the port of London, for such it was, on the sea coast, which name it retained until the Danes supplanted the Saxons; when, in consequence of its sandy situation, it derived the appellation of Sandwic, in old Latin *Sabulovicum*, (or the sandy town,) and in lapse of time, by change of language, Sandwich.

Where the town now stands, it is supposed, in the time of the Romans, and prior to the decay of the haven or *Portus Rutupinus*, to have been covered by that water which constituted the bay, being so extensive that it is said to have overflowed beyond this place, on one side, nearly to Ramsgate cliffs, and on the other, five miles in width, over the whole of that flat of

land whereon Stonar and Sandwich were subsequently erected, and reaching thence to the æstuary, which then flowed up between the isle of Thanet and the mainland of this county.

Under the reign of the Saxons, the haven and port of Richborough, the most frequented of any in this part of Britain, began to decay, being entirely abandoned by the sea at this place, yet still leaving sufficient water to form a commodious port at Sandwich. This, in process of time, became in like manner, the resort for shipping, and rose to a flourishing harbour in the room of Richborough, from which period the Saxon fleets, as well as those of the Danes, sailed for this port. From that date Richborough is no more spoken of by ancient authorities, so that we may infer the port of Sandwich, and the foundation of the town, then took place.

Some time after the establishment of the Saxons in Britain, and the first time mention it made of this place as a port, occurs in the life of St. Wilfred, archbishop of York, written by Eddius Stephanus; wherein it is stated that the primate in question, and his company, *prospere in portum Sandwich, atque suaviter perreuerunt*, happily and pleasantly arrived in the harbour of Sandwich; which occurred about the year 665 or 666, being 200 years after the first arrival of the Saxons in this island. At the period of the Danish incursions and ravages, many of the leading transactions took place here, the port becoming so much frequented that the biographer of Queen Emma styles it the most famous of all the British ports: *Sandwich qui est omnium Anglorum portuum famosissimus.*

From the origin of this town, the property of the same was vested in the successive monarchs who reigned over this country, and so continued till Ethelred in 979 gave it as the lands of his inheritance, to Christ church in Canterbury, free from all secular service, and fiscal tribute, except the repelling of invasions, and the reparations of bridges and castles. On the accession of Canute, that prince completed the building of Sandwich; when, having the whole realm at his disposal, as possessing the country by conquest, he by charter, under the date 1023, gave this spot, with the profits of the water on either side of the stream, for the support of the above church, and the maintenance of the monks therein.

From that time, Sandwich rapidly increased in consequence

and population; and, owing to the utility of its haven, and the service rendered by the shipping thereof, was held in such high repute as to be made one of the principal Cinque Ports.* Under Edward the Confessor, Sandwich contained 307 houses, and ranked as a hundred within itself; it continued increasing, as appears from Domesday record, anno 1080, where it is entered under the title of lands appertaining to the archiepiscopal see, as well as in part the possessions of the bishop of Bayeux, where mention is made of the manor of Gollesberge, as follows:

"In Estrei hundred, in Sanduic, the archbishop has thirty-two houses, with plats of land belonging to this manor, (viz. Gollesberge) and they pay forty-two shillings and eight pence; and Adeluuld has one yoke, which is worth ten shillings."

Those houses, with all the liberties possessed by the bishop of Bayeux, in Sandwich, had been given by him to Christ church, such gift being confirmed, in the year 1075, by William the Conqueror, his brother.

* Although we have previously made mention of the Cinque Ports, the following account will still further tend to elucidate their antiquity, privileges, &c.:

The jurisdiction of the cinque ports is very ancient and extensive; their endowment, with the privileges and immunities which they still enjoy, is of so remote an origin, that no authentic records are preserved concerning the same; they have, however, been repeatedly allowed and confirmed by royal grants and charters, and are holden as prescriptive rights. Dover, Sandwich, and Romney are mentioned in Domesday book, but Hastings and Hythe were added by William I.; and the ancient towns of Winchelsea and Rye are said to have been annexed before the reign of King John. According to this account, the term Cinque Ports might seem to have been bestowed upon them, either by the Conqueror, or one of his early successors; but no such circumstance has been noticed in history, nor any account preserved in the records, or recited in either of the numerous charters whereby different sovereigns have confirmed and enlarged the privileges of this distinguished body. At the same time it is remarkable that the Romans built five principal stations, or watchtowers, upon this southern coast of Britain; and there may be some ground for supposing that the establishment of the cinque ports originated with them. That these ports, both at the time of their being incorporated, and for many centuries afterwards, were deemed of great importance to the safety of the country in general, and on that account so remarkably distinguished and highly privileged, is unquestionable. They were, in fact, the keys of the kingdom, and their ships constituted its whole naval force, so that both in times of peace and war, the cinque ports ranked high in political importance. In peace they formed a nursery for seamen; for here, and here only, was the rendezvous of the maritime strength, however inconsiderable, of the country. In war, when the exigencies

Henry II. subsequently granted to the monks full enjoyment of all those liberties and customs in this town, which they had possessed in the time of his grandfather Henry; namely, the port and toll, with all maritime customs on both sides of the water, that is to say, from Eadburgate unto Marksfleete, with the ferry across, and that no one should possess any right there except the monks and their domestics.

Sandwich, in consequence of such continued privileges, and the advantages derived from the resort of strangers to its harbour, rapidly increased in wealth and population; and, notwithstanding, in the year 1217, being the 2d of Henry III. great part of this place was burnt by the French, the damage appears to have been repaired, in consequence of the favors bestowed upon it by various kings, in consideration of services continually rendered to the nation at large, by the shipping of this port. The first favor of the above prince was in the 2d of his reign, when he not only confirmed all previous customs, &c. but added the further grant of a market and port, and two years after, the custom of taking 2d. for each cask of wine received into the harbour.

of the state demanded assistance, they were engaged to fit out fifty-seven ships, and supply their complement of twenty-one men and a boy to each vessel, who were to attend the king's service for fifteen days, at the expense of the ports, and as much longer as their services were required, on being remunerated by the crown.

Each of the ports had annexed to or incorporated with it, some of the adjacent towns, denominated limbs or members, and taxed or assessed together with that Cinque Port to which they respectively belonged; they also assisted in providing and equipping their quota of shipping for the public service. Thus Margate, as before mentioned, is deemed one of the limbs or members of Dover; and Fordwich, Deal, Ramsgate, Reculver, Sarr, Stonar, and Walmer, are annexed to Sandwich, and participate in the privileges of that port. The Cinque Ports, with their members, form together one incorporation. The principal officer or chief magistrate of each being termed a mayor (with the single exception of *Seaford*, where he is called Bailiff,) who is annually elected in the same manner as in other towns corporate; and the mayor and two jurats, or assistants, rank as justices of the peace. The several ports being under the superintendence of one chief officer, who is styled Lord Warden and Admiral of the Cinque Ports, and Chancellor of the same, as well as Governor or Chief Constable of Dover Castle; a situation of such high trust and dignity, that it has always been held by a person of the greatest distinction, and sometimes even by a prince of the blood royal. The Lord Warden holds his court of *Lode Manage* at Dover, for

In the 18th of Edward I. the convent of Christ church gave in exchange for other lands, to Eleanor, queen of that monarch, all their rights, &c. at Sandwich, excepting their houses and keys, with a free passage in the haven in the small boat called the *VEREBOAT*, and free liberty for themselves and their tenants to purchase and sell toll-free, which the king confirmed the same year; and moreover, by way of favoring this town, placed the staple of wool therein for some time. The ferry above mentioned was afterwards granted by succeeding princes, to different individuals, till Edward III. in his 24th year, gave it to the brethren of St. Bartholomew's hospital, with whom it subsequently continued.

The exception in regard to the staple of wool, &c. was found so extremely prejudicial and inconvenient, that Edward III. in his 38th year, gave other lands in Essex in exchange for all the

the appointment of skilful and experienced pilots, to conduct ships into the ports upon the coast. These are divided into classes, and their duty extends to Deal, Ramsgate, and Margate; there being, by an Act of parliament passed in the reign of King George I. fifty pilots at Dover, fifty at Deal, and thirty in the isle of Thanet.

There are also holden, a court of *Shepway*, for swearing into office the Lord Warden; a court of Admiralty, of which the jurisdiction extends to the mouth of the Thames; a court of Chancery for the Cinque Ports; and a court of *Guestling*, or Brotherhood, connected with the Admiralty, and having some analogy to the establishment of the Trinity House in London.

The office of the Lord Warden requires, on the one hand, that he should direct and enforce the performance of the duties of these ports; and on the other, superintend the conservation and maintenance of their privileges, among which are the following:

The inhabitants, or, as they are always designated in the royal charters, the *BARONS* of the Cinque Ports, are exempt from all taxes and tolls; have a power to compel all who reside within their boundaries to plead in their courts; may punish all offences committed within their jurisdiction, and all murderers and fugitives from justice, and foreigners as well as natives who are convicted of theft. Each port may have a pillory, and a tumbrel, or *duckingstool*, for the punishment of scolding or brawling women, and other transgressors; to enjoy the power of raising mounds or banks in any man's land, to prevent incursions and breaches of the sea; and the right to convert to their own use all lost goods and strayed cattle, if not claimed within a year and a day; to have right of common, and to cut down timber and trees growing thereon; to convert to their own use, all such goods and merchandise as may be found floating on the sea-shore, thrown out of ships in a storm, and also those driven on shore when no wreck or ship is in sight: that the ports respectively shall be guilds or fraterni-

rights, &c. of Christ church in this port and town; after which, Richard II. in his 1st year, removed the staple for wool from Queenborough, where it had been for some time, to the town of Sandwich.

During the whole of this period, that is to say, from the conquest to Richard II. this port was the receptacle of all the royal fleets, and constantly visited by the successive monarchs, who embarked and returned hither from France. Sandwich, in consequence, became so eminent, that it had increased to between 800 and 900 houses, and was divided into three parishes; there were also of able mariners belonging to the navy of this port above 1500, so that, when it was required, the mayors, on receiving the king's letters, furnished at the charge of the town fifteen sail of armed ships of war, which so incessantly annoyed the

ties, with the franchises of *Court Leet* and *Court Baron*; also to have a power of assembling and holding a port *mote*, or *parliament*, for the Cinque Ports; to punish infringers of their privileges, make by-laws, and hear appeals from inferior courts; and that their *barons* have the privilege of *supporting the canopies over the heads of the king and the queen at the coronation*; receiving the said canopies and the staves thereof, for their fee.

Great and important as many of their privileges appear, especially those which relate to their exclusive and peculiar jurisdiction, and the administration of justice and cognizance of offences (the power of life and death being thus vested in the magistracy of Sandwich, as well as the rest of the barons of the Cinque Ports) it has been asserted that only one instance stands upon record of the exercise of such authority here, namely, in the case of an inhabitant of Ellington, near Ramsgate, who was tried at Sandwich, convicted of the murder of his wife, and suffered death accordingly. But this is probably a mistake; for we find amongst other complaints made by the Corporation, when the accumulation of sand threatened the destruction of the port of Sandwich, and blocked up the mouth of the river, that it was urged that, as barons of the Cinque Ports, they possessed the power of inflicting the punishment of death upon such offenders as were convicted of capital crimes; but that they were likely to be deprived of that privilege, by the river being no longer of sufficient depth to allow of *drowning* malefactors, according to ancient custom!

Whether there was yet a sufficient quantity of water remaining to admit of the use of the *duckingstool* before alluded to, or whether the good women of Sandwich no longer required, or no longer submitted to that discipline, does not appear. At all events, it is a *remarkably still* town, and perhaps that circumstance may be attributed partly to the terror of such a machine, and such an authority vested in the hands of their lords and masters, which may account for there being less noise amongst the females here than in some other places.

French, that they in return made it a constant object of their vengeance. We therefore find, that in the 16th of Henry VI. French forces landed, and plundered the inhabitants, which they repeated in the 35th of the same reign. Those partial depredations, however, not effectually answering their purpose, Charles VIII. of France, in order to complete the destruction of this place, despatched 4000 men, who, having landed during the night, after a long and sanguinary battle, gained possession of the town, which they wasted with fire and sword, and butchered the major part of the inhabitants; to add to those misfortunes, it was again ransacked during the same reign by the earl of Warwick.

Edward IV. to shield Sandwich from any future attacks of this nature, new walled, moated, and fortified the same with bulwarks, contributing for their maintenance £100 yearly out of the custom-house dues of this port. That gift, united with the industry and endeavours of the merchants frequenting this harbour, the excellence of which in heavy gales or contrary winds, when ships, endangered from the breakers or the Goodwin sands, were afforded a safe retreat, soon restored the town to a flourishing state, insomuch so, that prior to the close of that reign, the receipt of the customs amounted to £17,000, the town possessing ninety ships, and more than 1500 sailors.

Such an enviable state of prosperity, however, did not long continue; as, in the reign of Henry VII. the river Stour, or as it was anciently called the Wantsume, so rapidly decayed, as to leave on either shore, at low water, a considerable quantity of salts, which prompted Cardinal Archbishop Moreton, who possessed the major part of the adjoining lands, to enclose and wall them near and about Sarre. This example was imitated from time to time, by various owners of adjoining lands, whereby the stream being deprived of its wonted course, the haven experienced the defalcation which tended to hasten its decay. However, even so late as the first year of Richard III. vessels still sailed up this haven, as high as Richborough, since it appears from the corporation books of Sandwich, that, during the above year, the mayor ordered that a Spanish ship, lying on the outside of Richborough, should be removed. In the Itinerary of Leland, we find the following description of this town:

"Sandwich, on the farther side of the ryver of Sture, is neatly welled walled, where the town standdeth most in jeopardy of enemies. The residew of the town is ditched and mudde waulled. Ther be yn the town iiii principal gates, iii paroche chyrches, of the which sum suppose that St. Marie's was sumtyme a nunnery. Ther is a place of White Freres, and an hospital without the town, fyrst ordered for maryners desesid and hurt. Ther is a place where monkes of Christ Church did resort, when they were lords of the towne. The caryke that was sonke in the haven, in Pope Paulus tyme, did much hurt to the haven, and gether a great bank. The ground self from Sandwich to the haven, and inward to the land, is caullid Sanded Bay."

The foundering of this great ship of Pope Paul IV. in the mouth of the port, thus preventing the free course of the waters as before, owing to mud and sand accumulating round the wreck, with the innings of the lands on either side the stream, produced such fatal effects that, in the time of Edward VI. the haven was in a manner destroyed, and the navy and mariners so reduced as to be of no account; while the dwellings then inhabited did not exceed 200, the occupants being greatly impoverished, and the yearly customs had so diminished, that there was scarcely sufficient received to defray the customer's fee. Two commissions were in consequence granted, the one in the 2d of Edward VI. and the other in the 2d of Elizabeth, for examining the state of the haven, and making reports thereof. In consequence of the former, a new cut was commenced by one John Rogers, which undertaking was speedily abandoned, though traces of the canal are still visible between Sandwich and Sandowne castle; and the result of the latter was, that the intended cut would be productive of no utility or beneficial effect. Whether the two reports above referred to, were the occasions of no further progress being made in this work, and the restoration of the haven, or that the then difficulty of collecting so large a sum as £10000, which Elizabeth, at the period in question, could by no means disburse, we cannot for a certainty declare, however, so it proved that nothing further was undertaken in the same.*

* An act of Parliament was obtained, June 1825, to widen and deepen the river Stour, from Canterbury to Sandwich. and thence to cut a canal to communicate with the sea near Sandown castle. This important undertaking was commenced, but no great progress made in the same.

The haven being thus abandoned by Queen Elizabeth, and soon becoming almost useless, excepting for craft of small burthen, the town must have fallen to entire decay, had it not been once more raised, in some measure, to great wealth and prosperity. This flourishing state was occasioned by the religious persecutions in Brabant and Flanders, and also communicated to the several European Protestant countries by the establishment of manufactories of paper, silk, woollen, and other valuable articles peculiar to Flanders and France, until then, in vain, attempted to be produced elsewhere. The persecuted workmen resorted in bodies to London, afterwards selecting their situations with great judgment, and distributing themselves, with the queen's licence, throughout England, so as not to incommode one another. The manufacturers in serges, flannels, and baize, in particular, chose Sandwich, thereby having an easy communication with the metropolis, &c. as well as a facility of exporting goods to the continent. The number appointed for this place by letters patent, was twenty-five householders, each being accounted at twelve persons, with the requisite number of servants for carrying on the manufactures, the whole amounting to 405 persons, there being only eight masters in the several trades. A body of gardeners equally found the nature of the soil near this place very favorable for the cultivation of esculent plants, and there established themselves, to the great advantage of the town, by the increase of inhabitants and employing of the poor. The landholders also increased their rentals, and the money disbursed by those of the town and neighbourhood for vegetables, in lieu of being spent at a distance for such articles, retained the circulating medium within the boundaries of this district. The growth of vegetables, proving extremely abundant, quantities were in like manner conveyed at an easy rate to London, and thence dispersed to adjacent parts of the kingdom. The strangers in question, by industry and prudence, notwithstanding obstructions, arising from the jealousy of the native tradespeople, and the avarice of the corporation, soon rose to a very flourishing condition.

In 1565, being the 8th of Elizabeth, it appears, from returns made, that there were 420 households, whereof 290 were English, and 129 Walloons; seven persons wanting habitations, namely, three merchants, one scrivener, two surgeons, and one master of

fence. In the coasting trade and fisheries, there were employed nine crayers, from fourteen to twenty-four tons; five boats, from six to ten tons; three hoys, from twenty to forty tons; and only sixty-two sailors.

The foreigners increased so rapidly that, in 1582, there were 351 Dutch settlers in Sandwich, exercising fifty-nine trades; and, notwithstanding the haven had further decayed, the trade, popularity, and wealth of the place, had greatly augmented. In this state the town remained, till the reign of James I. when the customs netted £2296 per annum; but, in consequence of that monarch establishing the company of merchant adventurers, and appropriating to that body the traffic to Germany, the low countries, &c. Sandwich again fell to decay; for, although the descendants of the Dutch and Walloons continued here, they relinquished their manufactories, and associated with the inhabitants in the occupations commonly followed in the town. Sandwich, therefore, although augmented in the number of its dwellings and inhabitants, yet, being deprived of the profits resulting from the former manufactories, and the repute derived therefrom, in process of time, dwindled down to the same state of obscurity as other insignificant country towns. We cannot better illustrate this subject, than by quoting the remarks of L. Fussell, esq. contained in his Journey round the East Coast of Kent, where he says, at p. 128,—

“The town of Sandwich, whether considered as a sea-port, to which title it has lost almost all pretensions, or with reference to the number of its inhabitants, which, notwithstanding the diminution of its ancient importance, is estimated at nearly 7000, exhibits, perhaps, less appearance of commerce, or manufactures, or amusement, or gaiety, than any other town of equal size in the kingdom. Indeed, it is extremely difficult to convey any adequate idea of the contrast which is here afforded to the crowded streets and busy *hum* which usually characterise a maritime town; the contrast between Sandwich, before the destruction of its harbour and port, and its present state, where dulness seems to have established an undisturbed reign. It would scarcely give too high a colouring to the picture, if a walk through this ancient town were compared to the solemn sadness of a visit to Herculaneum or Pompeia. At present, besides its narrow but well-paved streets, its decayed walls and

gates, its dismal and dilapidated churches, and the narrow channel of the Stour, into which a few small vessels only find a passage from the sea, now at two miles' distance, little remains to supply materials for description ; but the figure which Sandwich makes in the page of history will abundantly supply that deficiency by the numerous events recorded of her condition in the days that are past."

Sandwich was first incorporated by Edward III. by the name of mayor, jurats, and commonalties of the town and port of Sandwich ; previous to which, they were privileged under the titles of barons, as at that time, with all such liberties as had been accorded by Edward the Confessor and subsequent kings. By that incorporation, this place continued to be governed, till Charles II. in his 36th year, granted a new charter, which, not having been enrolled in Chancery, an information *quo warranto* was exhibited against the Corporation ; it was, in consequence, agreed to surrender up the charter to the king, when a new one was immediately accorded. The latter instrument, together with another charter of James II. having been forced upon the Corporation, because made subservient to the purposes of those princes, were annulled by the latter monarch, in his 4th and last year ; after which, the Corporation acted under its former charter, granted in the 36th of Charles II. whereby it was made to consist of a mayor and twelve jurats, who are *ex officio* justices of the peace. The mayor or his deputy is coroner, as well as the returning officer, at the election of members, to serve in parliament. All ordinances, decrees, &c. are made by the whole corporate body, in the Guildhall, at a common assembly, convened by the sound of a horn. There are two annual assemblies of this kind, one on the first Monday after St. Andrew's feast, to elect a mayor ; and the other on the ensuing Thursday, for choosing inferior officers ; occasional meetings of the Corporation are also convened at the discretion of the mayor. The court of sessions and gaol delivery, at which all freemen are invited to attend, used to be held every quarter, but now only take place half yearly. A court of record is uniformly held at the petty sessions, being a monthly adjournment of the general sessions. Courts of conscience and piepowder were anciently held here, but have long been discontinued.

The mayor carries a black wand in his hand, as a badge of

office, the same as at Fordwich, a member of this port; probably for some delinquency, anciently committed by the mayor of this town, since all the other ports and their members corporate bear white wands. There are twelve jurats, exclusive of the mayor, selected from the common councilmen by the united body corporate. Here is also a steward and recorder, usually a barrister, appointed at a court of record; a town clerk, chosen for life; a deputy recorder, to hold his office during the recorder's pleasure: the mayor, his deputy, the jurats, recorder, and his deputy, are all justices of the peace. There is a land and a water treasurer, two serjeants at mace, &c. such officers being chosen annually. The fair, held the 4th December, being Old St. Clement's day, and two market days ensuing, is for the sale of drapery, haberdashery, shoes, hardwares, &c.: the markets are held Wednesdays and Saturdays weekly. It possesses the grant of pleading and being impleaded; it has a common seal, and power of purchasing and holding lands, &c. not exceeding £200 per annum, with a *non obstante* to the statute of mortmain. It has the privilege of a large and small silver mace, together with other immunities, &c. enjoyed by all other corporate bodies within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports.

THE ARMS of the town and port of Sandwich are those of the Cinque Ports, namely, *Per pale, gules and azure, thrce demi lions passant guardant, or, conjoined in pale, to as many hulks of ships argent.*

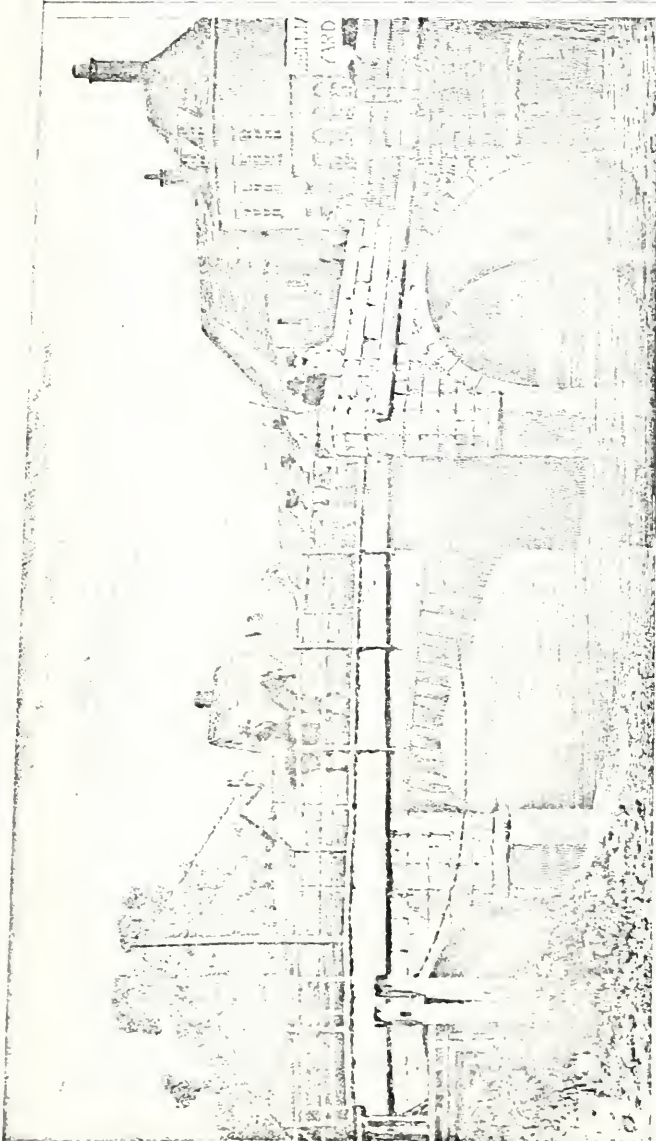
A court of requests for recovering small debts in Sandwich and the adjacent parishes was established by an act of the legislature, in 1786; all fines and forfeitures not appropriated by the act appertain to the Corporation.

THE LIBERTIES of this corporate body were perambulated by Sir Stephen de Penchester, warden of the Cinque Ports at the close of the reign of Henry III. who visited Sandwich, when he was attended, for this especial purpose, by the mayor and commonalty, convened by sound of the common horn.

THE TOWN OF SANDWICH is five miles distant from Deal, over the Sandowns, by the horse road, and seven by the coach road, through Ham and Finglesham; twelve miles from Dover and Canterbury, six from Ramsgate, and nine from Margate. It seems to have been originally built upon a point of land, abandoned by the receding waters of the *Portus Rutupinus*,

now extending along the southern shore of the Stour, which, from this place to the sea, is denominated Sandwich haven. The town communicates with Stonar and the Isle of Thanet, by means of a bridge, which may be drawn up for the benefit of such craft as have masts. It was first built by act of Parliament, in 1755, and again reconstructed with great improvements, the same being vested in the mayor and Corporation, who receive all tolls collected for passing over the same. Owing to the lowness of the situation, having once formed the bed of the sea, bounded on one side by the present haven, and wet marshes on the other, this town is far from healthy, or even agreeable as a place of residence. Its form displays an oblong square; the houses being old, and the streets little better than lanes, and ill adapted not only for carriages, but horses, with the exception of High street, which is broad and better built. Sandwich was anciently divided into eight wards, for the purpose of defence, in each of which were two constables; but, from the year 1437, there have been twelve wards, over which a juror presides, nominating his constable and deputy constable. This town contains three parishes; and there were, formerly, four churches, though at present there are only three, namely, St. James's, which stood in the western part of the town, but desecrated in the reign of Edward VI. The existing churches are St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Clement's; besides which, there are three places of worship for dissenters. The Presbyterians having also a meeting house in the corn market, as well as the Baptists, the Methodists, having also a chapel in Lucksboat street.

At the entrance of Sandwich, from Canterbury, stands the Grammar School; in the centre of the town, near St. Peter's church, is the market, and to the south, the cattle and fish markets, adjoining which is the town hall, erected in 1579. The Custom-house near the quays is under the control of a collector and other officers. A considerable portion of the walls still remains, erected in the reign of Edward IV. particularly to the north and west, the other sides being defended only by a rampart and ditch. Some years back there were five gates; but, in 1784, that of Canterbury was taken down; those still remaining are Woodnesborough, Sandowne, Newgate, and Fisher's gates; two of the above having, in former times, borne the appellations of St. Mary and St. Ivo's gates. Sandowne gate was erected,



Drawn by G. Shepherd

THE DRAWING OF THE SANDWICH
ISLAND.

Engraved by R. Winkles

Published Decr. 1839 by G. Virtue 26. Ivy Lane.

and the bridge repaired, at the charge of Sir Henry Furnese, bart. in 1766; mention is also made of St. David's gate, in front of which was the barbican; and also Fryer's gate, which stood at one end of the corn market leading to the Carmelite monastery, which, however, seem to have been gates within the walls of the town.

On the right and left of the entrance gate are two barrows placed at equal distances from the road, and supposed to be of Roman origin; many vestiges of antiquity have also been dug up, of which some of the most curious and valuable were preserved in the very interesting collection of Mr. Boys, the learned and indefatigable historian of Sandwich.

A balance bridge was constructed in 1762, over the river Stour, close to the town, forming the entrance to the Isle of Thanet, which, viewed from the gate of Sandwich, lies stretched out in a perfect level beneath the eye for several miles: the white cliffs near Ramsgate, and the eminences north-east of that town, constituting the boundaries of the horizon.

In 1787 an act passed for new paving, lighting, &c. Sandwich, which was speedily carried into effect, whereby many inconveniences that before existed were remedied. The town is but ill supplied with water, as the springs, which lay high, fill the wells with very indifferent water; however, in all directions, at a depth of from forty to fifty-eight feet, there is a *stratum* of flint, which, being penetrated by the borer, yields a copious supply of fresh water. The other supplies are from the haven and delf, being an artificial canal raised in some parts above the level of the soil, through which it runs, having been constructed in the time of Edward I. in order to supply the inhabitants with water. This commences at a place called the roaring gutter, when the water running through the town, discharges itself into the haven, near Canterbury gate, being kept clean at the expense of the corporation. In 1621 a licence was accorded to John Garson, esq. of London, to erect waterworks, and convey water in pipes for the benefit of this place; who, accordingly, set up a watermill, but dying before the undertaking was completed, the design was abandoned.

From what we have previously stated, there were, in the time of Edward the Confessor, 307 inhabited dwellings; at the taking of Doomesday survey, 383; while under Richard II. the

number had increased to 800. Subsequently, in consequence of the misfortunes to which this place was subjected, it was so diminished under Edward VI. that the dwellings did not exceed 200; while, in the 8th of Elizabeth, there were 420 households, and some persons standing in need of dwellings. In 1689 the number of persons assessed for the poll tax amounted to 1447; and, in 1776, within the walls of Sandwich there were 562 houses, and 2213 inhabitants; while, from the last census of the population in 1821, the numbers were, males 1326; females 1586, making a total of 2912 souls.

The soil in the environs of Sandwich to the east, consists of a deep sandy loam, which land was, by the Dutch settlers, appropriated to the cultivation of vegetables, having been the first regular gardens established for the supply of the public markets in this kingdom; the lands to the south consist of a deep rich mould, being highly fertilized by manure from the town.

THE HAVEN of *Sandwich* commences at the town, and gives name to the river Stour, hence to the mouth of the stream at Pepperness. The efforts of the corporation and inhabitants for the preservation of the port were at various periods strenuous and frequent, from the reign of Richard III. to the present time. So late as 1705, under Queen Anne, commissioners were despatched to make a survey for a new haven, who reported, that such a harbour might be of general advantage to the public, but no further steps were taken. Petitions were then presented in 1763, praying for a new haven near the Downs; and there it rested till the year 1744, when an address was ordered by Parliament to be presented to the king, that he would be pleased to depute proper persons to inspect the port, in order to ascertain whether a more commodious harbour might not be constructed from Sandwich into the Downs near Sandown castle, fit for the reception of merchantmen and ships of war. It was then resolved by the House, that such a port might be made, and prove of infinite advantage to the navy of England, by preserving vessels in distress, refitting them, as well as rescuing the lives of seamen; while, in war time, it would prove a means of keeping Dunkirk in check, guarding the mouth of the river, and protecting the country from any hostile attacks. An estimate was, in consequence, made of the expenditure required, which was placed at £389,168,

exclusive of the land necessary to be purchased ; the projected plan, however, fell to the ground, in consequence of the expensive war then carrying on, by this country, against the united forces of France and Spain.

Subsequent to the above period, counter petitions were forwarded to the legislature, wherein it was stated, that a more commodious harbour might be formed at or near Ramsgate, when representations were made from Sandwich, that, in the event of piers being extended into the sea at Ramsgate, the mouth of Sandwich harbour must inevitably become choked up, by preventing the course of the Stour into the ocean, whereby not only the trade of this town would be annihilated, but the lands between Sandwich and Canterbury completely submerged. Parliament, however, gave the preference to Ramsgate, when an act was passed for that purpose, together with another for cleansing, amending, and preserving the haven of Sandwich, in the 22d of Geo. II. A.D. 1749. By the above act, in order to quiet the opposition set forth by this town, an annual sum of £200 was granted from the dues of Ramsgate harbour, in furtherance of the latter purpose, which sum is now blended among the other revenues of the corporation of Sandwich. This act, however, as well as another in 1765, was repealed by another act passed in 1792 for the further maintenance and improvement of Ramsgate harbour, whereby provision was made for cleansing and preserving the port of Sandwich, &c. ; yet, in spite of such endeavour, and every other support given in order to preserve this port, it is now of small account, and seems every year hastening to final ruin.

The exports from the haven of Sandwich are at present confined to the produce of the neighbouring country, and the imports mostly consist of goods for the supply of the shops, &c. For this purpose many hoys sail to and from London, while a few vessels of greater burthen sometimes undertake voyages to Wales, Scotland, Sweden, Norway, and the Baltic. This port having in ancient times been the resort of our kings who sailed hence to the continent, many remarkable transactions must necessarily have taken place from the earliest periods to the time of its decay in the reign of Elizabeth ; but, as those occurrences are intimately connected with general history, it would be superfluous here to enter into a recapitulation of the same.

In 1597 and 1635, the plague raged in this town, which continued on the latter occasion with great violence for nearly two years; as, on the 12th of March, 1637, we find that 78 houses were visited with that calamity, and 188 persons infected; in the June following, 24 dwellings were shut up, containing 103 persons, while, from July to October, in St. Clement's parish, ten were buried weekly who died of the plague. In 1643 the same affliction occurred, when 109 houses were infected containing 164 persons. On the 27th of November, 1703, a terrible storm occurred in the morning, when the damage sustained in Sandwich amounted to upwards of £3000.

The Cinque Ports, with their two ancient towns of Rye and Winchelsea, return members usually styled *barons, to parliament*, the first return found upon record having been in the 42d of the reign of Edward III. The election of barons of the parliament was formerly made in Sandwich by the mayor, jurats, and resident freemen, when four of the jurats, or leading inhabitants, were put in election, and the two having the greater number of votes were returned by the mayor. The election is now in the mayor, jurats, and freemen, as well nonresident as inhabiting within the port, and not receiving alms. The lord warden formerly claimed the nomination of a baron to parliament in each cinque port; that right, however, was not recognized in Sandwich, and expressly put an end to by an act of the 2d of William and Mary. Each baron was allowed 2s. per day for his wages, with some few alterations, namely, in 1544 the allowance was only 1s. 6d.; and, from 1576, to the latter part of Elizabeth's reign, 4s., about which period it seems to have entirely ceased at Sandwich.

Edward, son of Sir Sydney Montagu, youngest son of Sir Edward, of Boughton, in Northamptonshire, was, in the 12th of Charles II. for delivering up the English fleet during the usurpation, on the 12th July, 1660, created Baron Montagu, of St. Neots, Viscount Hinchinbroke, and *Earl of Sandwich*.

As early as the reign of Henry II. there existed an eminent family named De Sandwich, which doubtless derived its appellation from this place. The members of this line were intrusted with the most important offices in the state, and possessed manors and lands of great value, many having been of knightly degree; and, as appears by records of those times, continued to

flourish in this county from the above reign to the close of that of Richard II. after which it appears the line became extinct. Edward I. summoned by his writs, in the 1st year of his reign, several of the gentry and their wives to be present at his and his queen's coronation, from the counties of Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Essex, Sussex, Hertfordshire, and Kent; and, in the last, was one directed thus: *Radulpho de Sandwich et consorti sue*. Towards the close of that prince's reign, Sir John de Sandwich married Agnes, one of the four daughters of Sir Hamon de Crevequer, lord of Folkstone, who, in right of his wife, became possessor of Folkstone. His son left an only daughter, named Julian, who espoused Sir John de Segrave, when the latter, in her right, became entitled to that barony.

In the above reigns, and nearly to the time of the dissolution of religious houses, many of the name of Sandwich flourished among the clergy; but, as it generally occurred, that those entering the religious profession relinquished their family surname, and adopted that of their natal place, it seems most probable they had no connexion with the above family with the exception of one, namely, Henry de Sandwich, raised to the see of London anno 1262, who died in 1273. Many distinguished families have at various times been established in this town, whose descents may be found in the Heraldic Visitation of Kent in the year 1619, where we find the names of the *Finch's*, of Eastwal; the *Huffam's*, otherwise *Hougham's*, of Ash; the *Menne's*, of Sandwich; the *Thomson's*, of Kenfield in Petham; and the *Trippes*, of Wingham, under which several parishes further accounts may be seen.

In the British Museum, MS. No. 2230, are several Kentish pedigrees, continued from the Heraldic Visitation, anno 1619, to the year 1663; among which we find the Manwood's, Iden's, Alday's, Peke's, Wood's, Finch's, and Menne's, all recorded as being of Sandwich.

Henry Cowfield, a German, in 1272, founded a *priory in the town of Sandwich* for the Carmelite fraternity, subsequently, from the colour of their habit, called the white friars; the endowment, however, proving insufficient, Raynold, or more properly speaking, William Lord Clinton, in the 20th of Edward the First, proved a much greater benefactor, and was, in after times, regarded as sole founder of that institution, which had, subse-

quently, several benefactors towards its reedification. The Carmelite monasteries and churches were in general spacious and stately, this at Sandwich possessing the privilege of affording sanctuary to criminals. Within the cemetery many principal inhabitants of this place were buried, independent of the members of the house. No further mention is made of this establishment until the dissolution of monasteries under Henry VIII. The seal formerly used by the abbots of this priory is still preserved, with those of the corporation of Sandwich, being of copper, of an oval form, whereon appear *a patriarchal cross, sable, with a key on either side, in the centre of one side a crescent, in the other a star of six points, and in the segment of a circle, at the foot of the cross, a cross pattee*; the inscription in ancient characters runs thus: S. JOHANNIS PATRIARCHE JERUSALEM. This priory was, in the 32d of the above reign, granted under the title of *le Whitefryers*, near Sandwich, with the church bells, and all messuages in the town, to Thomas Arderne, gent. of Faversham, to hold of the king *in capite*. Subsequent to that period, we find no further mention of the possessors of this property until 1614, when it was sold by George, Samuel, and John Crisp to Nicholas Richardson, who settled the same on his daughter Elizabeth upon her marriage with Edmund Barboe. Afterwards Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Edmund Barboe, marrying Capt. John Boys, the estate became vested in the latter; and, upon the property being partitioned off some time after, the *Friery*, as it was then termed, fell to William Boys, their fourth son, who, in 1634, being the 37th of Charles II. conveyed the same to William Verrier, gent. of Sandwich. In 1783, from the last-mentioned owner, it passed to Thomas Alkin, gent. of Canterbury, and Susannah his wife; from whom it went to their son, Thomas Verrier Alkin, clerk; and from him to his only son and heir, then an infant. The Friery is situated on the south-west side of Sandwich, between the rampart and New street; and, from the remains of the foundation, must have occupied a considerable extent, the house, garden, and meadows having covered an area of more than five acres.

No account whatsoever can be traced of the first foundation of ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, in this town; the oldest grant, however, is in the 16th of Edward I. wherein it is called *Domus*

Dei et Sancti Johannis de Sandwico; and, after 1293, it appears in the evidences under the name of *Hospitale*. It stands in the north-west side of the corn market, and comprises one large ancient building, consisting of a hall, and various apartments for the brethren and sisters. Behind the principal structure is a range of single rooms called the *Harbinge*, wherein travellers used to be lodged and entertained. This hospital was in ancient times under the government of the mayor and barons, or jurats, of Sandwich, as patrons and governors; yet, although the patronage seems from those evidences to have been vested in the mayor and jurats jointly, nevertheless, for the sake of unanimity, the mayor for the time being, fills up all vacancies that chance to occur during his mayoralty. It was originally intended for the accommodation of travellers and strangers, as well as the support of fixed residents; there were distinct chambers for the men and women wherein they were refreshed with food, and comfortably lodged.

From the ancient register of this house, it appears, that there were fifteen, and afterwards, twelve brothers and sisters; which latter number continued till 1737, when the hospital, being in debt, and the revenue reduced, the mayor and jurats found it necessary to curtail the inmates to six only. The revenues were always mediocre, yet, a valuable addition was made in 1763, when John Dekewer, esq. of Hackney, a native of Sandwich, by his will gave £200 to the mayor and jurats, in trust for the brothers and sisters, which money was vested in the funds. The actual revenue consists of the interest of that legacy and several houses and tenements, &c. of the yearly value of £47 12 10, the clear annual income, after deduction of repairs, and collecting, being £38 2 10, making the allowance of each brother and sister about £6 6 per annum.

ST. THOMAS'S, otherwise ELLIS'S HOSPITAL, was founded in honour of Thomas à Becket, the reputed martyr, about 1392, the 16th of Richard II. by Thomas Ellis, of this town, a rich draper. He served in Parliament for Sandwich in the 43d of Edward III., and, in the 1st of Richard II.; he was also mayor, in 1370 and 1382, and lies buried with his wife in the north aisle of St. Peter's church. He endowed this establishment with the manor farm of Denne court, in Woodnesborough, for

the use of twelve poor persons in this hospital; after which, Henry Greenshield, gent. of this town, in the last year of Edward IV. gave certain lands in Woodnesborough to this charity; other benefactors having also contributed to the same.

By a return made in the reign of Henry VIII. the value was estimated at £10 0 4½; and Archbishop Parker, in 1562, notified it to the privy council, as being of the value of £12, having then twelve brothers and four sisters for life, who were supported by alms and the revenue of the establishment. From its foundation it was vested in feoffees, who, on being reduced to three, ought to create a fresh trust, and enlarge their number to nine, according to regulations established in 1725, whereby this hospital has ever since been regulated, all vacancies being supplied by the feoffees in rotation. The number of poor admitted is twelve: namely, eight men and four women, by the names of brothers and sisters of St. Thomas's (Ellis's) Hospital. Their ages must approximate to fifty, having been parishioners and inhabitants within one of the parishes of the town and port of Sandwich. The funds of this house having been unfortunately vested in the South Sea Company, in 1720, sustained a loss of nearly half the principal, amounting to £200, which was liberally replaced by John Mitchell, esq. of Richmond, in Surry. This hospital occupies a retired situation between New street and the Corn market, a passage that intersects the building, dividing it into two parts. On the south is the hall, and beyond, the women's apartments, two above and two below; the men's chambers being to the north, four above and four below. The income is considerable, comprising the manor farm of Denne court, before noticed, with other portions of land, houses, &c. mostly in Sandwich, amounting to £162 11 yearly, the reprises from which, being quit rents for their estates, are £6 7 4.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL stands without the town of Sandwich, to the south, where the two roads form a junction, coming from Eastry and Woodnesborough. Although tradition ascribes an earlier period to the foundation of this establishment, it nevertheless appears, from a bull of Pope Innocent IV. anno 1244, that it was then begun to be founded by Sir Henry de Sandwich, and in honour of the above Saint, for the support of

the weakly and infirm, and by him endowed for that purpose, the brothers and sisters living under an order of discipline, being maintained at table, and wearing a uniform habit.

In the Custumal of Sandwich, mention is made of three priests employed by the brothers and sisters to officiate in their chapel for the souls of Bertrine de Cawthorne, William Buchard, and Sir Henry Sandwich, most probably benefactors alike to this hospital, in the order therein mentioned. Those who had been most liberal in their donations acquired the name of first, second, and third founders, wherefore several of the Sandwich family, owing to their benefactions to this charity, were successively entitled founders of the same; and, from the first, unquestionably ranked patrons of the institution, until Sir Michael de Sandwich assigned the patronage to the mayor and barons of Sandwich, who then became governors of this hospital. The mayor at present fills up all vacancies that chance to occur during the period of his continuance in office. The mayor and jurats uniformly visit this foundation in procession on the festival of St. Bartholomew, being styled patrons, governors, and visitors, of the hospital. A curious account of the ancient mode of visitation is preserved in the Custumal of Sandwich.

During the fair, held at this place on the eve of St. Luke, there was usually a great resort of people from the surrounding districts, on which occasion the mayor was generally present.

It does not appear that this hospital was incorporated by royal patent, and thereby rendered capable of gifts and grants in succession, until Henry VIII. in the 27th of his reign, confirmed by letters the dispensation which Archbishop Cranmer had made to the institution, such being the only instrument of foundation, except the bull of Innocent IV. previously noticed. The dispensation of Archbishop Cranmer was obtained in pursuance of an act of the 25th of Henry VIII. authorising the master and brethren to hold the hospital, with all their then possessions, &c. in a manner as free and ample as their predecessors, reserving to the mayor of Sandwich all his right in the premises. Subsequently, although numerous attempts were made to suppress this establishment, under the plea of its being a religious foundation, yet the Corporation litigated the point, when the hospital was pronounced a lay foundation. In 1636 a *venire facias* was issued for the mayor and jurats, to appear

before the commissioners, to show by what right they assumed to themselves the government of the hospitals in Sandwich. The records of the Corporation do not furnish the result of such inquiry ; but the hospital of St. Thomas, since then, has not been under the government of the mayor, &c. while the foundation under review, together with that of St. John, have continued subject to their superintendence down to the present period. The number of brothers and sisters appears to have been uniformly twenty-six ; formerly the number of either sex was prescribed : namely, twelve men and four women, but at present males and females are indiscriminately presented as the vacancies occur.

The site of St. Bartholomew's is environed by a fence, enclosing the farm-house, barns, stables, and outhouses, with a chapel, and fifteen commodious little dwellings, having gardens, being occupied by the inmates of the hospital. The sixteenth tenement was converted into a farm-house, for the occupier of the lands belonging to the institution, when first hired out ; and the person presented to that vacancy, to whom this house would otherwise belong, is permitted to reside in the town, with an allowance in money in lieu thereof : the whole site is held as extra-parochial.

The chapel, situated near the house, is a handsome structure, wherein, and the cemetery belonging thereto, were buried inhabitants of the town, as well as the brethren and sisters. Here is an altar monument, covered by a slab of Sussex marble, wherein lay the effigies of a man in chain mail, having a smooth breast-plate over his hauberk, a triangular shield resting upon the body, and a broadsword gracing the left thigh. This is undoubtedly intended to represent Sir Henry de Sandwich, the whole apparently designed for a cenotaph, to commemorate him as founder of the hospital. An inscription on a rail over the figure designates this spot as the burial place of that personage, as well as his son Sir Nicholas ; however, after a strict examination of the supposed tomb, while undergoing reparation many years back, as well as the ground beneath, neither coffin or any other mark of sepulture could be discovered.

At the Reformation, when masses for the defunct were abolished, the chaplains were dismissed, since which no regular provision seems to have been made for the maintenance of a

minister for the use of the hospital. However, in 1636, a clergyman was admitted a brother, who, it was agreed should officiate; several years back service was only performed once a year, on St. Bartholomew's day, but a monthly sermon is now preached by a minister of Sandwich on liberal terms.

The benefactions to this hospital have been numerous and liberal, as the present rental demonstrates, amounting to £357 11 6; the clear income, after incidental deductions, netting £335 8, which would allow each occupant nearly £20 a year, the repairs, however, being heavy, the general estimate may be averaged at £17, to which we must annex the value of the house and garden, the carriage of coals, and sand, wood, and stubble from the farm, and exemption from assessments and taxes, which makes the benefit accruing to every occupant, we conceive, adequate to the annual value of £25. The seal of this hospital is an oval, representing St. Bartholomew seated beneath a canopy, the legend *S. Sancti Bartholemei*.

Edward III. in the 32d year of his reign, granted, to the brethren of this hospital, all profits arising from the ferry over the haven, between Sandwich and Stonar, an exemplification of which grant was obtained in the 16th of Henry VIII. The profits of the ferry continued part of the revenues of this establishment until, under pretence of the passage in the boat being subject to many inconveniences, an Act was obtained in 1755 for erecting a bridge across the haven in lieu of the ferry, in which Act there is a clause securing to the hospital, from the revenue of the bridge, the annual sum of £62, being the greatest rental made of the ferry. According to the last census of the population, taken by order of parliament in 1821, in the district of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, there were twenty-six males, thirty-five females, making a total of sixty-one souls.

ROGER MANWOOD, esq. recorder of Sandwich, &c. having promoted a subscription in 1563, among the inhabitants of this town, for the purpose of erecting a FREE SCHOOL, under a promise of endowing it with sufficient lands to support the institution, solicited Archbishop Parker for his approbation, who afterwards became instrumental in forwarding this foundation, by giving it his countenance, and procuring, through the interest of Secretary Cecil, the queen's licence. By that instrument Elizabeth granted, that the mayor and jurats of Sand-

wich should be governors of the school, by the title of *Governors of the Free School of Roger Manwood in Sandwich*; that they might, under such title, sue in all courts, purchase estates in fee to the value of £40 a year, and have a common seal, with other liberties.

The subscription at that period amounted to £286, and upwards; and Mr. Manwood obtained from the dean and chapter of Canterbury the grant of a plot of ground near Canterbury gate, at a small annual rental; which land in 1566, together with ninety acres in St. Stephen's, otherwise Hackington, and Northgate, near Canterbury, Mr. Manwood also enfeoffed to the mayor and jurats, by the name of the governors of his free grammar school, for the perpetual support and maintenance of the same. On that piece of ground called St. Thomas's house, the building for this school was subsequently erected, and the school established, which continues to the present day.

Joane Trapps, by her will in 1668, gave to the rectors and scholars of Lincoln College, Oxford, fifty-two acres of land at Whitstable, towards the finding four scholars in that college, two to be nominated from this school by the rector, &c. and two by the governors.

Thomas Manwood, gent. by will in 1570, gave to the governors of his brother Rogers's free school, lands, &c. of the value of £10 yearly, for an usher, and other casualties. Sir Roger Manwood above named being then Lord Chief Baron, as surviving executor of the will of Joane Trapps above mentioned, in 1581 conveyed to the master and fellows of Gonvyle and Caius College, Cambridge, a farm called Bodkins, in Swalecliffe, of the annual value of £11 6 8, in consideration whereof the master undertook to pay yearly to four scholars of that college £10 13 4, four marks to each. Subsequently, however, the heirs of Sir Roger refusing to pay the master's salary, lawsuits occurred; but, in 1636, the matter being argued before the Lord Keeper, he directed the salary should in future be paid out of the rents enfeoffed by Sir Roger Manwood to the mayor and jurats. In consequence of this the salary of £20 has since been paid.

Edward Parboe, esq. by his will in 1640, among other bequests, gave for the support of this school an annuity of £10 out of premises situated in Sandwich.

In 1686 the mayor and jurats purchased a piece of land, situated in the parish of St. Mary Sandwich, in trust, for the sole use and benefit of the master of the free grammar school.

The rules and ordinances, for the better governance of this school, which are still existing, were drawn up by Sir Roger Manwood in 1580, bearing his signature, being still observed in the regulation of this establishment. There is a common silver seal belonging to the governors of this seminary, kept among the corporation seals of Sandwich.

THE CHARITY SCHOOL of this town has been for years supported by casual contributions and subscriptions, commenced about the year 1711, at which time it appears to have been opened.

Sandwich is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and the *deanery* bearing its own name.

There were formerly THREE PAROCHIAL CHURCHES in this town, as well as a *church* or *chapel* dedicated to St. Jacob, long since demolished, but the three former churches, being those of *Saints Mary, Peter, and Clement*, still remain, of which separate descriptions follow.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH is in a low situation, in Strand street, in the northern part of Sandwich. The original edifice, built in the time of the Saxons, is stated to have been destroyed by the Danes, and subsequently rebuilt by Queen Emma, which structure was burnt by the French. It was then rebuilt, and seems to have become dilapidated under Henry VI. since, in 1448, a portion of the steeple fell, when it underwent a thorough repair, and, at the period alluded to, comprised two aisles and the nave, the latter being terminated by the high chancel, and the south aisle of St. Laurence's chancel. However, on the 25th of April, 1667, part of this building fell down, involving in its ruins most of the church, as the western wall, and portions of the south aisle and the chancel alone remained. The fabric was then reerected as it now stands, yet it does not appear any steeple was built until 1718, when the present low erection was raised upon the southern porch.

In an ancient bead roll of this church, among the benefactors

enumerated as having contributed to the building different parts of the fabric, we find the names of John and William Condy; Thomas Loveryk, and his wife; Thomas Ellis, and Margaret his wife; and Sir Thomas Rolling. From the inventory of the silver and jewels appertaining to this church, prior to the Reformation, we may form some idea of its wealth, since, according to the estimate then made, the silver amounted to no less than 724 ounces, the habits of the officiating priests, &c. being equal in costliness and value.

This structure comprises the north aisle and the nave, at the end of which is the chancel. The font is at the west end of the nave, being a stone basin, having eight compartments, on the shaft of which are the letters CW. II. RS. DE. IC. POD. 1662.

The monuments in this church are numerous, all the inscriptions being printed in Boys's Collections. Among the names recorded we find the Smith's, Verrier's, Petley's, and White's; the Hayward's, Manwood's, Rutton's, and Hougham's; also the Stewart's, Solly's, Crickett's, and Nowell's, with the Danson's, Loverick's of Ash, &c. On the exterior of the east and north walls of the chancel appear memorials of the Ringley's, of Knolton, the Lords Clinton, and the Perrot's; and in the churchyard are some altar-tombs, one of which is in memory of the family of the Dekewer's.

In the 20th of Henry VIII. an anchoress had her cell at the east end of this church, who was of course dismissed at the time of the Reformation.

Not far distant from St. Mary's was a church or chapel dedicated to St. Jacob, supposed by many to have been a parochial church, of which no remains are now existing; the cemetery, however, is preserved, being occasionally used as a burial place for the use of St. Mary's parish. The last hermit who resided in this area, was John Steward, in the reign of Henry VIII. whose duty it was to minister to strangers and the poor, bury the dead, and pray for the people in the chapel. Great part of this fabric was standing at the close of the reign of Edward VI. it contained a brotherhood of St. Catherine, consisting of brethren and sisters. This church or chapel was under the direction of the officers of St. Mary's parish, and it appears that the structure underwent repairs in the years 1445 and 1478.

The church of St. Mary is a vicarage, the patronage whereof has uniformly constituted part of the possessions of the archdeacon of Canterbury, to whom the appropriation of the church formerly belonged. This vicarage is valued in the king's books, under Henry VIII. at £8 1, since which, and during Elizabeth's reign, the great tithes were given up by the archdeacon to the vicarage, and, in consequence, the vicar has since enjoyed the great and small tithes, which has induced many incumbents to assume the title of rectors, but very erroneously, as it is still but a vicarage.

In 1588, there were 385 communicants, and the value was estimated at £40 per annum; in 1640, the communicants were the same, and the value £68. It was augmented by the governors of Queen Anne's bounty, the major part of the money having been laid out in the purchase of marsh lands, in Woodnesborough.

In 1776, there were 168 houses in this parish, and 614 inhabitants; and the rents, in 1787, according to the pound rate at rack rents, towards the poor, were upwards of £3,500 per annum.

From the last census of the population in 1821, as taken by order of parliament, this parish was found to contain 427 males, 487 females, making a total of 914 souls.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH is nearly in the centre of Sandwich, and formerly contained three aisles, being next in size to St. Clement's, the largest church in this place. In 1661, the steeple fell down, whereby the southern aisle was demolished, and never rebuilt. The east end of the chancel presents a very good specimen of ancient workmanship, detached portions of the same style of masonry being apparent in other parts of this fabric.

The present building is obviously composed of the workmanship of different periods, containing fragments of the older fabric, mingled with Kentish rag, sandstone, and flints, from the shore. The steeple consists of a square tower, composed of the old materials, to the height of the church roof, and thence to the battlements with bricks of the haven mud. Among the monuments, we find recorded the names of the Grove's, the Jenkinson's, Jeffrey's, and River's; the Gilbert's, the Furnese's, the Solly's, the Wise's, Boys's, and Rolfe's, &c.

In 1564, it was ordered by the mayor and jurats, that the

church of St. Peter should be appropriated to the use of the Fleming's, on account of the plague, in order that they might all attend one place of worship.

St. Peter's Church is a rectory, and anciently of the alternate patronage of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, and the mayor, jurats, and commonalty, which, however, was attended by continual disputes concerning the right of the latter. This controversy was ultimately settled in 1227, when they mutually acknowledged each other's right in future to the alternate presentation. From that period, the abbot and convent possessed their patronage, until the dissolution, when it fell to the crown, where their alternate right of presentation to this rectory has ever since continued. The other alternate right of presentation has remained in the mayor, jurats, and commonalty, to the present time.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at £8; in 1640, there were 825 communicants, and its value was £80; it is now a discharged living, of the clear value of £50. The revenues of this rectory arise from dues collected, as in the other parishes of Sandwich, from the houses in this parish, and the tithe of lands belonging to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, called Cowleez, comprising about ten acres.

In 1776, the dwellings in this parish amounted to 228, and the number of inhabitants was 958. The last census of the population of this parish, taken by act of parliament in 1821, gave the enumeration as follows: males 496, females 664, making a total of 1160 souls. The oldest register commences in 1538, and closes in 1615, that now in use beginning from the latter date.

THE CHURCH OF SAINT CLEMENT is situated at the eastern part of the town, upon the most elevated ground, being a handsome structure, containing a nave and two aisles, the steeple rising from the centre, which is by far the oldest part of the fabric. It is square, and ornamented on either side by three ranges of pillars and circular arches, the lowest range having only six, the next seven, and the uppermost nine arches. There was formerly a spire, as well as battlements, taken down between the years 1670 and 1673. It is built of Norman stone, the other parts of the edifice principally consist of bolders (by which term is meant



CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW, GLASGOW.

Engraved by W. Wilson.

flints worn away by friction on the shore,) mixed up with sandstone, as well as Caen stone, most probably ruins of the original building. The chancel is lofty, of which there are two others at the east end; stalls formerly existed, fitted with seats for some religious fraternity, while the church also contained chapels dedicated to Saints James, Margaret the Virgin, and Thomas the Martyr; the chancel of St. George, and Green's chantry; a brotherhood also existed for the procession of St. George, on which solemnity, his figure was carried with great pomp round the town. The nave is separated from the aisles by light airy pillars and pointed arches; the ceiling is formed of oak, in panels between arched beams, containing angels supporting shields with ornaments of roses and foliage. The font is a very ancient octagonal basin, with a shaft of stone, the eight sides displaying alternately shields and roses; above are grotesque faces, &c. In this church are numerous monuments, among which we find the names of the Spencer's, of Sandwich; the Shelvy's, and Wyborne's; the Boyman's, Deveson's, Hayward's, and Sayers's. In the north aisle are tombs of the Broughton's, Elgar's, and Kite's, and, on a painted board, inscriptions for the Wyborne's, and Bradley's, &c. On the pavements are cavities, whence numerous brass memorials have been torn; and the cemetery, which is particularly spacious, also contains a variety of monuments. During the last century, the Dutch were permitted to perform divine service in this church, on paying forty shillings a year; and subsequently, on bearing a third part of the expenditure for repairs.

The mayor of Sandwich was formerly chosen in this church, and so continued until 1683, when Charles II. by letters under his sign manual, commanded that the election should, for the future, take place elsewhere.

The church of St. Clement is a vicarage, the parsonage of which has uniformly been part of the possessions of the arch-deacon of Canterbury, to whom the appropriation of the church equally belonged, for a certainty, in the reign of Edward III. at which time it was valued at eight marks per annum.

The principal revenue of this vicarage was formerly derived from the tithes of fish brought into the haven, and the resort of fishermen and sailors to the town; but on the decay of the port, as that resource diminished, Archbishop Parker, conjointly with

Archdeacon Gheast, in 1570, increased the revenue by tithes of hay and corn.

This vicarage is estimated in the king's books at £13 16 10½, and the yearly tenths at £1 7 8½. In 1588, here were 468 communicants, and the valuation was £70; in 1640, it was estimated at £120, the number of communicants being the same; the clear yearly value is now certified at £77 10 4.

Independent of the ordinary tithes, the vicar of this church, as well as the incumbents of the other churches, collect sums from every residence, called dues, a custom established since the 12th of Elizabeth.

The lands within this parish amount to 433 acres, rated at the yearly value of £461, and the houses, &c. at £721. In 1776, there were 166 dwellings, and 634 inhabitants; and, according to the last census of the population, taken in 1821 by order of Government, there were in this parish 377 males, 400 females, making a total of 777 souls. It appears that some of the land at Stonar was formerly bounded and taken into this parish.

The most ancient register book begins in 1563, and terminates in 1666, from which date the existing register commences.

THE OLDEST CHANTRY in *Sandwich*, of which notice is taken, was founded about the commencement of the fourteenth century, in the church of St. Mary, by John Condry and William, his son; but it is not known to what Saint the foundation was dedicated. The patronage was vested by the founders in the mayor and commonalty. This chantry was suppressed in the 32d of Henry VIII. and the 2d of Edward VI. and the revenues appropriated to the king's use.

BARTON'S CHANTRY was founded in some chapel, in or near David's gate, of this town, and suppressed the 2d of Edward VI. when a commission was granted for the sale of the chantry together with its revenues.

A CHANTRY in ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH was founded by JENKYN GREEN, who endowed the same with lands; it was also suppressed the 2d of Edward VI. and the revenues disposed of for the king's use. In 1483, it appears that one Thomas Clerc was the officiating priest at this chantry. The feoffees

were the same as those appointed for St. Thomas's hospital, and both charities dedicated to the same reputed martyr.

THE CHANTRY of ST. THOMAS, usually called ELLIS'S CHANTRY, was the principal establishment of this description in Sandwich, and founded in ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, in honour of St. Thomas the Martyr, by Thomas Ellis, a wealthy merchant of this place; who enfeofed Thomas Rollyng, vicar of St. Mary's, and others, in two messuages and 216 acres of land, with rent to the amount of £4 in Eastry, Woodnesborough, Wroth, Hinxhill, and Wynclesberg, for its endowment.

In 1392, the king granted a licence of mortmain to assign those estates to three priests, in order to the celebration of mass daily for the souls of the said Thomas Ellis, &c.

One of the priests of this chantry was bound to instruct the youth of Sandwich at a *place* called *St. Peter's School*; the want of such an establishment, when this institution was suppressed, together with the chantry, was so severely felt, that the inhabitants were induced, with the liberal assistance of Sir Roger Manwood, to accomplish the same; and, in consequence, the existing grammar school was founded. This chantry was suppressed the 2d of Edward VI. and surrendered with its revenues to that prince.

There existed in Sandwich a house for lepers, called the *Maldry*, as appears from several testamentary documents in the Prerogative office of Canterbury.

THE HUNDRED OF CORNILO.

THIS district is written in Domesday Survey, both *Cornelai* and *Cornelest*; but, in the 7th of Edward I. it assumed its present appellation. In this hundred was a water, called *Gestling*, since denominated the North stream, which, running from the vicinity of Howe Bridge, in Norborne, thence flowed through the marshes, and entered the sea below Sandwich; in that current felons condemned to death, within this hundred, suffered the sentence of the law, by being drowned.

THIS HUNDRED CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDARIES THE PARISHES OF EAST LANGDON, SUTTON, RIPPLE, GREAT MONGEHAM, LITTLE MONGEHAM, NORBORNE, and SHOLDON.

Two Constables here held jurisdiction, elected yearly at the Court leet, held for the manor of Norborne. The upper half hundred contains the parishes of Great Mongeham, Norborne, and Sholdon; and the lower moiety, East Langdon, Sutton, Ripple, and Little Mongeham. This hundred also formerly comprised the town and parish of Deal, that of Walmer, with the parish of Ringwold, and the hamlet of Kingsdowne; all three long since united to the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports, as will be explained hereafter.

EAST LANGDON.

This parish is so called to distinguish it from that adjoining of West Langdon, as well as the words *lange* and *dune*, meaning the long down, or hill, this district being frequently written in ancient records *Langedune*. In this parish are two boroughs, East Langdon and Martin; for the former, a borsholder is chosen at the court held for that manor; and for the latter, at the court convened for the manor of Norborne. The general appearance of the country is open and unenclosed, having little wood or shelter, and the soil chalky and poor. The village, containing about fifteen dwellings, lies south of this parish, the church and court lodge being on the opposite side. The hamlet of Martin, or *Merton*,

as sometimes written, contains about the same number of houses ; a fair is held here on Old May day for toys and pedlary wares.

The manor of East Langdon constituted part of the possessions of the monastery of St. Augustine, Canterbury, whence it was wrested, in early times, by some powerful individuals, as appears from the chronicle history. However, in 1110, Hugo, then abbot, recovered in the king's court the lands of Langedon, against Manasses Arsic, among others, who had unjustly held the same ; after which, this manor, with others, was assigned to the clothing of that fraternity.

In 1313, under Edward II. in the *Iter* of H. de Stanton and his sociates, the abbot, on a *quo warranto*, was allowed, among other privileges, view of frank pledge, which was further confirmed by the same prince, and afterwards by Edward III. in the 36th of his reign, as well as King Henry VI. Under Richard II. the measurement of their lands in this parish was, of arable, 164 acres and half a rood ; and, of pasture, 120 acres and an half.

In the above state this manor remained until the dissolution, when it was surrendered, with its revenues, to Henry VIII. That prince shortly after granted this property to Archbishop Cranmer, who, in the 34th of that reign, conveyed the manor back again to the king, in exchange for other premises, when that monarch granted the fee of the same, with the advowson of Langdon parsonage, and the tithes of the hamlet of Marton, &c. to John Master, gent. to hold the same *in capite*, by knight's service.

That person afterwards resided at East Langdon court, where he died in 1588, after which the mansion was rebuilt by his son, James Master. In the above line this estate continued, down to James Master, who alienated the manor, with other lands, to Matthew Aylmer, esq. the same being afterwards sold to Sir Henry Furnese, bart. afterwards of Waldershare, who died possessed of this estate in 1712. In 1736 his granddaughter, Catherine, conveyed the manor in marriage, first, to Lewis, earl of Rockingham ; and, secondly, to Francis, earl of Guilford, by whom having no issue, and dying in 1766, she left this estate, with the residue of her property, to her surviving husband. In 1790 the latter dying possessed thereof, the manor became vested in his grandson, George Augustus, earl of Guilford.

A Court Leet and Court Baron is held for this manor. A portion only of Langdon Court now remains, which is occupied as a farm house, the residue of the mansion having been pulled down several years back.

THE MANOR OF PISING, with the lands called *Pinham*, are situated to the north of this parish, and in that of Guston. On the taking of Domesday record, in the 15th of the Conqueror, these estates were held by Odo, bishop of Bayeux, under the general title of whose possessions they are entered in that survey. On the disgrace of that ecclesiastic, four years after, this manor was vested in Hugo de Port, who had formerly held the same of the bishop, and then became tenant of the king, who assigned the property to Hugh de Port, for his assistance under John de Fienes, in furtherance of the defence of Dover castle. These lands, constituting the barony of *Port*, were held of the king *in capite*, by barony; the tenant being bound to maintain a certain number of soldiers there, for the defence of that fortress.

Of Hugh de Port, and his heirs the St. John's, this property was afterwards held by Robert de Champania, or Champaine, son of Sir Robert de Champania of Norton, under Henry III. by knight's service; of whom they were again held as *two manors*, each bearing the name of *Pising*, by a family that derived its name from their residence here, the last of whom, Sir Philip de Pising, dying in the above reign, left two daughters his coheirs, which caused their division by Joane, who was one of them.

ONE OF THESE MANORS passed in marriage to Greyland St. Leger, who sold it in 1227, being the twelfth of Henry III. with other property, to Bertram de Criol, then constable of Dover castle, who soon after gave the same to the abbot and convent of St. Radigund.

THE OTHER of these manors went in marriage by Diamonda, the remaining daughter of Sir Philip de Pising, to John de Bikenore, whence it acquired the name of Pising Bikenore. In 1243, being the 28th of Henry III. the latter enfeoffed the abbot and convent of St. Radigund in this estate, which so continued until the dissolution in the 27th of Henry VIII.

who granted it, with other lands, to Archbishop Cranmer, in exchange. Shortly after, by that primate, it was reconveyed to the crown, but in the act of conveyance it was excepted that of the manor of Pising, in Bensfield, Guston, and Langdon; whereby it should appear they were then esteemed as one only, and as such afterwards continued part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, as at the present time; his grace being now entitled to its inheritance. There is no court held for this manor.

THERE WAS A PORTION OF TITHES in Pising, belonging to the chamberlain of St. Augustine's monastery, which was assigned to the clothing of the monks.

THE HAMLET OF MARTON lies north of this parish, where dwelt a branch of the Marsh family for many centuries, until about eighty years back the descendants removed to Dover.

Philipott, according to Hasted, could never have visited this spot to give it the name of Marsh-ton (though written as such from ignorance in the parish register,) from its low and marshy situation; whereas, on the contrary, it is high land, and in ancient deeds appears to have been written both Merton and Martin. The family of Marsh, above referred to, in the reign of Henry V. wrote themselves Atte-Marsh, their seat and estate having afterwards passed to the Jekin's of Oxney, at which period only part of the mansion was standing, built of stone and brick, and of no great antiquity. It was pulled down by Mr. James Jekin, when he became possessed of the estate, who erected on the site a residence for his family.

A portion of the tithes arising from this hamlet anciently appertained to the convent of St. Augustine, which, at the dissolution, falling to the family of Master, with the manor of East Langdon, passed in like manner to the Furnese's. On the partition of their estates, in the ninth of George II. the same was allotted to Edward Dering, esq. afterwards raised to the baronetcy, who possessed the same in right of his wife Idina, one of the three daughters of Sir Robert Furnese, bart. who afterwards alienated it to Mr. John Jekin, of Oxney, and his son, James, above mentioned.

A WORKHOUSE was erected in Martin street about 1790, in which are received the poor of East Langdon, St. Margaret's at

Cliffe, comprehending Oxney, united to the same in respect to poor rates, Guston, West Langdon, Little Mongeham, Great Mongeham, Sutton, Ripple, and Westeliffè. In this house is carried on a manufactory of spinning and weaving linen, sacking, sheeting, &c. the number of inmates being generally between forty and fifty. The poor house is visited by persons deputed by each of the above parishes, who see that the regulations are attended to, and the paupers contented, well fed, and comfortable.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanery* of Sandwich.

The church dedicated to St. Augustine is small and mean, comprising a nave, one little aisle on the south side, and a chancel; at the west end is a wooden tower, with a spire out of the perpendicular. This edifice does not bear marks of any high antiquity, nor are there any vestiges of stained glass in the windows. It contains a monument in memory of Thomas Paramor, gent. rector. Some brass plates formerly designated the names of individuals of the families of the Master's and Marsh's, but they no longer exist. A curious pulpit cloth of crimson velvet, richly embroidered with the words *Jesu Maria*, is here preserved, representing also two large female figures in gold embroidery, kneeling before two altars, a book laying upon either, with scrolls issuing from their mouths. This church uniformly appertained to the manor of East Langdon, the Earl of Guilford being its patron.

This is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7, but is now a discharged living, estimated at the yearly value of £46. In 1588 here were seventy-two communicants, and in 1674 the like number, it being then valued at £80.

From the last census of the population, taken by order of parliament in 1821, the returns were 194 males, 153 females, making a total of 347 souls.

The demesne lands of this manor, consisting of about eighty acres, are exempt from the payment of great tithes, as are those of the hamlet of Martin, being the larger moiety; the rector is, however, entitled to the small tithes arising from the lands in this parish. The church of West Langdon being dilapidated, the inhabitants of that parish resort hither for the benefit of divine service, all christenings and burials being also performed here.

SUTTON, NEAR DOVER.

EQUALLY written *Sutton*, near *Ripple*, as well as near *Walmer*, and sometimes *East Sutton*, in ancient records, to distinguish it from other parishes so called in this county; lies contiguous to East Langdon north-westward. The manors of Norborne and Ripple claim paramount over different parts of this parish. These manors appear to be divided by the cross road at the bottom of the street; those lands on the other side paying to Norborne, and those on the south to Ripple.

This manor contains two boroughs, one borsholder being chosen for East Sutton borough, at the manor court of Ripple; and the other at the court of the manor of Norborne, for the residue of the parish.

This small parish occupies high ground, among the open unenclosed hills, and contains about 900 acres, the soil very thin, and rather stony, being clay upon chalk, but comprising a diversity of soil in smaller proportions, like the neighbouring parishes. The village contains about twenty-four dwellings, the church standing close to it, and occupying nearly the centre of the parish. It has no fair, nor is there any thing further appertaining to it worthy of record.

THE MANOR OF EAST SUTTON, otherwise SUTTON COURT, was held in the reign of Henry III. by Hugh Soldanks, by knight's service, whose descendant, Stephen, possessed the property under Edward I. It afterwards passed to John Wyborne, and thence to St. Augustine's monastery, where it continued till seized by Henry VIII. who not long after granted it to Mr. John Master, to hold *in capite*. It then went to one Wiseman, whose widow died possessed of the same under Philip and Mary, leaving two daughters her coheirs, namely, Jane, married to Alured Barwick, and Bridget, to George Throgmorton; upon the partition of whose inheritance, this manor became the sole property of the former, who conveyed his interest to John Fynch, in which line it continued for some time, and then passed to the Dens. One of the latter family erected a large stone mansion here, the foundations of which are still to be traced; here that family resided, as well as the Foche's afterwards. They were

succeeded by the Hussey's, till Grace Hussey the elder, and Grace the younger, early in Queen Anne's reign, sold this property to Sir Robert Furnese, bart. of Waldershare, who died in 1733. On the partition of Sir Robert's estates, this manor fell to Anne, the eldest daughter and coheir, wife of John Viscount St. John, whose son Frederick acquired this property on his father's demise; and, on the death of his uncle, Henry Viscount Bolingbroke, in 1751, to that title also. On the death of the latter, it passed to his son, George, who in 1791 sold the estate to Mr. Thomas Garside, of Deal. The court for this manor has been disused for a series of years.

SUTTON FARM, otherwise WINKLETON, in ancient deeds written *Winkeland*, adjoins East Langdon, in which parish part of the demesnes lay. This estate, which anciently seems to have been accounted a manor, was held of St. Augustine's monastery as of his manor of Norborne, under Edward I. by Henry de Cobham, from which time it passed into the line of Stroude, where it continued until the middle of the reign of Edward III. It then passed to the Criols, and so continued until Sir Thomas Criol, or Keriell, as the name was then spelt, was slain at the battle of St. Albans, in the 38th of Henry VI. He left two daughters his coheirs, Alice, the younger, marrying John Fogge, esq. of Repton, who, on the division of the property, became, in right of his wife, entitled to Winkeland. By their son, Sir Thomas, it was sold to Whitlock, and not long after by him alienated to Richard Maycott, who died the 31st of Henry VIII. holding the same *in capite* by knight's service. It was then passed by sale to the Stokes's, under Charles I. by whom it was alienated to Edward Merriweather, gent. of Shebbertswell, in whose descendants it continued, till, by marriage, it again passed to the Churchill's, of Henbury, in Dorsetshire; in which line it remained until William and Henry, the two sons and coheirs in gavelkind of Awnsham Churchill, esq. in 1785 conveyed it by sale, under the name of Sutton Farm, or Winkleton, to Mr. William Baldock of Canterbury, who the following year sold it to Mr. Marsh.

A portion of tithes arising from this estate equally belonged to the above abbey, which were confirmed to it in the reign of Edward II. and again by Archbishop Arundel, in 1397, under

Richard II. wherein these tithes were said to lie within the parish of East Langdon.

A FAMILY named *Foche*, or *Fouch*, held an estate in this parish as early as Elizabeth's reign, now called the UPPER FARM, the lands whereof adjoin Sutton Court. In that name it continued till alienated to William Verrier, gent. of Sandwich, who died in 1710, leaving five sons, to the three younger of whom he devised his mansion, &c. in this parish. Part of the lands, by Susan, daughter of Benjamin Verrier, the youngest son, went in marriage to Mr. Thomas Alkin, of Canterbury; whose daughter, Margaret, passed her interest in the same by sale to Mr. William Marsh, of Walmer.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury and *deanery* of Sandwich.

The church, dedicated to Saints Peter and Paul, is a mean edifice, having partly fallen down from the shock of an earthquake, April 6, 1680. The building now comprises a nave and chancel, but no steeple; the east end is circular; nor does it contain any monuments, or marks of antiquity, except a circular arch over the north door, ornamented by sculpture, and another arch over the south door, both of which are much older than the present structure, and probably formed part of an older edifice.

The patronage of this church was vested in the crown, till given to the hospital at Maidstone, founded by the Primate Boniface, in the reign of Henry III.; after which, Archbishop Walter Reynolds, about the year 1314, appropriated it to the use of that hospital.

In the 19th of Richard II. Archbishop Courtenay, having obtained the royal licence for making Maidstone church collegiate, assigned to it the advowson, &c. of this church, among others previously of the king's patronage, all which were held *in capite*, to hold in free, pure, and perpetual, alms.

The collegiate church of Maidstone was dissolved the 1st of Edward VI. when Sutton remained the property of the crown, till the 3d of Elizabeth, when she exchanged it with Archbishop Parker; since which, it has continued vested in the archiepiscopal see, the archbishop being owner of the same.

This church has long been accounted a perpetual curacy, and was, by Archbishop Juxon, augmented by £29, in obedience to

the royal mandatory letters, anno 13 Charles II. and confirmed the 26th of the same reign. It was further augmented by the bounty of Queen Anne.

The inhabitants of Little Mongeham, the church of which place has long been desecrated, now resort to Sutton church to hear divine service, as well as for baptisms, marriages, burials, &c. for which the curate of Sutton receives from the rector of Little Mongeham an annual stipend of £5 5.

From the last census of the population taken by order of Parliament in 1821, the returns of this parish were, males 82, females 72, making a total of 154 souls.

RIPPLE,

In ancient records, equally written *Ripley*, is the next parish northward from Sutton. This parish is very salubrious, standing upon uneven ground, interspersed with hill and dale throughout. The soil is chalky, though there is much fertile land, and the country is, for the most part, open, the lands being unenclosed, with no woodland.

The church occupies a situation on the side of the village, having Ripple Court distant a quarter of a mile, and the parsonage house nearly the same length of way on the opposite side.

In this parish is an estate named *Winkleton Oaks*, formerly the property of John Baker, esq. of Deal, who sold the same to Mr. Stephen Carter, of Walmer. Here are about sixteen dwellings, and 900 acres of land. No fair is held at this place.

Not far from the church, northward, is one of the military works thrown up by Cæsar, in his route from the sea towards his principal encampment on Barham downs. It presents a small raised area, the front commanding a deep lynse bank towards a second work; the whole of which will be more fully described under the head of Barham Downs.

Near the boundary of this parish is a spot between it and Walmer, called *Dane Pitts*, being an intrenchment, of an oblong square, comprehending half an acre, whereon there are several small eminences, the ground, which is remarkably barren, having never been ploughed. The name at once designates its remote antiquity; otherwise, according to Hasted, one might have regarded it as one of the small intrenchments thrown up in

the time of Elizabeth, when the descent was expected from the projected invasion on the part of Spain. It is certainly a work of art, and raised for a fortification of defence.

The principal manor in this parish, called **THE MANOR OF RIPPLE**, or **RIPPLE COURT**, belonged to St. Augustine's monastery, and was assigned by Abbot Hugh, about the year 1110, for the clothing of that fraternity. In 1313, being the 7th of Edward II. in the *Iter* of H. de Stanton, &c. the abbot, on a *quo warranto*, was allowed in this manor view of frank pledge, &c. in like manner, as before mentioned in this History. In the 8th of Richard II. the lands appertaining to this monastery in the parish under review, comprised 183½ acres and one rood of arable, and fifty-two acres and one rood of pasture land.

Ripple thus continued till the 29th of Henry VIII. when the abbot demised it, with the tenths within this parish and Dale, to Henry Foche, then residing at Ripple Court. He was younger brother of John Foche, otherwise Essex, last abbot of St. Augustine's, descended from a family for many generations established in these parts. From John descended the Foches, of this parish, of Sutton, and of Deal, under which heads further mention will be made of their line. This manor, with other estates, continued with the monastery until the dissolution, when Henry VIII. in his 34th year, granted the manor, with Greenway's and Palmer's lands, in this parish and Deal, in exchange to Archbishop Cranmer, who subsequently reconveyed them to the crown; in which Ripple remained vested, until Elizabeth, in her 42d year, granted it to John Hales, esq. of Tenterden; by whom it was alienated to John Gokin, gent. son of Thomas, of Bekeborne. The latter and his descendants resided at Ripple Court, till Richard Gookin (for so he spelt his name), towards the close of the reign of William III. sold the property to Sir Abraham Jacob, of Dover; whose son Herbert, of St. Stephen's, succeeded to the same. This gentleman, who was bred to the bar, and proved a very efficient magistrate in this county, by his will left a considerable collection of books to the society of the Inner Temple, of which he was a bencher. From the last-mentioned possessor, who died in 1725, this manor and other estates went to his nephew, John Denew, gent.; who dying in 1750, the property devolved, by the entail of the will of Herbert Jacob, above mentioned, to his eldest niece, Dorothy, sister of the said

John Denew, married to the Rev. Julius Deedes, prebendary of Canterbury; and subsequently to their grandson, W. Deedes, esq. of Hythe.

A court leet and court baron is held for the manor, one bors-holder being chosen for this, and another for the parish of Sutton. This manor claims over nearly the whole parish, with the exception of that portion belonging to Watling Court. The demesne lands are exempt from paying great tithes.

WADLING, otherwise WATLING, is another manor, held in ancient time by the Sandwich family, by knight's service, of the Badlesmere's; it then passed to the Leyborne's, for William, son of Sir Roger of that name, died possessed of it the 2d of Edward II. leaving Juliana, (daughter of his son, Thomas, who died in his lifetime,) usually styled, from her immense possessions, the Infanta of Kent, his next heir. She carried this manor to her three husbands in succession, the last being William de Clinton, afterwards earl of Huntingdon. He, dying in the 28th of that reign, and Juliana in the 41st, and no one being found to claim her estates, this manor, with the rest, became escheated to the crown; and so continued, till by Richard II. it was granted to Sir Simon de Burley, &c. lord warden, and K. G. but being attainted the 10th of that reign, and beheaded, this manor became vested in the crown. By Richard II. in his 11th and 22d years, it was then settled on the priory of Canons, otherwise Chiltern Langley, and so continued till the suppression. Henry VIII. in his 31st year, granted this and other property to Richard, bishop suffragan of Dover, for life, or until he should be promoted to a benefice of £100 yearly value, which occurred five years afterwards. The king then gave this manor of *Woodling*, or Watling, to Sir Thomas Moyle, to hold *in capite*; who gave it in marriage with his youngest daughter, Amy, to Sir Thomas Kempe, of Ollantigh; who, in the 9th of Elizabeth, conveyed this estate to Thomas Shirley, of Sussex; whose successor, William, after several claims and suits at law, passed it to Sir William Crayford, of Mongeham.

In this line the manor of Watling remained in the descendants of Sir William, down to William Crayford, esq. of Mongeham, who gave it to his wife, Ursula; when, leaving no issue, she remarried Nordash Rand, esq. who became entitled to the

property. He afterwards sold this manor to Mr. Robert Bowler, of Deal, who resided here; when, in 1721, it was conveyed by his daughter in marriage to George Lynch, M.D. of Canterbury. He dying possessed of Watling, in 1765, leaving his wife surviving; she possessed the manor until her death, in 1776, when it came to her eldest son, Robert Lynch, M.D. of Canterbury. The latter dying unmarried, in 1783, it devolved to his brother, the Rev. George Lynch, vicar of Limne; who, removing to Ripple, where he died in 1789, it passed, by his will, under the name of *New Farm* to his two surviving sisters, Mary, wife of the Rev. John Denne, and Elizabeth, who had espoused the Rev. John Herring, the former curate of Maidstone, and the latter rector of Mongeham, in equal shares. It so continued until the death of Mrs. Denne, when it devolved to her sister, Elizabeth, who lived separate from her husband. The reversion, however, by the Rev. George Lynch's will, was devised to the heirs of the Rev. Obadiah Bourne and John Talbot, esq. of Stone Castle, in this county.

This parish is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury and *deanery* of Sandwich. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is small, but neat, consisting of a nave and chancel, having a small wooden tower at the west end, whereon is a handsome spire. This edifice presents no marks of antiquity, except the circular arch over the south door, which appears very ancient, and most probably constituted part of an older fabric. Among the monumental remains are two altar tombs, in the chancel, of the Warrens, and in the windows appear the heraldic bearings of that house in stained glass. Among the tombs recording personages of the last century, are mementos of the Bowler's, the Lynch's, and a gravestone recording the name of Edward Lloyd, A.M. a native of Denbeighshire, many years rector of this parish and Betsinger; as well as another for William Standly, rector, who died in 1680.

This church, which is a rectory, anciently belonged to the monastery of St. Augustine, but, at the dissolution, became vested in the crown, when Henry VIII. in his 34th year, granted it to Archbishop Cranmer, who soon after reconveyed it to that prince. It was subsequently granted to Edward Lord Clinton and Saye; who, in the 5th of Edward VI. exchanged it with

that monarch for other premises. Under Elizabeth, it was possessed by Sir Thomas Kempe, equally possessor of Ripple, in right of his wife, Amy, daughter of Sir Thomas Moyle, to whom that manor had been granted by Henry VIII.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at £5 19 4½, and the yearly tenths at 11s. 11½d. In 1588, it was valued at £50, the communicants being forty-two; in 1642 the estimation was £60, the communicants being the same: it now bears the certified value of £43 3 0½, but is worth about £100 per annum. There are nearly eight acres of glebe land. The titheable lands amount to 350 acres, being rather more than one third of the parish; the residue is exempt from paying great tithes, the rector only receiving a small composition for the several farms, &c.

According to the last census of the population, as taken by order of Parliament in 1821, the numbers of inhabitants were, males eighty-one, females ninety, making a total of 171 souls.

GREAT MONGEHAM.

Called in Domesday *Mundingham*, and in many ancient records *Est Munlingham*, and *Up Moningham*, and now Great Mongeham, to distinguish it from the adjoining hamlet of Little Mongeham, lies the next parish north-westward from that of Ripple.

The face of the country differs from the appearance of the latter parish, being flat, level, and more enclosed by trees and hedge-rows of elm. The soil having less chalk and much loam, with deep earth throughout, is far more fertile. This district contains about 900 acres, worth £1 each, consequently, the land must be productive. The village named Mongeham street, wherein stands the church, contains about thirty houses, one of which is a gentlemanly residence, having been inhabited by Samuel Shepherd, esq. and John Raven Bray, son of the admiral of that name, to whom it belonged. In the south of this parish is the hamlet of Pigsole, having no woodland. On St. Luke's day, a fair is held for cattle and pedlary. Bertram de Criol had a grant from Henry III. of a market on Thursdays, weekly, which was allowed in the 7th of Edward I. and a fair annually for three days, on the eve of St. Luke, and the day ensuing that of the festival.

THE MANOR of *Adisham*, at which court a borsholder is chosen for this parish, claims paramount over the greater part of the same, subordinate whereto is—

THE MANOR OF GREAT MONGEHAM, with the mansion of *Fogge's Court*, otherwise *Scott's Court*, now a mere cottage, but anciently the estate of the eminent family of the Fogge's, being the only one, from among the many in this county of which they were possessors, that adopted their surname. From that family it went by marriage to Sir Reinold Scott; at whose death no evidence remains of the hands into which it was transferred, until the close of the ensuing reign, namely, James I. when Great Mongeham went by sale to the Powel's, of Shebberts-well; in which line it continued till it passed to the Fasham's. In 1729, Mr. Samuel Fasham, having by will disinherited his son, Anthony, gave this manor to his three daughters; Joane Fasham, spinster; Martha, married to Bethell Dawes, gent.; and Elizabeth, to Mr. Edward Roby, of Deal; as tenants in common. The whole subsequently passed to Mr. Samuel Fasham Roby, descendant of the latter, who possessed the property in 1820.

A court baron is held for this manor in a public-house near Sholdon Bank, the manor house being now reduced to a mean cottage; the demesne lands were sold off many years back, and a few trifling quit rents are all now remaining annexed to the same.

CRAYFORD HOUSE, otherwise STONE HALL, was a mansion standing at a small distance westward from the church, the site of which, although the dwelling has long been demolished, is still discernable, and the remains, being composed of brick and flint, bespeak it to have been of some antiquity. The residence in question was, for many descents, the property and residence of the Crayford's, whose estates in the vicinity were considerable. Mention is made in an old roll, that among the Kentish gentlemen who followed the Earl of Warwick, in 1460, and fought at the battle of Northampton, in favor of the house of York, was William Crayford, esq. then created knight banneret by Edward IV. for his valiant bearing. From the above knight, this seat, &c. descended to William Crayford, esq. of Great Mongeham, who died possessing the property under Charles II. and appears

to have been the last of the family resident here. Upon his death, Stone Hall, &c. went by will to Ursula, his widow; who, marrying Nordash Rand, esq. of Ripple, he became possessor of this property. The last-mentioned gentleman, having two daughters by that union, one married Robert Chadwick, esq. of Northfleet; and the other, Judith, the only surviving one, died unmarried. At his demise, the site of this mansion, which had been pulled down by him, with the lands, &c. reverted back to his widow, Ursula, who gave them by will to her only surviving daughter, named Ursula, who died unmarried. The latter by will left this estate to Mrs. Mary Morrice, daughter of her elder sister, by Robert Chadwick, esq. above mentioned, wife of William Morrice, of Betslinger; on whose death the property devolved to her as his widow.

GREAT MONGEHAM is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury and *deanery* of Sandwich.

The church, which is large and handsome, is dedicated to St. Martin, having a square turret at the western extremity. The high chancel is particularly long, there being also two side chancels. At one angle of the tower is another of a circular form, containing a newel staircase; it is built particularly strong and spacious, being embattled at the summit. A lofty window, over the west door of the tower was formerly enriched by ornaments now defaced. There is no ceiling to this edifice, but the chancel is handsomely boarded at the top, the whole not conveying any idea of high antiquity. Among the tombs, which, for the most part, commemorate persons of the last century, we find the names of Timothy Wilson, of Kingsnoth, rector; mementos of the Crayford's, and St. Leger of Deal, surgeon, descended from Robert de Sancto Leodegario, who accompanied William the Conqueror, &c. The south chancel is converted to a storeroom. In the nave are tombs to the Edwards's of Shrewsbury, and the Shepherd's, and a memorial of William Sladden, who died 1659. The cemetery contains an altar tomb, which records that many of the Fasham family of Deal were buried there, &c.

The church, which ranks a rectory, is of the patronage of the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, the primate being patron of



Engraved by J. Rogers

MONGHAM CHURCH, NEAR DIAL,

C. S. I.

Published by G. Virtue Oct. 1879

the same. In the king's books it is valued at £18 5, and the yearly tenths at £1 16 10.

From the last census of the population, taken by order of parliament in 1821, the number of inhabitants was, males 138, females 143, making a total of 281 souls.

LITTLE MONGEHAM,

Or *Parva Mongeham*, as it is often written; and, in Domesday, *Mundingham*, is so designated to distinguish it from Great Mongeham, last described.

A borsholder is chosen at the court of Norborne manor, alternately every year, for this borough, including East Studdal, and for the borough of Ashley, in the parish of Norborne. In this district there are about sixteen dwellings, and 1000 acres of land. It stretches far south, until it joins Waldershare parish, comprehending the whole of East Studdal. It is more hilly, and the soil more abounding in chalk, than Great Mongeham; the fields being also more unenclosed and open. No fair is held in this place.

THIS MANOR, in 760, was given, by Aldric, son of Widred, king of Kent, with the consent of the primate Bregwyn, in the 1st year of his reign, by the description of six plough lands in the southern part of the ancient ville of Mundlingham, which land was called *Parva Mungeham*, to Lambert, or Jambert, then abbot of St. Augustine's monastery, for the use of his fraternity.

In 1313, being the 7th of Edward II. in the *Iter* of H. de Stanton, &c. the abbot, upon a *quo warranto*, claimed sundry liberties, which were acceded to, as before mentioned in this history.

Salamon de Ripple, a monk of St. Augustine's, about the 10th of Edward III. having been appointed keeper of several manors belonging to that convent, made many improvements in the same, more particularly at "*Lityl Mungam*, where he built much."

This manor continued vested in the above monastery until the dissolution, when Henry VIII. granted the same, with the advowson of the church, to the archbishop and his successors, part of whose possessions it still remains.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and the *deanery* of Sandwich.

The church, which had for years been in a dilapidated state, now presents nothing save the foundations in a small pasture close, near the farm-house of Little Mongeham manor.

This is a rectory, having been uniformly appurtenant to the manor, and part of the possessions of St. Augustine's abbey. At the dissolution the whole was granted to Sir John Baker, who reconveyed the advowson to the crown; it was then granted by Edward VI. in his 1st year, to Archbishop Cranmer, and has ever since continued appendant to that see.

The rectory is valued, in the king's books, at £5 15, and in 1640 the estimate was £50. It is now a discharged living, of the yearly value of £90, out of which the incumbent disburses £5 5 yearly, to the curate of Sutton, for officiating in that church for the inhabitants of this parish.

The parsonage or grange of Asheley, in the parish of Norborne, has twelve acres of glebe belonging to it in Little Mongeham, and receives the great tithes of Maidensole farm, and about 200 acres more within the boundaries of this parish.

From the last census of the population, taken by act of parliament in 1821, the number of inhabitants in this parish amounted to, males 60, females 53, making a total of 113 souls.

NORTHBORNE.

THIS district, commonly called *Norborne*, as written in the record of Domesday, is the next parish westward from Little Mongeham, and so denominated from the *north borne*, or stream running hence into the river at Sandwich. Northborne contains four boroughs, namely, Norborne, Finglesham, Asheley, and Tickness, or Tickenhurst, for each of which a borsholder is chosen at the manor court of Norborne. This parish, generally speaking, is very dry and salubrious, situated in a fine uphill, open, and pleasant country, though extending northwards in the direction of Howbridge and Foulmead, into a low country abounding in wet and marsh lands. This parish is very extensive, for, notwithstanding it is long and narrow, being only one mile and a half from east to west, it extends upwards of five miles from north to south, until it joins Waldershare and Whit-

field. The portion of this parish containing the borough, hamlet, and manor, of Tickenhurst, is separated from the residue by the parishes of Eastry, Ham, and Betshanger, intervening; there is also a small part of the parish of Goodneston within that of Norborne, being also entirely surrounded by the same. The soil of this parish varies considerably, in consequence of its extent; it is however chalky, and abounds in hills, though the earth is very light, much fertile land also abounding in the northernmost parts of the parish. The street of Norborne containing the church and vicarage house, and twenty-six dwellings, occupies the north-eastern boundary of this parish; adjoining is Norborne court, the parsonage, as well as a house and estate called the Vine farm. Besides the above, there are many other streets, hamlets, and considerable farms, within the boundaries of this district, which we shall now proceed to enumerate.

THE MANOR OF NORBORNE, in 618, was given, by Eadbald, king of Kent, described as part of his kingdom, containing thirty plough lands, called Northborne, to the convent of St. Augustine's, wherein the ashes of his father had been interred, and where he had given orders to have his corpse buried. It so continued at the period of the taking of Domesday record, wherein it stands noticed under the general title of the land of the church of St. Augustine.

In 1313, being the 7th of Edward II. the abbot on a *quo warranto* claimed, in the *Iter* of H. de Stanton, &c. and was allowed sundry liberties, among others the view of frank pledge, as well as wreck of the sea in this manor, as previously mentioned in describing other estates appertaining to this abbey. In the 5th of Edward III., 1330, the men and tenants of this district were exempted from attending at the turne of the sheriff, before made by the borsholder, with four men of each borough within the same; and directed his writ to Roger de Reynham, then sheriff, commanding that they should in future be allowed to perform the same with one man only.

In the 8th of Richard II. the measurement of the lands at Nordburne, belonging to St. Augustine's monastery, comprised 2179½ acres and 1 rood, of which 208 acres were woodland.

Salamon de Ripple, a monk of St. Augustine's, about the

10th of Edward III. being appointed keeper of this manor, &c. made considerable improvements, and built a fair chapel from the foundation. However, in 1371, owing to the negligence of a labourer, their storehouses full of corn were burnt to the ground, the damage sustained amounting to £1000, a very large sum in those days.

From the above date nothing material is recorded in regard to this manor, which remained vested in the monastery of St. Augustine's until the dissolution, when Henry VIII. in his 31st year, granted it, with the rectory, to Archbishop Cranmer, in exchange, when it continued vested in the see of Canterbury till the primate Parker, in the 3d of Elizabeth reconveyed it to the crown in exchange. It so remained till the 5th of Charles I. when that prince granted it in fee to William White and others, to hold as of his manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only, in free and common socage, and not *in capite*, or by knight's service. By the above possessors this property was the same year sold to Stephen Alcocke, gent. of London, who in the following year passed it away by sale, with some exceptions, to Edward Boys, gent. of Betschanger, to hold of the king in like manner as before described. Edward Grotius Boys, descendant of the above, dying in 1706, bequeathed this property to his kinsman, Thomas Brett, LL.D. of Spring Grove, who, in 1713, alienated it to Salmon Morrice, esq. afterwards an admiral in the British navy, of Betshanger, whose grandson, William, died possessed of the same in 1787, unmarried, when the estate devolved to his only brother, James Morrice, who possessed the property in 1820.

The fee farm rent reserved, when this manor was granted away by the crown, fell into the hands of the Earl of Ilchester, who, in 1788, sold it to the Rev. Mr. Morrice.

A Court Leet and Court Baron is held for this manor, at the former of which two constables, one for the upper, and the other for the lower, half hundred of Cornilo, are chosen. The present manor house is a small cottage in Norborne street, erected for that purpose upon the waste land.

NORTHBORNE COURT, commonly called *Norborne Abbey*, as appertaining to the monastery of St. Augustine, was the ancient court lodge of this manor, prior to their separation from

the crown by different grants. Under the Saxons it is reputed as having been the palace of King Eadbald, who gave it, as previously mentioned, to that abbey. Leland, therefore, in his Itinerary says: "A ii miles or more fro Sandwich to Northburn commeth a fresch water yn to Sandwich haven. At Northburn was the palayce or maner of Edbalde, Ethelbert's sunne. There but a few years syns (in the reign of Henry VIII.) yn breking a side of the walle yn the hawle, were found ii children's bones, that had been mured up as yn burielle yn time of Paganits of the Saxons. Among one of the children's bones was found a styffe pyne of Latin." This court lodge, &c. remained but a short time in the hands of the crown, after its reconveyance by the primate in the 3d of Elizabeth, as previously mentioned, being forthwith granted by that queen for life to Edward Sanders, gent. her fosterbrother. The latter afterwards resided at Norborne court, having espoused Anne, daughter of Francis, son of Milo Pendrath of Norborne, by Elizabeth, one of the heirs of Thomas Lewin, and nurse to Queen Elizabeth. On the death of the above-named Edward Sanders, about the middle of that princess's reign, the manor reverted to the crown, and so continued until soon after the accession of James I. who then granted it in fee to Sir Edwin Sandys, whom he knighted, and gave this estate as a recompence from attachment he had manifested towards him. By Sir Edwin the mansion was rebuilt, where he kept his shrievalty in the 14th of that reign; and, dying in 1629, was buried in the vault of this church, which he had caused to be constructed for himself and his descendants. Although Sir Edwin Sandys had been four times married, he only left male issue by his last wife; and, from Edwin, his second son, descended the Sandys' of Norborne court; and from Richard, the third son, those of Canterbury. On the death of Sir Edwin, his eldest son, Henry, succeeded to this estate, upon whose demise it went to his next brother, Colonel Edwin Sandys, the famous adherent of Cromwell, who died, at Norborne court, of the wounds he had received at the battle of Worcester, in 1642.

In 1684, his grandson, Sir Richard Sandys, of Norborne Court, possessed this property, who died in 1726, leaving by his first wife four daughters, his coheirs, namely Priscilla, married to Henry Sandys, esq. (grandson of Henry Sandys, of

Downe, son of Colonel Richard Sandys, younger brother of Colonel Edwin Sandys, great grandfather of Priscilla, above mentioned :) Mary, the second daughter, married to William Roberts, esq. of Harbledowne; Elizabeth, the third daughter, who died, unmarried, soon after her father's death; and Anna, fourth and youngest daughter, married to Charles Pyott, esq. of Canterbury; all of whom, respectively, in right of their wives, became possessed of this property, among the rest of his estates, in undivided shares, by the entail made in Sir Richard Sandys' will.

In 1795 the several parties interested in this property conveyed their shares by sale as follow: to James Tillard, esq. of Street End place, near Canterbury, Northborne court lodge, farm, and lands; to Robert Thomas Pyott, esq. Stoneheap farm; to William Wyborn, the site of the late mansion house, gardens, and Long Lane farm; to Mr. John Parker, Cold Harbour farm; and to other individuals, the small detached portions of this estate. The amount of the purchase money was £30,000 the whole property comprising 1100 acres, all tithe free, with the exception of about forty acres.

Norborne Court, the mansion of the Sandys, a large and stately pile of building, was pulled down in 1750, and the materials sold, so that a few ruined walls are all at present remaining. Near the dwelling stood a handsome chapel, formerly used by the monks of St. Augustine when they visited this district, and subsequently by the family of the Sandys'; a considerable portion is still remaining, although the roofing has long been taken from the edifice.

LITTLE BETSHANGER is an estate situated in the western part of this parish, and formerly ranked a manor, having had owners bearing the same name. In the reign of Edward II. Ralph de Betslanger was possessed of this property, as was also his descendant, Thomas, in the 20th of Edward III. Subsequently, according to Philipott, Roger de Cliderow was possessed of this estate, commencing from the latter reign, as appears from ancient evidences. On the demise of Roger without male issue, and leaving three daughters, Joane, the second, married John Stoughton of Dartford, second son of Sir John, Lord Mayor of London. The estate was then alienated

from the Stoughton's to the Gibbs', whence it passed to the Omer's, where it continued until Laurence Omer, gent. of Ash, leaving an only daughter, Jane, by whom the property was conveyed in marriage to T. Stoughton, gent. of Ash, afterwards of St. Martin's, Canterbury, son of Edward, of Ash, the grandson of John Stoughton, of Dartford, former possessor of this manor. He died in 1591, leaving three daughters, of whom Elizabeth was married to Thomas Wild, esq. of St. Martin's, Canterbury; Ellen, to Edward Nethersole, gent.; and Mary, to Henry Paramore, gent. of St. Nicholas; and they, by a joint conveyance, passed it away to Mr. John Gookin, who in the 1st of James alienated it to Sir Henry Lodelow, and he, under Charles I. sold it to Edward Boys, esq. of Great Betshanger. Edward Grotius Boys, his descendant, dying in 1706, gave it by will to his kinsman, Thomas Brett, LL.D. who shortly after alienated it to Sir Henry Furnese, bart. of Waldershare, and his son, Sir Robert, bart. who died possessed of this estate in 1733. He was succeeded by his three daughters, when the property being partitioned off, this estate was wholly allotted off, with other property, to Anne, the elder sister, wife of John Viscount St. John, which was confirmed by an Act passed the following year. From the last-mentioned nobleman it went to his grandson, George Viscount Bolingbroke, who disposed of it, in 1791, to Mr. Thomas Clark. The mansion is spacious, and has been the residence of gentlemen; a family of the name of Boys having lived therein for many years.

THE TITHES of Little Betshanger belonged, with those of Finglisham, in this parish, to St. Augustine's; and were, in 1128, assigned to the clothing of the monks. After the dissolution of that monastery, they were granted to the archbishop, part of whose revenues they continue at the present time.

Near Little Betshanger was found the plant *astragalus glycyphyllos*, or wild liquorice, which is extremely rare, and never observed elsewhere.

THE MANOR OF TICKENHURST, now called *Tickness*, in Domesday *Ticheteste*, and in old records *Tygenhurst*, is situated in the borough and hamlet of its own name. It lies for the most part in this parish, to the west, several parishes intervening, and partly in that of Knolton. In the time of the Con-

queror, Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and earl of Kent, was possessed of this manor, and so continued at the taking of Domesday record, wherein it is entered under the general title of that prelate's lands. On the disgrace of this ecclesiastic, his possessions were confiscated to the crown, when this manor fell into the hands of a family which thence derived its surname. This line became extinct under Henry VI. when the estate went to the Stoddard's, ancestors of those bearing that name in Mottingham, in this county. In that family the estate remained for some generations, when, at the close of Elizabeth's reign, it was alienated to Peyton, of Knolton, since which it continued the property of the owners of that manor and seat, down to Sir Narborough d'Aeth, bart. of Knolton.

In 1074 the bishop of Bayeux gave to St. Augustine's abbey, those tithes possessed by his tenants, namely, the Chamberlain Adelold, in the villes of Cnolton, Tickenhurst, and Ringelton; and also Bedleshangre, and of Osbern Paisforer, in the small ville of Borland; all which were confirmed by the royal charter. The tithes, however, of Cnolton and Ringelton, William de Albiney, in process of time, as lord of the fee of those lands, took away from the monastery, through his great authority; and, of the tithe of Boclonde, Roger de Malmaines equally possessed himself.

Within this borough of Tickenhurst, are two farms, called Great and Little Tickenhurst, belonging to Sir Narborough d'Aeth, bart. both of which pay tithes to the almonry of Norborne, formerly belonging to St. Augustine's abbey.

Near the north-west boundary of the parish is the HAMLET OF WEST STREET, containing five houses; it also comprises an estate called WEST STREET, otherwise PARK GATE, first referred to in the will of Roger Litchfield, anno 1513. This, with another farm called *Park gate*, stood in Ham parish; the estate was, in aftertimes, held by Sir Cloudesley Shovel, on whose unfortunate demise, it fell to his two daughters and coheirs. On the division of this estate, John Blackwood, in right of Anne, the youngest, whom he married, became possessed of this property; who, dying in 1777, was succeeded by his two sons, in gavelkind, Shovel Blackwood, esq. and Col. John Blackwood, of Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, who divided their inheritance.

On that occasion, West street, otherwise Park gate, came to the latter; who, in the following year, procured an act to authorise his disposal of the property. On the Colonel's death, this estate devolved to his widow, who, in 1790, sold it to Mr. William Nethersole.

About half a mile from West street, is the HAMLET of FINGLESHAM, containing about thirty houses; in Domesday record it is written *Flenguessam*, and there entered under the title of lands held of the archbishop by knight's service. From the above period, no mention is made of this place for a length of time, but, under Edward I. in 1288, that monarch granted license to the abbot of St. Augustine's, to appropriate to the use of that institution rents and lands, in different parishes, and among others in the tenancy of Norborne and Fenlesham.

In 1524, William Poyshe, of Norborne, devised his place at Fynglisham, to his son, John; and Thomas Parker, late one of the jurats of Sandwich, by will, in 1596, gave to Nicholas, his brother's son, his house, &c. in Fynglisham, situated in this street. His descendant, Valentine Parker, gent. was a resident here in 1669, and willed this estate to his godson, Mr. Valentine Hild, or Hoile; from whom it descended to his great grandson, Mr. Thomas Hoile.

ROBERT, abbot of St. Augustine's, in the time of Henry III. A.D. 1240, confirmed an exchange made by the monastery of all THE TITHES of *Finglesham* and *Little Betshanger*, to the eleemosynary of the abbey, which tithes had previously belonged to the chamberlain; they now constitute part of the archiepiscopal possessions, with those of Little Betshanger, and are demised by him on a beneficial lease.

Through Finglesham and over Howe bridge, the road leads to Deal, and hence the stream, called Gestling, or North stream, takes its course towards the Stour, below Sandwich.

A small distance southward from Finglesham, is the HAMLET of MARLEY, containing four dwellings; one called GROVE, or MARLEY FARM, the former, however, being its proper name though now usually called by the latter, which property formerly belonged to the Brett's. In 1630, Percival Brett, of Wye, whose descendant, Richard, left an only daughter, Catherine,

married to John Cook, of Mersham, but after of Canterbury, clerk. They left two daughters, Catherine, wife of Thomas Shindler, of Canterbury, when they and Mary joined in the conveyance of this estate, in 1727, to John Paramor, gent. of Statenborough. It then descended to his niece, Mrs. Jane Hawker, afterwards wife of John Dilnot, esq. who, on her demise, became possessed of the fee, which he sold, in 1792, to William Boteler, esq. of Eastry, who resided here, and two years after alienated the same, together with Statenborough, to Mr. James Jeken, of Oxney.

About a mile south-westward, at the western boundary of this parish, is THE MANOR OF WEST COURT, or BURNT HOUSE, styled in the ancient Fœdary of Kent, the manor of West court, otherwise East Betshanger, and said therein to have been held of the late monastery of St. Augustine's, by knight's service, being then in possession of Roger Litchfield, who died proprietor thereof in 1513. Since that period, it had the same owners as Great Betshanger, and was, in 1800, the property of the Rev. James Morrice.

On the north-east point of the open downs, adjoining Little Betshanger, are the vestiges of a *camp*, formed for the troops, under Capt. Peke, stationed there to oppose the landing of the Spaniards, in 1588. A mile farther to the south, is *Stoneheap*, a good farm, which had long the same owners as Norborne court, but became afterwards wholly vested in Robert Thomas Pyott, esq.

About the same distance farther southward, is WEST STUDDAL, formerly written *Stodwald*, an estate once belonging to the Harvey's, originally of Tilmanstone; under which head will be found a further account of that family. In their descendants it continued to Richard Harvey, afterwards of Dane court; not long after which, it was possessed by the Six's, of whom it was purchased by Sir Henry Furnese, bart. of Waldershare, in 1707. It then went to Sir Edward Dering, bart.; by whom it was conveyed to the Solley's, of Sandwich; and by them sold to Mr. Thomas Parke, of Deal, whose daughter, in marriage, conveyed it to James Methurst Pointer, esq.; from whom it was ultimately purchased by Mr. Laurence Dilnot.

Hence, over *Maimage*, or more properly MALMAINS down, is THE HAMLET OF ASHLEY, containing fifteen houses, and Ashley farm. The rectory, called in old records *Essela*, belonged to St. Augustine's abbey, and so remained, until the dissolution, when it was granted by Henry VIII. to the archbishop. It was afterwards held on a beneficial lease, the interest therein, of late years, belonging to Isaac Bargrave, esq. of Eastry, in right of his deceased wife, Sarah, sister of Robert Lynch, M. D. of Canterbury, and to Mrs. Elizabeth Herring, the other sister and coheir.

Southward from the above is THE HAMLET OF MINACRE, sometimes spelt *Minaker*, *one moiety*, or *half of which*, was formerly possessed by the Silkwood's; of whom it was purchased by Sir Robert Furnese, bart. It then passed, with all the Furnese estates in Kent, to the late Earl of Guildford, by his union with the Countess of Rockingham, one of Sir Robert's daughters, and his grandson, the Rt. Hon. George Augustus, earl of Guilford.

The other moiety of this hamlet was the property of Mr. Leonard Woodward, of Ashley.

Farther southward, at the extreme boundary of this parish, is another hamlet, containing five houses, called NAPCHESTER, adjoining the parishes of Waldershare and Whitfield; the principal farm whereof is the property of the Guildford family. No fairs are kept in the parish.

This district is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanery* of Sandwich.

The church, exempt from the archdeacon, is dedicated to St. Augustine, being a spacious edifice, containing a nave, chancel, and transept, with a large square tower in the centre, which appears once to have been more lofty. The structure is built of flint, with quoins, door and window cases of ashlar squared stone; some arches of the windows being pointed, others circular, and some having zigzag ornaments. The western arch of the tower is pointed with tripple dancette ornaments, and the other circular. In the south transept, repaired by the Sandy's, is a vault appropriated for the remains of that family. Over the same is a sumptuous monument, with the recumbent effigies of a knight

in armour, and his lady, having a loose mantle over her; this memento is in memory of Sir Edwin Sandys, second son of Edwin, archbishop of York. He had a grant of Norborne court from James I. and died in 1639. In the nave is a memorial for Richard Harvey, of Eastry, obiit 1675; and in the churchyard are three altar tombs, one being for George Shocklidge, A.M. vicar for forty-nine years, who died in 1772; the remaining two being for the Gibbon family.

The church of Norborne, with its chapels of Cotmanton and Sheldon, was anciently appendant to the manor, and in early times appropriated to St. Augustine's abbey.

In 1128, being the 29th of Henry I. it was assigned by Hugh, then abbot, to the use of the Almonry, being an hospital, standing without the monastery gate, for the reception of strangers, as well as for the relief of the weak and infirm. From the above period, incessant disputes arose between the abbots and primates of Canterbury, as to their privileges, &c.; and among others, was that of the church of Norborne, which terminated in the abbot's exemption, being freed from all such jurisdiction; a definitive sentence to that effect being pronounced by Archbishop Arundel, in 1397; the whole of which may be found in the Chronicle of Thorne.

In 1295, the abbot made an institution of several new deaneries, in order to apportion the churches belonging to his monastery, to each, as exempt from the archiepiscopal jurisdiction, wherein this church was included in the new deanery of Sturry. This measure created violent contentions between the abbots and primates, which terminated in the entire abolition of that new institution. In this state the whole continued, till the dissolution, when the appropriation, &c. devolved to the crown, which was, in the 31st of Henry VIII. granted in exchange to the archbishop, and still continues vested in that see. The advowson of the vicarage, however, being excepted in the above grant, was, in the 1st of Edward VI. vested in this see, the primates still continuing patrons of the same.

Although Norborne church was thus early appropriated to the Almonry, and a vicarage therein instituted, there was no endowment until the 1st of Edward I., when the abbot granted an endowment, which was approved of by the archbishop's commissary.

In 1396, an agreement was entered into, between the rector of East Langdon, and the vicar of Norborne, concerning the payment of 4s. to the latter, wherein the parishioners of the first-mentioned parish are stated to be bound to contribute to the reparations necessary in the church of Norborne. This vicarage, with the chapel of Sholdon annexed, is valued in the king's books at £12 11 8, and the yearly tenths at £1 5 2. In 1578, there were 192 communicants, and it was valued at £60; in 1640, the communicants amounted to 297, and the valuation was £74. According to the last census of the population, as taken by order of Parliament, in 1821, there were 400 males and 357 females, making a total of 757 souls.

There is a good vicarage house at Norborne, which, with the homestall, measures two acres, and independent, are nine acres of glebe land.

SHOLDON.

To the north-east of Norborne, is the parish of Sholdon, written in ancient records *Soldone* and *Scholdon*. A borsholder is chosen for the borough of Sholdon, comprehending the whole parish, at the court-leet of the manor of Norborne.

THIS PARISH is adjunct to Upper Deal, from which the elevated part forms a kind of peninsula to the west, surrounded on three sides by wet and marsh lands. The main road from Canterbury to Deal traverses the upland district over the arable down, from Howe bridge, having both Cotmanton and Hull contiguous, on the left; it branches thence through a narrow enclosed lane, to the village called Sholdon street, and the church of the same; the latter being enclosed on two sides by the highway, at no greater distance than a quarter of a mile from Upper Deal. This place contains about twenty houses, one being a farm formerly belonging to the Crayford family, and afterwards to the Rev. James Morrice; the hamlet of Sholdon Bank also comprises about the same number of dwellings. At the western extremity of this parish stands the hamlet of Foulmead: the whole parish contains about 1500 acres, whereof 400 being arable, are worth about twenty shillings an acre; the remainder is marsh land, in Lydden Valley, and of little worth; there is no woodland in this district.

THE MANOR OF NORBORNE claims paramount over this parish; and subordinate thereto is THE MANOR OF HULL, which appears to have been part of the possessions of St. Augustine's monastery. It was most probably vested in that abbey A.D. 618, by Eadbald, as part of the thirty plough lands which constituted the manor of Northborne, as mentioned in his charter. It continued vested in the abbey until the suppression of the same, when it fell into the king's hands, and was granted by Henry VIII. by the title of the Manor of Hull and Sholdon, in his 34th year, in exchange to the archbishop of this see. This property has continued vested in the archbishops until the present time. No court is held for this manor.

HULL COURT, otherwise LONG FARM, is an estate in this parish, anciently the property of the family of Retling, of Retling court, in Nonington. Sir Richard, son of Thomas de Retling, appears to have died possessed of this property in the 32d of Edward III. whose widow, Lady Sarah Retling, afterwards espoused John de St. Laurence.

By her first husband she left an only daughter and heir, Joane, who having married John Spicer, he became entitled to this property. Subsequently, by Cicely, a daughter and coheir of this name, the estate passed in marriage to John Isaac, of Bridge, by whom it was alienated, anterior to the 21st of Henry VI. to John Bresland. Not long after, the last-mentioned owner sold it to Fineux, of Swingfield; in which line it continued until passed away to the Monins, whose ancestors had possessed lands here for many generations previous.

John Monins, of Dover, who lived at the close of the reign of Richard II. appears, by the pedigree of the family, to have espoused the daughter and heir of Sholdon, the descendant of a family, which, from its residence and possessions in this parish, assumed their surname. One of these, namely, Lambert de Shoreldon, his name being so spelt in the Chronicle of Thorne, held lands here in the 29th of Henry I. A.D. 1128.

In reference, however, to the possessors of this estate, after continuing for a period in the line of Monins', it was by that family alienated to Sir William Crayford, of Mongeham; from whose descendants it went by sale to the Aldworth's. One of the latter stock, namely, Richard Aldworth, in 1630, repaired

the chancel of the church; after whom it continued in that name until Charles Aldworth, esq. of Frogmore, in New Windsor, Berkshire, having obtained an Act in the 1st of Queen Anne, conveyed this estate, with his interest in the manor of Hull and rectory of Sholdon, to Mr. Daniel Wyborn. William Wyborn, son of the last mentioned, leaving four sons, his coheirs, on the division of their inheritance, this estate fell to James, the youngest, who possessed the same in 1820.

COTMANTON COURT, formerly ranked as a manor, and now called *Cottington*, occupies the western part of this parish, the mansion house of the same dividing the parishes of Sholdon and Norborne, though the major part of the demesnes are within the adjoining parishes of Northborne and Walmer. It anciently constituted part of the possessions of the celebrated family of the Criols; Simon, of that name, having held it of the abbot of St. Augustine, by knight's service, in the reign of Henry III. When the above family became extinct, it passed to Salamon Champneis, and under Henry III. to Roger Digges, of Barham; in whose line it continued till the reign of Henry VII. at which period John Digges, esq. of Barham, conveyed it away to trustees, who alienated the property to Thomas Barton. This last-mentioned person, descended from an ancient stock in Lancashire, died possessed of the estate in the 24th of the above reign; when his descendant, at the close of the reign of Henry VIII. passed the property to one Brown, of London, from which line it went to Sir Roger Manwood, chief baron of the Exchequer. We afterwards find it passed to the Richardson's, from which name, in the middle of the reign of James I. it was sold to Sir Thomas Smith, of London, whose son, Sir John, succeeded him. On the demise of the latter, this property was conveyed to the governors of the hospital for the cure of lunatics, in Moorfields, London, for the use of that noble institution, and in that charity, at present existing in St. George's Fields, the same is now vested.

Near Cotmanton mansion, eastward, was a chapel, erected for the use of the owners of that dwelling, which was, in process of time, suffered to run to decay. The ruins of the chapel previously adverted to, remained till within some years back, presenting an edifice of considerable beauty, containing a nave and

south aisle, separated by a row of elegant slight pillars, supporting pointed arches, beyond which was a chancel, circular at the eastern extremity, having a vaulting of stone. The whole was pulled down some thirty years back, and the foundations levelled, wherefore the site is no longer visible.

This parish is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanery* of Sandwich.

The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, contains a nave and chancel, being spacious and well built, with a square tower steeple at the west end. This edifice contains no monuments boasting antiquity, or any thing else worthy to be recorded, except some memorials of the Wyborn family, in the chancel, which are of the last century.

The church of Sholdon was uniformly accounted as a chapel, appertaining to Norborne church, the tithes in the reign of Henry III. being assigned, by the abbot of St. Augustine, to the almonry of that convent.

The several tithes within the bounds and limits of this chapel, belonging to the church of Norborne, have been previously adverted to in the vicarage of that church; the parsonage of Sholdon, however, remained with the fraternity of the monastery above named.

After the dissolution, this chapel and its appendages passed to the crown, whence, the ensuing year, being the 31st of Henry VIII. the rectory was granted in exchange to the archbishop, as was the advowson of this chapel in the 1st of Edward VI. with that of the church of Norborne, in whose hands it still continues, the archbishop holding the rectory, appropriate of Sholdon, which is entirely distinct from that of Norborne, and he is the present patron of the church of Norborne, with the chapel of Sholdon annexed to the same.

This chapel is not valued separately in the king's books, but included in the estimate of the church of Norborne; the vicar whereof is instituted and inducted to that vicarage, with the chapel of Sholdon also annexed.

The communicants in 1588 were sixty-two, and in 1640 they amounted to eighty-eight. From the last census of the population, taken by order of parliament, in 1821, the number of inhabitants was found to amount to 142 males, and 143 females, making a total of 285 souls.

THE TOWN AND PARISH OF DEAL.

NORTH-EAST of Sholdon lies this place and parish, written in ancient authorities *Dola*, and *Dale*, while, in the survey of Domesday, *Addelam* derived its appellation from the site, being a low open plain on the sea-shore.

This parish, equally with the town and borough of Deal, was formerly part of the hundreds of Cornilo and Bewsborough, as appears from the survey in the Conqueror's time; however, prior to the middle of Henry III.'s reign, it was esteemed within the liberty and jurisdiction of the cinque ports; and, under Henry VI. when some disputes having occurred in respect to its being rated as forming part of the subsidy of those hundreds, that king, by letters patent, dated the 16th of his reign, reunited it to that jurisdiction, as member of the port of Sandwich. It therefore now continues a separate jurisdiction from those hundreds within the liberties of the ports, having its own constables and officers, under the jurisdiction of its particular justices.

THE MANOR OF DEAL, otherwise CHAMBERLAIN'S FEE, constituted part of the possessions of the canons of the priory of St. Martin, in Dover, whereof it was held as a prebend by the abbot of St. Augustine, and is, in consequence, recorded in Domesday survey, under the title of the Canon Lands. This estate was subsequently allotted by the abbot to the use of the chamber of the monastery, whence it acquired the denomination of the *Chamberlain's Fee*.

In the *Iter* of H. de Stanton and his sociates, in 1313, being the 7th of Edward II. the abbot, on a *quo warranto*, claimed, and was allowed the view of frank pledge, &c. as previously mentioned in describing the other manors belonging to that monastery, which freedom of frank pledge was further confirmed in the 10th of the above prince. In the 36th of Edward III. that monarch, by his charter of *inspeximus*, confirmed all the manors and possessions given by former kings to that abbey; and, by

another instrument, the several liberties and confirmations made by his predecessors; all of which were further confirmed by Henry VI.

By the register of the above monastery, made in the time of Abbot Fyndon, about the 16th year of the above reign, it appears that the lands in this district, appertaining to the chamberlain's fee, comprised 121 acres of land, and a portion of tithes in this parish. This manor then continued vested in the monastery until its dissolution, when it was surrendered into the king's hands.

From that period we find no mention of this estate, until the 42d of Elizabeth, when it was granted by that princess as constituting part of the manor of Ripple, to J. Hales, esq. of Tenderden, who, at his demise, left the chamberlain's fee to his nephew Edward Hales, esq. afterwards created a baronet; who, under James I. alienated the property to Thomas Gookin, gent. In 1699, Richard, grandson of the latter, passed the estate to William Verrier, of Sandwich, and, in 1721, his son, John, conveyed one moiety of the same, to John Paramor the elder, and the other to John Hawker, of Sandwich; both which moieties subsequently devolved to Mrs. Jane Hawker, widow of John above named, and niece of Mrs. Paramor. She remarried John Dilnot, esq. of Sandwich, who survived her, and by the marriage settlements continued to enjoy this property, which afterwards, under the title of the site of the manor of the chamberlain's fee, &c. he alienated to Mr. John May, gent. of Deal, who possessed the same in 1800.

Deal town, in a northward direction from Chapel lane, is, generally speaking, built upon the waste of this manor.

A court-leet and court-baron is held here, the whole fee whereof is within this parish, at the court of which a borsholder is chosen, whose jurisdiction extends over this manor.

THE MANORS OF COURT ASH and DEAL PREBEND are situated within this parish, both having, in early times, constituted part of the possessions of the canons of St. Martin's priory of Dover, under which title they stand recorded in the survey of Domesday.

In the instrument above referred to, it seems conclusive that the MANOR OF COURT ASH formed a portion of the property

described, which afterwards apparently devolved to the priory and canons of St. Martin, where it continued until the final dissolution of this priory in the 27th of Henry VIII. A.D. 1535, when it fell into that monarch's hands. He afterwards granted the same, with all its possessions, including the present manor, subject however to certain exceptions, to the archbishop of Canterbury, in the possession of which see it now continues, the present primate being owner thereof.

For this manor there is a court-leet, and court-baron, being demised with the manors of Dudmanscomb and Brandred, on a beneficial lease. This district extends into the parishes of Upper Deal, Mongeham, Ringwold, and Walmer; comprehending within its limits only a small portion of the town of Deal, at the northern extremity.

THE MANOR OF DEAL, otherwise DEAL PREBEND, however, also included in the description of Domesday, above referred to, became, not long afterwards, part of the revenue of the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, though in what manner cannot be ascertained, when it was appropriated to the archbishop's table; from which it was subsequently taken away, and by several of the primates granted to various persons; and so continued until the reign of Edward I. when Archbishop Peckham restored it to the use whereto it had originally been appropriated. From the above period, it has remained vested in the see of Canterbury, the archbishops having been regularly entitled to the inheritance of the same.

This manor and its demesnes, exempt from all great tithes, is demised by the archbishop on a beneficial lease, excepting the waste in Lower Deal, between the sea and the valley there, as well as all advowsons of churches, and the site of the king's buildings. The waste of this manor comprises the major part of the site of Deal town. A court is held for this manor at the court-lodge, in front of the rector's house, in Upper Deal.

The general opinion entertained by historians, has been, that Julius Cæsar, on his first expedition, landed near this place, after having been repulsed by the Britons, in his endeavour to land at Dover. In a discourse published by Dr. Halley, on the subject in question, he proves, that the cliffs referred to by Cæsar, in his Commentaries, were unquestionably those of Dover; and that

the plain and open shore which he subsequently arrived at, was that stretching along the downs at this place, where he effected his landing. Some writers have conjectured, that he disembarked northward of the present town of Deal, on part of the sand downs; but it appears much more probable, that the spot adverted to was between Upper Deal and Walmer castle, where remains of entrenchments are still apparent.

In the early part of the present volume, we have observed, that a tempest destroyed and damaged many of the Roman ships, upon which, Cæsar caused the remains of his fleet to be hauled on dry land, and enclosed the same, with his camp, in a fortification. The spot occupied by this naval encampment, is at present only to be conjectured; some conceiving it to have been the area now covered by the southern part of the town of Deal; while others are of opinion, that the cut now called the Old Haven, midway over the sand downs, between Deal and Sandwich, is the place where Cæsar secured his battered shipping. Even to the present day, upon the shore, in the vicinage of Deal, Sandown, and Walmer, is a long range of earth heaps, where Camden, Lambarde, Dr. Plot, and others, conceive this ship-camp to have been, and which the former of those writers states, was by the inhabitants, in his time, called *Rome's work*, or the work of the Romans; others, however, conceive them to be merely sand hills, collected there by the rigor of the weather.

When Cæsar, the following year, made his second landing, it was, in all probability, near the spot where he had previously disembarked; consequently, whatsoever place this naval camp occupied, or wheresoever he landed, was the same as regarded the route he afterwards followed. As it was impossible to traverse the great marshes to Great Mongeham, Norborne, or Ham, he was of necessity compelled to proceed to Upper Deal and Ripple in pursuit of his enemies, and thence by Little Mongeham, Sutton, Maimage, Barville, Eythorne, Barston, and Snowdowne, to his main camp, on Barham downs. Along the whole of that road is a continued course of Roman works, and intrenchments, as well as *tumuli*, or mounds or barrows; most of which we notice in describing those parishes; and in particular when we enter upon the account of Barham Downs.

On the final departure of Cæsar from Britain, nothing further occurs in reference to this place, as the Romans constantly fre-

quented the port of Richborough, on sailing hither, until the period of their complete abandonment of this island; and on the decay of the latter haven, that of Sandwich then acquired celebrity, as before mentioned.

During the whole of the above period, the greater portion of the soil now occupied by Deal, was an open plain, the only village being that now denominated Upper Deal, composed of the dwellings of a few poor fishermen, though not so far removed from the sea as at the present day, in consequence of the quantities of beach subsequently driven upon this coast: Leland seems to confirm this opinion, when he states in his Itinerary, "Deale, half a myle fro the shore of the se, a Fishher village iii myles or more above Sandwic, is upon a flat shore, and very open to the se, wher is a fosse or a great bank, artificial, betwixt the town and se, and beginnith about Deale, and runneth a great way up toward S. Margaret's Clyfè, yn as much that sum suppose that this is the place where Cæsar landed *in aperto Litore*. Surely the fosse was made to kepe owt ennemyes ther, or to defend the rage of the se, or I think rather the casting up beche or pible."

So late as the year 1624, a house on the west side of the Lower street (that most distant from the sea-shore) is described, in a deed of the above date, as abuting *ad le sea bank versus orientem*: and, in a chancery suit in 1663, a witness, aged seventy-two, deposed his being well acquainted with the valley of Deal, and that for sixty years past, and before any house was erected in that valley; which was certainly where the Lower street of Deal now stands.

But on the decay of Sandwich haven, and when the royal navy of England increased not only in number, but in the bulk of her vessels, as well as the extension of her trade, the channel, called the Downs, in front of Deal, as the only safe and commodious road for shipping, became a general resort and rendezvous, not only of war ships and trading vessels of this country, but those of other nations, sailing to and from the river Thames, and the metropolis of this island. Hence consequently accrued the incessant supply of stores necessary for shipping, and provisions in immense quantities; wherefore, Deal became a great resort of seafaring people, passengers, &c.; this caused the foundation of a new town along the shore, which, in opposition

to the ancient village, since denominated Upper Deal, acquired the appellation of *NEW, otherwise LOWER, DEAL.*

This parish, as early as the year 1229, being the 14th of Henry III. was esteemed within the liberty of the Cinque Ports, and annexed thereto as member of the port of Sandwich, having been also expressed as being such, in the charters of the Cinque Ports, time out of mind. In the reign of Henry VI. disputes arose as to its being assessed to the subsidy of the county at large, when the above prince, as a mark of his favor, terminated the dispute by reannexing and confirming it by his letters patent, in the 16th of his reign, to the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports.

The borough of Deal was, at the above period, governed by a deputy and assistants, named by the inhabitants, and appointed by the mayor and jurats of Sandwich. In this state it remained until the reign of William III. when violent disputes arose, between the citizens of Deal and the members of the corporation of Sandwich, which in a great measure originated in the former having acquired wealth, owing to the shipping resorting to the Downs, in the wars that had been carried on during the preceding fifty years. They felt the great inconvenience of being compelled to resort to Sandwich, on every trifling occasion, to procure justice; and were aware of the importance they had acquired from possessing riches; which incentives produced a restlessness that led to disputes on every occasion. Thus circumstanced, the inhabitants of Deal seized the opportunity of the mayor of Sandwich having too strenuously pressed for a market, in consequence of the lords justices reviving an old statute for the payment of a toll, &c. as the basis for petitioning *for an exclusive charter of Corporation*, that they might become independent of Sandwich, which, in spite of opposition by the mayor, &c. of the latter town, was obtained in 1699, being the 11th of William III.

By the above charter, Deal was constituted a free town and borough of itself, as well as a corporate and politic body, and now consists of a mayor, twelve jurats, and a commonalty of twenty-four council or free men, with a recorder, town-clerk, two serjeants at mace, a clerk of the market, and other inferior officers. The mayor, who officiates as coroner, in virtue of his office, is elected the first Tuesday in August of every year:

those of the jurats acting as justices within this liberty, rank as such, exclusive of the justices of the county of Kent, holding a court of general sessions of the peace and jail delivery, together with a court of record. This corporation is empowered to possess lands in mortmain, of the yearly value of £100, with other privileges enjoyed by different corporations within the liberties of the Cinque Ports.

THE TOWN OF DEAL stands close to the sea-shore, being a bold open beach, and is built, like most other maritime places, unequal and irregular. It is supposed the original town consisted only of Upper Deal, nearly all the houses of which are elegant, and some splendid habitations; those of the middle town are numerous, and of a meaner description, while Lower Deal is remarkable for cleanliness, even throughout its small and narrow streets. Beach street passes from the entrance to the farthest extremity of the town, which is of considerable extent; the street in question faces the wide expanse of the Downs, and the breeze that comes with the returning tide, seems to contain all the elements of health and purity. Deal consists of three principal streets, parallel with the sea, which doubtless in former days, flowed farther up the country than at the present period. The town, for the most part, stands upon beach pebble, which, together with the surface, is covered for a considerable space round with water, when the wind sets in briskly towards the land; on such occasions, the street nearest the ocean, called Beach street, above mentioned, frequently appears threatened with inevitable destruction, in consequence of the violence of the tempest. This town is very populous, the natives consisting, for the most part, of those concerned in the shipping interest, or holding posts under government; while in war time, when the royal navy, and the East and West India fleets, lie in the Downs, this town is full of bustle, and abounds in trade. It is, however, thought that the wealth of Deal is not so great at present as formerly, in consequence of the summary acts passed, and the vigilance adopted by government for the suppression of all contraband traffic, for which this town was, some years back, notorious.

Independent of the private yards for the construction of smallcraft and boats, a king's naval officer is resident here, and

there are storehouses for the supply of the navy, as well as agents for the East India Company, and Dutch Admiralty. The custom-office is under the superintendence of a collector, comptroller, surveyor, and other inferior officers; a number of the most skilful pilots are, also, in constant attendance, of which corporation we shall speak at large under the head of Dover. These pilots, like those of the last-mentioned place, are divided into two classes, called the Upper and Lower Book; the former consisting of twenty-four, and the latter of twenty-five, being appointed for the safe direction and guidance of ships into port, as well as up the rivers Thames and Medway. In reference to the above topics, a modern writer makes the following pertinent remarks:

“The custom-house, naval storehouse, and hospital (of Deal,) afford convincing proof of its flourishing condition and increasing opulence. The pilots stationed here are esteemed remarkably skilful, bold, and active; and the assistance afforded by them to vessels in distress, whether belonging to the royal navy, or private traders, entitles them to be ranked amongst the most useful and effective classes of British sailors.

The appearance of the Downs, when enlivened by the arrival of a large fleet, is extremely interesting, and exhibits a noble proof of the naval strength, and commercial importance, of the country.

As the inhabitants of Deal may be considered almost amphibious, and the attention of those who visit the coast will be principally directed to its fine beach and the shipping, the buildings of the town, and the distribution of the streets, must not be too fastidiously criticized. If they appear dirty and narrow in those parts to which the greatest traffic occasions the greatest resort, some allowance must be made for the low and level shore on which the houses were originally erected, and for the meanness of the buildings themselves, constructed at a period when, in all probability, there was but little expectation that Deal would ever arrive at its present degree of opulence and importance.

Deal affords a complete contrast to Sandwich. On visiting the latter, a stranger, as he wanders solitarily through the town, in which “the pavement dreads the turf’s encroaching green,” and scarcely a human being is visible even at noonday, will be

induced to ask, Where are the inhabitants? But, as soon as he arrives at Deal, he is surrounded by so great a throng as to obstruct his passage along the streets, and is tempted to exclaim, Where can such a multitude find habitations?"

By the charter previously alluded to, a market was appointed to be held, in Deal, on Tuesdays and Saturdays; vegetables and fruits, formerly very scarce, being for the most part furnished from Sandwich, are now plentiful, and there is also a fish market every day: a fair was also appointed twice in the year, now held on the 5th and 6th of April, owing to the alteration in the style; and, on the 11th and 12th of October, for cattle, goods, and various merchandise; during which markets and fairs, is a Court of Piepowder.

The air of this town, as before remarked, is extremely salubrious, which renders this place a great resort in the summer, as well for pleasure, as the benefit of sea-bathing, for which the beach at this place is peculiarly adapted, being composed of sand, free from mud, and the water consequently very clear. In addition to the above advantage it is also requisite to observe that the frequenters of this place are accommodated at much less expense than various other bathing towns, and the necessities of life obtainable at more moderate prices.

In the 31st of George III. an Act was passed for lighting, paving, and otherwise improving, Deal, which may be said to vie with the other towns in the vicinity, possessing the benefits resulting from similar acts.

In 1539, Henry VIII. for the defence of this coast, caused three castles to be erected contiguous to each other, namely, Walmer, Deal, and Sandown, having each four round bastions of very thick arched work, of stone, with numerous portholes. In the centre rises a large round tower, having a cistern at the summit, and beneath an arched cavern, bomb-proof; the whole environed by a moat, over which is a drawbridge. The walls are about twenty feet thick at the foundation, gradually diminishing towards the summit, to about eleven feet, and are not of any great altitude. Prior to the erection of those fortresses, there existed, between Deal and Walmer castles, two mounds of earth, called the Great and Little bulwarks, and another between the north extremity of Deal and Sandown castles, all still remaining; it is most probable another such eminence

stood about the middle of the town, and others on the spots now occupied by the above-mentioned fortresses. Those earthen acclivities had embrasures for cannon, and formed together a defensive line of batteries along that part of the coast which is supplied with deep water, and consequently capable of bearing ships of war that might venture to approach, in order to disembark forces for the invasion of the coast. Soon after the completion of the above castles, Lady Anne, of Cleves, landed at this town, on her intended nuptials with Henry VIII. These fortifications, as well as others raised in this county, and Sussex, and the captains of the same, were placed under the government of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, by an Act of the 32d of Henry VIII.

The castle of Deal occupies a spot to the south, near the lower town. We examined the walls near their foundation, which we found to measure twenty feet, and level with the ground nearly twelve feet. A suite of elegant apartments, of modern erection, extend from the original building towards the beach. The coast of France is distinctly seen from this castle, as well as from those of Sandown and Walmer.

SANDOWNE CASTLE, standing about half a mile from the opposite or northern extremity of Deal, is now barely habitable. On visiting this fortress, we advanced over the drawbridge, and ascended to the top of the castle, where we found a gentleman on the platform, busily engaged in making observations. This officer was Lieutenant Somerville, of the Royal Navy, previously mentioned in this work, who, with great kindness, conducted us to various parts of the castle, affording every information in his power. It was in this fort Colonel Hutchinson, governor of Nottingham castle, and member of the House of Commons during the long Parliament, fell a victim to the contending parties under Charles I. and the Parliamentarians, having been for eleven months confined here, where he died suddenly, in 1663, without any charge having been adduced against him, and, as it was generally believed, by poison. The sedan, wherein he was conveyed to this fortress as a prisoner, yet remains, as well as the chair he was accustomed to occupy. During his incarceration, he wrote his memoirs, which his amiable and accomplished lady afterwards finished for publication. Neither the winning manners, however, nor the exemplary piety of that



Drawn by G. Shepherd

DEAL CASTLE.
KENT.

Engraved by H. Acland.

Published Jan^y 9 1830, by G. Virtue 26 Ky Lane

female, could soften the hearts of her husband's obdurate persecutors, who never allowed her to remain with her gallant husband for any length of time, during his tedious confinement. There is, in this castle, a fine portrait preserved, of the unfortunate Colonel Hutchinson, represented as in the act of writing his memoirs.

At the commencement of the last war, among other precautions resorted to for the defence of this coast, two additional forts were constructed between Sandowne castle and the mouth of Sandwich haven; a telegraph was also erected to correspond with another constructed at Betshanger. Three signal-houses were built, one at St. Peter's, in Thanet, another at the south Foreland, and a third near Dover castle: contiguous to Deal, though in the parish of Walmer, barracks were also built for cavalry and infantry; as well as royal military and naval hospitals.

Under Queen Anne, this town became so populous, that the inhabitants petitioned to have a *chapel of ease* for divine service, for which an act was obtained in the 9th of that reign. It was dedicated to St. George the Martyr, and consecrated, together with the burial ground adjoining, by Archbishop Wake, in 1716, who contributed £100, several sums being added thereto by the inhabitants and neighbouring gentry. The whole expense of the building was £2554, the officiating chaplain being nominated by the archbishop, who must continue a resident here for ten months in every year. This chapel is handsome and spacious, having a cemetery of proportionate extent, surrounded by lofty trees and a shady walk. There are some elegant monuments, and although the inscriptions are, in some instances, defective in correctness, they are by no means so on the score of pathos. The Rev. Montague Pennington, vicar of Northborne, now officiates as curate in this chapel, a gentleman learned as a divine, and also known as an author. Being aware that the celebrated Mrs. Elizabeth Carter had been a resident in Deal for twenty years, and that Mr. Pennington was her nephew, we did not hesitate to pay him a visit, and were received with the greatest politeness. By the above gentleman we were shown the oak tree planted by the hands of the erudite Mrs. Carter, his relative, as well as the apartments of the mansion, containing many valuable relics of that learned lady, and her friends; among which

was a portrait of Miss Talbot, her favorite correspondent. The library of the late Mrs. Carter completely fills a large apartment, and is composed of the best editions of approved classical and scientific productions; the chair also, which she constantly used, is an article highly prized by Mr. Pennington. There is a portrait of Mrs. Carter, when young, in the costume appropriated to Minerva, being perfectly consonant with her ode on Wisdom, from which painting it appears that she then possessed a considerable share of beauty. There is also another portrait of this lady when in years, which, Mr. Pennington remarked, "was Mrs. Carter herself." The lady of whom we are speaking, translated Epictetus from the Greek, in the most masterly style; her poetical productions being also of a superior quality; while her character abounded in benevolence and charity, combined with superior intelligence, and refinement of taste.

This town contains a handsome meeting-house, between which and the street is a piece of ground, on either side of the walk, conducting to the entrance, used as a burial place.

In the 4th of James II. a licence was granted to Edward Burdett, for the erection of a conduit head in New Deal. In the 12th and 13th of William III. an Act also passed for furnishing this town with water; for which purpose a building was erected for the raising fresh water, to be supplied from the north stream, which structure stands a small distance from the north extremity of Deal. In 1786, being the 26th of George III. another Act was passed for the establishment of a Court of Requests, for the recovery of small debts, in this place and the adjacent parishes, mentioned therein.

About a mile westward from Deal, is THE VILLAGE OF UPPER DEAL, the ancient village of this parish, and the only one it contains, as appears from the Itinerary of Leland, who wrote under Henry VIII. Herein stands the church, and contiguous thereto, the parsonage house; another good residence being on the opposite side. In the environs of this parish, the country is fine, open, and unenclosed; and, being elevated, the village commands a beautiful view of the surrounding scenery, comprising the downs.

In 1652, when an earthquake took place, which proved much more violent towards the sea than distant from it, although no

dwellings were overthrown, or individuals killed, that commotion particularly affected Sandwich, Deal, Dover, Sheerness, and Portsmouth, as well as the maritime districts of Holland, Flanders, and Normandy. On that occasion, the walls of Deal castle, though of considerable thickness, as previously described, shook to such a degree that the persons residing in that fort expected every moment that they should be buried beneath the ruins of the fabric. In March, 1701, a waterspout was observed in the Downs, which, in our northern latitude, at such a time of the year, the weather being also cold and windy, was deemed of very unusual occurrence.

THE CHANNEL of the ocean, adjoining this shore, is called THE DOWNS, and famous, as affording a safe and commodious road for the largest fleets and ships of the heaviest burthen. It extends about eight miles in length, and six in width, being frequently so filled with men-of-war and merchantmen, of our own, as well as other countries, that the expanse of water sometimes appears as if entirely covered by them. Yet, although the downs are esteemed such a safe road for shipping, nevertheless, when a stiff gale blows from the westward of the south, it proves the contrary, as in that case the wind is direct for the Goodwin Sands. The most melancholy instance of this fact occurred to the British navy in the year 1702, when, on the 26th of November, a tremendous tempest set in about eleven o'clock at night, which continued to rage, with the wind at west-south-west, until seven the ensuing morning, during which hurricane (for such it may be called,) no less than thirteen men-of-war foundered, whereof the Restoration, and Stirling-Castle, third rates, the Mary, a fourth rate, and the Mortar Bomb, were lost on the Goodwin Sands, with the major part of their crews; as seventy men only were saved from the Stirling-Castle, and one from the Mary, in which latter vessel Rear Admiral Basil Beaumont perished. In 1699, on the 9th of September, the Carlisle, a fourth rate, being one of the squadron of Sir George Rooke, blew up in the downs, when 130 men became victims of that explosion.

During the month of August 1648, Prince Charles, afterwards King Charles II. entered the downs with a numerous fleet, and while he remained there, on the 15th of the above month, attacked the town of Deal, and the forces, under Colonel Rich,

entrenched for its defence ; the royal troops, however, were soon discomfited, and entirely routed, having sustained considerable loss.

On the opposite side of this channel, on a parallel line with Deal, stretch THE GOODWIN SANDS, concerning the origin of which, various conjectures have been entertained among the learned, some holding an opinion, that they originally constituted an island, called *Lomea*, once the estate of Earl Goodwin, whence they derived their name, having been destroyed by the sea in 1097 ; while others, with a greater semblance of probability, conceive them to have been the result of that inundation of the sea about the time of William Rufus, or Henry I. which proved so tremendous as to submerge the major part of Flanders, and the Low Countries ; prior to which, this shelf, or sands, was merely a shallow, extending between the English and the Flemish coasts, and so far covered by water as never to become dry, having so high a sea rolling over their surface as not to endanger vessels passing over them, as is the case in channels elsewhere. However, on the commotion of this element, above alluded to, those floods of the sea between the two shores having flowed beyond their boundaries, and acquired such an additional space over those parts, (as the sea usually decreases in one spot as it augments in another,) this shelf, or these sands, requiring that sufficiency of water whereby they had been previously covered, were left so near to the surface as, when the tide was down, to appear partly dry, so as to admit the disembarkation of persons thereon. In regard to the appellation given to these dangerous sands, its origin seems buried in complete oblivion, although some who contend that it existed in the time of Earl Goodwin, imagine that it originated in part of his shipping having been there wrecked, or the sands discovered by some of them. Be this as it may, the designation serves to distinguish it from the various other sands hereabouts.

In reference to the above litigated points, as the arguments of Somner appear conclusive, we shall give them in his own words, from his work on Roman Ports and Forts in Kent, p. 20, &c.

“The common opinion, much countenanced and confirmed by our countrymen *Twine*, *Lambard*, and some others, (late writers only, whilst all the elder sort are silent on the point,) is, that this being before an island, by some called *Lomea*, very fer-

tile, and abounding with pastures, &c. was, by a hideous tempest of winds and rains, and an unusual rage and inundation of the sea, happening in the reign of *William Rufus*, in the year 1097, overwhelmed, and hath been ever since quicksands, Charybdis like, dangerous to navigators. This, I say, is the common opinion.

“Notwithstanding which, that it ever was other than what it is at present; that at least it was, till that inundation, such a piece of firm and fertile ground as *Twine*, in his description of it, avoucheth, or that ever it was Earl *Goodwyn's* patrimony, and took name from him, I dare confidently deny; and that, with warrant enough, I trow from hence alone that, in the *Conqueror's Survey*, (that famous and most authentick record and repertory of all lands whatsoever, throughout the whole *English* Empire,) wherein (amongst the rest, and in the first place) *Kent*, with all the lands in it, whether of the king, the archbishop, the earl, or whatsoever person, high or low, is amply and accurately described, surveyed, and recorded; in this universal *terrier*, I say, there is not any mention made, or the least notice taken of such an island. And as not there, so not elsewhere (in any author, whether foreign or domestick, of any antiquity, that ever I could meet with,) doth it occur: whereas, both of *Sheapy*, *Thanet*, &c. (other Kentish islands,) there is frequent mention, both in *Doomsday-book*, and in many of our *English* historians, as well elder as later; to say nothing of several charters, both of Christ church and *St. Augustine's* in *Canterbury*, where they are very obvious.

Instead, then, of the overwhelming of this place (formerly supposed an island, and a part of Earl *Goodwyn's* possessions) by that inundation of the sea, in or about *William* the Second, or *Henry* the First's time, whereunto the loss of it is of some (as we have seen) ascribed; more probable it seems to others, that, on the contrary, this inundation, being so violent and great as to drown a great part of *Flanders* and the *Low Countries*, was, and gave the occasion of the place's first emergency, by laying and leaving that, which formerly was always wett and under water, for the most part dry and above water. Or, if happily that one inundation did it not alone, yet might it give such a good essay to it, and lay so fair a beginning of it, as was afterward perfected and completed by following irruptions of that

kind ; especially that upon the parts of *Zealand*, which consisting, of old, of fifteen islands, eight of them have been quite swallowed by the sea, and utterly lost."

The Goodwin Sand is by far the most extensive, and divided into two parts, though the intervening channel is only navigable by small boats. The length of both, from the south sand head, over against Walmer castle, to the north sand head, over against the North Foreland, extends about ten miles, being nearly two in breadth. The sand in question is composed of a more soft, fluid, porous, spungious, and nevertheless tenacious matter, than the sands contiguous, and consequently proves more voracious and overwhelming in its property. If a ship of the largest bulk strikes upon it, in a few days the operation of these quicksands is so destructive that no vestige is left, which renders the foundering upon the same so much more perilous than upon any of the neighbouring sands, which are more hard and solid in their nature. However, notwithstanding this, several ships, which have had the misfortune to run upon those sands, have been cleared, although a circumstance of very rare occurrence. In 1690, when the *Vanguard*, a ninety-gun ship, was driven upon these banks, through the assiduity and extraordinary dexterity of the Deal men, she was safely extricated without having sustained any material damage.

When the water no longer covers the sand, it becomes very hard and firm; so that persons frequently land there, and continue, from pleasurable motives, for hours, in the summer, wandering upon its surface ; but no sooner does the return of the tide begin to cover the sands, than they assume a soft consistency, and gradually float to and fro with the waves, and, on their retiring again, settle in the same manner as before. The red tint, which the Goodwin Sands occasion on the water, is plainly perceptible from the town of Deal, and the adjoining shores.

Unfortunate events so incessantly happen upon these sands, that the wrecks thereby occasioned, become a very valuable prey to the boatmen of Deal, who are constantly upon the look out for such occurrences. Yet, although they regard these wrecks as their exclusive property, it must be confessed to their praise, that they hazard their own lives, with an intrepidity and contempt of danger, for the preservation of others, which highly redounds to their credit, as skilful pilots, and courageous sons of the deep.

Yet, in spite of this terrifying prospect of destruction, foreign vessels, and in particular the Dutch, from a principle of parsimony, rather than disburse the dues payable to the Trinity-house by all ships passing by the Downs, will often hazard their passage through the channel on the other side of the Goodwin Sands, when they frequently fall victims in the attempt.

To prevent as much as possible such incessant catastrophes, the Corporation of the Trinity-house, some years back, formed the design of erecting thereon a lighthouse, for which purpose, experienced engineers were despatched to try the feasibility of such an undertaking. However, after penetrating with their boring-augurs to a great depth, the suction proved so great as to prevent any discovery of the nature of the foundation, while, from the easy penetration, they became convinced, that the same glutinous and spongy materials continued as deep as their instruments were capable of penetrating; wherefore, the scheme being pronounced altogether impracticable, the design was wholly abandoned. For the safety of navigation, a floating light has, in consequence, been stationed at the back of the north sand head.

Notwithstanding the dangers resulting from these sands, it is, nevertheless, certain that they constitute the downs as being a road for shipping. At low water, the Goodwins may be regarded as a pier or breakwater, during all easterly winds; and, even at high water, it is too shallow over them to admit the main sea passing without being much broken and dispersed, particularly in tempestuous weather. From the situation, therefore, of the Downs, having these sands on one side, and the Kentish coast on the other, the southerly gales can alone annoy them, which are greatly moderated in consequence of their proximity to the coast of France, and still more so, owing to the first part of the flood tide running southward, and encountering the ocean. Consequently, it is not until the tide turns to the north, at about quarter flood, that the united force of wind and tide make the powerful effort to break ships from their moorings.

In 1775, a very singular piece of ancient ordinance was dragged from the bed of the sea, near Goodwin Sands, by a party of fishermen, who were sweeping for anchors in the Gull stream. From some of its ornaments, it may be conjectured to have been cast about the year 1370, not long after the first in-

roduction of those formidable engines of war into Europe. It measured seven feet ten inches in length, and, although of so large a size, had been manifestly used as a swivel gun, and was so contrived as to be loaded like a screw-barrel pistol, not at the mouth, but the breach, by introducing the ball and powder into the same chamber, and then closing it up. From the situation, however, of its trunnions and *fulcrum*, it must have been extremely difficult to traverse, and the charging tedious in its operation, and as troublesome as the piece itself was unwieldy.

SEVERAL SCARCE PLANTS have been observed in this place and the vicinity, among the rarest of which noticed by botanists, are the following :

Fucus Spongiosus nodosus, the sea ragged staff; found between Deal and Sandwich.

Fucus Dealensis pedicularis rubrifolio.

Rhamnoides fructifera foliis satiris, baccis leviter slavescentibus, sallow thorn, or sea-buckthorn; discovered on the sandy grounds near Deal and Sandwich.

Silene conoidea, the narrow-leaved campion.

Salix arenaria, the sand willow; found on the sand downs, near Deal.

Hippophæ rhamnoides, the sea-buckthorn, or sallow thorn; gathered near Sandown castle.

Dianthus cariophyllus, the clove pink gilliflower; found at Deal and Sandown castles, in great plenty.

Geranium maritimum, the sea crane's bill; plucked upon the sand downs.

Hottonia palustris, the water violet, or gilliflower; found in the dikes near Deal.

Brassica oleracca, the sea-cabbage; gathered on the cliffs between Deal and Dover.

This parish is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *Diocese* of Canterbury and the *Deanery* of Sandwich.

The church situated in Upper Deal, exempt from the Arch-deacon, is dedicated to St. Leonard, being a spacious handsome building, with a tower steeple at the west end, surrounded by a small wooden cupola turret. Few vestiges of antiquity characterise this structure, but, in the southern transept, there are very distinct traces of early Saxon arcades. This edifice has evidently undergone repairs at different periods; and, in 1819, it

was beautified and enlarged. The square turret rising from the ground was constructed in 1684, and underwent reparations in 1825. In the church is a brass plate affixed to the wall, in memory of Thomas Boys, esq. of Fredville, in Nonington, who attended Henry VIII. at the siege of Boulogne, and died in 1560. In the middle space of this structure is a tomb called the Coppice tomb, erected by that family, who lie buried beneath the same.

The advowson of this church formerly belonged to the prebend in this parish, being part of the possessions of the priory of St. Martin's, in Dover. On the dissolution in the 27th of Henry VIII. it devolved to the crown, and appears to have been granted, with the site, and other possessions of the priory, to the Archbishop and his successors, in whom it has since continued; the present primate being patron thereof.

This church is a rectory valued in the king's books at 19*l.* 10*s.* and the yearly tenths at 1*l.* 19*s.* In 1578, here were 348 communicants, and its value was 120*l.* In 1640, the communicants amounted to 500, and the valuation was only 100*l.* From the last census of the population taken by order of parliament in 1821, the numbers were as follow: males 3136, females 3675, making a total of 6811 souls.

The rector is only entitled to a third part of the great tithes of this parish; the other two thirds belonging to the two portions of tithes are in the possession of the Archbishop.

All the lands in Deal, with the exception of such as are comprised in the leases of Deal prebend and Chamberlain's fee, pay tithes to the rector. The demesnes of the manor of Deal prebend, in Deal, are demised by the primate free from all great tithes. Earl Cowper is entitled to the great tithes of the manor of Chamberlain's fee within the parish of Deal, being an estate in fee; but the tenants in the town of Deal pay no tithes to Earl Cowper. That portion of great tithes appertaining to the Archbishop was for many years demised on a beneficial lease to the rector; but, in the reign of Queen Anne, the lease having been suffered to run out, was never renewed.

In the town of Lower Deal, the Arminian Methodists have a chapel, situated in Duke street; Zion Chapel, in Nelson street, belongs to the Baptists; the General Baptists having another place of worship in Lower street, wherein is also a chapel resorted to by the Independents.

From Deal to Dover is a way by the side beneath the cliffs of the South Foreland, when the tide permits (a circumstance requisite to be carefully ascertained on such occasions,) but never passable in carriages, nor always by those who travel on horseback or on foot; such vast falls of the precipice sometimes occurring as render it very hazardous, until the sea has cleared away some of the rubbish.

The cliff begins to show itself a little to the southward of Walmer castle, and soon rises to a tremendous height. Thence the traveller cannot help observing, nearly pendent over his head, many huge masses of the rock, so far severed from the mainland as to threaten speedy downfalls, as above alluded to. However, should such terrific objects render this route disagreeable, the traveller will have an opportunity of leaving the road at St. Margaret's bay, where a Custom-house officer is stationed with his boat's crew to look after smugglers. Here are also a few other small dwellings, one a public-house, often visited on account of its romantic situation, being of some note for the excellence of its lobsters, and a very fine spring of fresh water, overflowed by the sea at every tide.

WALMER.

Southward of Deal stands the parish of Walmer, being probably so called, *quasi vallum maris*, that is to say, the wall or fortification raised against the sea. It once formed part of the hundred of Cornilo, but was, in early times, constituted a branch of the Cinque Ports, and member of the Port of Sandwich; Henry VI. however, upon some disputes having arisen concerning this district, again annexed and confirmed it to that jurisdiction; in which it still continues.

THE VILLAGE OF WALMER occupies a rising ground, about one mile from Deal, and half a mile from the sea-shore, at the termination of the chalk cliffs; adjoining to which is the castle, built at the same period as those of Deal and Sandown, and similar in its construction to the latter fortresses; the whole erected, as before observed, about the year 1539, by order of Henry VIII. for the defence of this part of the coast.

WALMER CASTLE is beautifully situated contiguous to the shore, commanding an uninterrupted prospect of the Downs and adjoining channel, as far as the coast of France, the united commerce of the universe regularly passing before it. The apartments in this fortress are fitted up in a most elegant style, for the accommodation of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, that post having been vested in his grace the Duke of Wellington since the demise of the Earl of Liverpool, late possessor of this office. The chambers in question command the splendid view above mentioned, rendering this *sejour* one of the most enchanting it is possible to imagine.

In war time, a sloop or brig of war always lays off this castle during the period when the Lord Warden thinks fit to make it his residence. The mode of fortifying adopted in constructing the Cinque Port castles is somewhat peculiar, as all the works are circular, carried up by arches of masonry from the bottom of the moat. Level with that are close quarters surrounding the whole, called the *rounds*, to the number of fifty-two, each having a small casement, for scouring the ditch, secured by a massive bar of iron, and (until alterations were made, in the reign of George I.) a funnel, or chimney, to the parapet of the upper works, for carrying off the smoke which might arise in defending them; or, perhaps, to clear them, by throwing down grenades from above, should an enemy have found means to gain admission into any of them. All these, however, among other improvements that have been suggested, are now stopped up, with the exception of one, which serves as a step from the flagstaff.

Towards the village of Walmer, occupying the sloping side of a gentle eminence, which, from being an insignificant spot, now contains many respectable mansions, extends a flat many feet below the high water mark; which, in consequence of the beach heaped up along the shore, is fenced from the inroads of the sea: this, most probably, on the landing of Cæsar, was completely submerged. Round Walmer church, standing at the south extremity of the village, upon a rise, is a deep single fosse; near which spot, according to the supposition of Dr. Parker, Cæsar fought his first battle against the islanders in the sea, and there set his men upon the shore. Other visible marks of intrenchments are to be found at Hawkeshill close, near the castle to

the south, and upon the place called Dane Pits, on the Old Down, not far distant from the same.

Walmer is reputed for the salubrity of its air and the enchanting prospects it commands over the Downs and neighbouring channel, as well as the adjacent country, consisting for the most part of unenclosed corn fields. The soil in the low part between Deal castle and Walmer street is under a deep rich loam; and southward, on the hill, it consists of open down land; the vallies are equally fertile, but there is a great scarcity of woodland.

The high road from Deal to Dover traverses the village which bears the name of Walmer Street, being now prettily built, and containing, as previously remarked, many good mansions, this spot being resorted to, in the summer, for the benefit of sea-bathing; the healthfulness of the air, and the conveniency of its situation, in reference to Deal and Dover, having greatly contributed to render it the resort of genteel company.

In the Itinerary of Leland, vol. vii. p. 125, we find the following description of this place as it appeared in his time, that is to say, under Henry VIII.: "Walmer is about a mile from Dele shore, and looke as from the farther syde of the mouth of Dover; the shore is low to Walmere to the very point of Dover castell, and there the shore falleth flat; and a little beyound the towne of Dover, the shore clyvith to Folkstane. From Walmer to St. Margaretes, eleven, and two miles to Dover."

In the parish of Walmer, in 1821, there were 317 inhabited dwellings, occupied by 317 families, the uninhabited houses amounting to 121; it comprises 800 acres of land: no fair is held here.

THE MANOR OF WALMER formerly constituted part of the ancient possessions of the eminent family of Auberville, who held it by knight's service of Hamo de Crevequer, as of the manor of Folkstone. In process of time, Sir William de Auberville, of Westenhanger, left an only daughter, Joane, who marrying Nicholas de Criol, conveyed to him this estate, as a portion of her inheritance. From the latter, this manor devolved by succession to Sir Thomas Keriell, for so the Criol's then wrote their name, who was slain at the second battle of St. Alban's, in the 38th of Henry VI. fighting in defence of the House of York. Sir Thomas left two daughters his coheirs, of whom Alice, the

younger, married John Fogge, esq. of Rapton, subsequently knighted; and on the division of their inheritance, this manor fell to him, who devised the same to his son, Sir Thomas Fogge, serjeant porter of Calais under Henry VII. and Henry VIII.: Anne, daughter and coheir of the latter, entitled Henry Isham, esq. her second husband, to this property; whose son, Edmund, having an only daughter, Mary, she conveyed it by marriage to George Perkins. Mary, daughter of the latter, marrying Sir Richard Minshull, of Cheshire, afterwards, in the 18th of Charles I. created Baron Minshull, of Minshull, in that county; they joined in the sale of this property, the 2d of the above reign, to Mr. James Hugesson, of Dover, who died possessed of this property in 1637; from which period it remained in his descendants to William Western Hugesson, esq. of Provenders; who, dying in 1761, left three daughters, his coheirs. In 1777, Sarah, the youngest, died unmarried, and under age, when the two remaining daughters became entitled to this estate, of whom Dorothy married Sir Joseph Banks, bart., and Mary, Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart.; when they, about the year 1789, joined in the sale of the manor to George Leigh, esq. of Deal. A court-baron is held for this manor. The mansion of the Criol's stands in the vicinity of the churchyard, which, from its ruins, was apparently a venerable structure, having turrets composed of bolder flints, and ashlar stone, erected, as it is conjectured, by Nicholas de Criol, in the reign either of Edward the First or Second. Some years back, many stone coffins were discovered in the cemetery of the church, supposed to have belonged to members of that celebrated race.

WALMER is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury and *deanery* of Sandwich.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains an aisle and a chancel; it has no steeple, one side of the ancient tower alone remaining. The doors are on the north and south sides of the edifice, having circular arches, with zigzag and nail-headed mouldings; the western front of the arch, between the body and the chancel, being also circular, and embellished by correspondent ornaments. In this structure are monuments of the Boys's, Fogge's, and Lisle's, lineally descended from the Lords Lisle, of Rouge mont.

This church was, in former times, part of the possessions of

the Aubervilles, of Westenhanger, one of whom, Sir William de Auberville, sen. under Richard I. having founded West Langdon Abbey, gave this church to the same, in pure and perpetual alms ; that gift being confirmed by his descendant, Simon de Albrincis, and, in the 30th of Edward I. by Nicholas de Criol. In the above abbey, this church remained till the dissolution, when it was granted, in the 29th of Henry VIII. to Archbishop Cranmer ; who, although he soon after exchanged the site of the abbey, &c. with the crown, nevertheless retained the advowson and parsonage of this church, by an exception in that deed. It has since remained part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, the present archbishop being patron and proprietor of the appropriation of the same. Walmer church has long been reputed as a perpetual curacy, and so continues at the present day.

It is not valued in the king's books. In 1578, here were eighty-one communicants ; and in 1820, the number of inhabitants in this parish was computed at 350. In 1640, the stipend to the curate was £8, which was afterwards augmented by Archbishop Juxon, in the annual sum of £20 ; since which, it has been augmented by the governors of Queen Anne's bounty. It is now of the yearly certified value of £32.

From the census of the population, taken by order of Parliament in 1821, the number of inhabitants in this parish was computed at, males 730, females 838, making a total of 1568 souls.

RINGWOLD.

This district, now called *Ringjole*, is the parish adjoining that of Walmer, to the south ; and, in ancient records, written *Ridlingweald*. It was, equally with the ville or hamlet of Kingsdown, within its boundaries, long since esteemed as part of the Cinque Ports, and a member of the port of Dover ; whereto it was again united and confirmed by Henry VI. and so continues at this day.

Ringwold occupies an elevated situation, adjunct to the northern hills of this portion of Kent, the country consisting of unenclosed corn fields ; the soil chalky, but containing much fertile land. The high road from Deal to Dover passes through this village, wherein the church and parsonage house are situ-

ated; the parish is salubrious and pleasant, commanding beautiful prospects over the downs and adjacent country. Half a mile eastward of the village of Ringwold, within this parish, is *the ville and humlet of Kingsdown*, adjoining the sea-shore, which, in early times, appears to have ranked as a place of some account, being mentioned by name, together with Ringwold, in the ancient charters of the Cinque Ports. It is now a humble fishing place, the craft of the inhabitants being commonly denominated Kingsdown boats. In the valley separating the downs, or hill sides, near this spot, are the vestiges of an ancient encampment. This place, according to Darell, was formerly called *Roman Codde*, and vulgarly *Romny Coddy*, which that writer interprets *Romanorum fortitudo*, or the fortitude of the Romans. No fair is held at this place.

Under William the Conqueror, THE MANOR OF RINGWOLD was possessed by Fulbert de Dover, as part of his barony of Chilham, in whose line, and in the Strabolgie's, earls of Athol, it continued, in like manner as Chilham, till forfeited to the crown by one of the descendants. It so continued until Edward II. in his 5th year, granted the estate to Bartholomew de Badlesmere; who, four years after, obtained the grant of a weekly market on Tuesdays, at his manor of Ridelingwold; as well as a fair on the eve, the day, and that following, the festival of St. Nicholas; and *free warren*, also, within his demesne lands of the same. Giles Badlesmere, his son, died in the 12th of Edward III. leaving his four sisters his coheirs, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William Montacute, earl of Salisbury, surviving, who became entitled to this estate for life. She afterwards, marrying Hugh de Despencer, he, in her right, became possessor of the property; but she, surviving him, also died the 33d of Edward III. possessed of this manor, held of the king *in capite*, by the service of finding one man, armed as a guard of the sea-coast, whensoever the same should be required, for all service.

Upon her death, this estate, on the further partition of the inheritance of the sisters of Giles de Badlesmere, was allotted to Maud, the elder, wife of John de Vere, earl of Oxford, who, in her right, became possessed of the property, and died the year after, holding this manor *in capite*, as of the castle of Dover. His grandson, Robert, was, by Richard II. created marquis and duke of Ireland, but he was subsequently banished the realm,

and all his estates, excepting his entailed lands, confiscated; which latter only were to devolve to his right heirs. On the above confiscation, this manor went by grant to Sir Robert Belknap, chief justice of the Common Pleas, who was equally attainted, and banished into Ireland, the 11th of the same reign.

In the 2d of Henry V. on the petition of Sir Hamon Belknap, son of the above, the Parliament empowered him in blood and land to his father, in spite of the judgment awarded to the contrary, when he was reinstated in this manor. His three sons, James, William, and Henry, successively inherited the estate, when the latter left one son, Edward, and four daughters; the former resided at Weston, in Warwickshire, and, at the commencement of the reign of Henry VIII. was knighted. He died in the 12th of that monarch, anno 1520, upon which, his four sisters became his coheirs; and, on the division of the inheritance, Anne, the youngest, entitled her husband, Sir Robert Wotton, to possess this manor; whose descendant, Edward Lord Wotton, soon after conveyed it to Sir Thomas Edolph, of St. Radigund's; who, in the 13th of the same reign, had a confirmation of the grant of *free warren* within his demesne lands of this manor. By the grandson of the latter, it was alienated to Francis Nicholson, esq., who, in 1702, passed it to Edward Holnis, gent. of Branling court, who had three daughters by his first wife, namely, Mary, Thomasine, and Bridget, who, by his will, became entitled to this manor in equal portions. At length, William Kingsford, esq. of Tumford, grandson of Zachary Kingsford, who had espoused Bridget, the third daughter, became possessed of this manor; which he sold, in 1762, with all his lands in this parish, to Mr. Thomas Peck, surgeon, of Deal, who died in 1799, leaving two daughters, his coheirs. They, marrying two brothers, James Methurst Poynter, and Ambrose Leyon Poynter, esqs. became entitled to the same in right of their respective wives, and were possessors of this estate in 1820. A court-baron is held for the manor of Ringwold.

This parish is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanery* of Sandwich.

The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a handsome building, with a tower steeple at the west end. In this edifice are mementos of the Monin's, the Dauling's, the Edolph's, and Gooken's; and in the nave are memorials of the Jekens's, of

Oxney, the Gaunt's, the Avers, and the Upton's. The steeple is composed of flints, the corners and arches over the windows being of red brick, bearing the date of 1628, in iron characters.

RINGWOLD CHURCH, was anciently appendant to the manor, and as such, the advowson passed through the same changes of ownership, to Edward Lord Wotton, who alienated the estate to Sir William Sidley, of Aylesford, afterwards created a baronet; in whose descendants it continued till ultimately sold, in the reign of Charles II. to the family of Dauling. At length, by Mary, daughter of John Dauling, clerk, it passed in marriage to Richard Monins, clerk prebendary of Bristol, &c. and rector of Ringwold; who, dying in 1750, it went to his eldest son, who afterwards took the name of Eaton, and was also rector of this parish. He died in 1770, when his younger brother, John Monins, esq. of Canterbury, succeeded to this advowson as his heir-at-law.

The rectory of Ringwold is valued in the king's books at £13 12 6, and the yearly tenths at £1 7 3. In 1578, here were sixty communicants; and, in 1614, they amounted to 170, when it was estimated at £76. It is now of the reputed clear value of £250, and nine acres of glebe land are attached to the same.

From the last census of the population, taken by order of Parliament in 1821, the number of inhabitants, as returned for this parish was, males 244, females 251, making a total of 495 souls.

Having thus closed our account of the Cinque Ports, we shall now proceed to enter into a more particular detail of their immunities, privileges, customs, &c. in the progress of which we beg to confess our obligation for the correct knowledge acquired from the labours of Mr. W. Batcheller, contained in his useful and entertaining History of Dover, &c.

The line of coast occupied by the Cinque Ports being situated opposite that of France, and the inhabitants a daring race, the navies of England, manned by such bold and experienced seamen, proved the safeguard of the nation; wherefore the enemy stood in awe of their superiority. To encourage such exertions, therefore, rights and privileges were conferred, and their dignity in the state rendered equal to their high importance. Never did invaders approach our coast, but the inha-

bitants of the Cinque Ports were on the alert to receive them, whose feats of valour stand recorded in our ancient records.

The five principal ports, as before mentioned, are Dover, Hastings, Sandwich, Hythe, and Romney; the number of ships provided for the king's use being fifty-seven, each containing twenty-one mariners and a boy, making 1254 persons. To those the king added a certain number of soldiers, armed with bows and arrows, spears, darts, slings, and grappling irons; those armaments being at the disposal of the monarch for forty days, and the expenses of the first fifteen defrayed by the ports. This, however, depended on the emergency of the case, as we find their fleet sometimes consisted of more than a hundred armed vessels.

Other towns afterwards joined the above, and were, in consequence, united as limbs or members of the head ports. Among the latter, the ancient towns of Rye and Winchelsea stand pre-eminent, the former having Tenterden as its subordinate member; and are first mentioned in the Red Book of the Exchequer, and Domesday of the Ports, the latter an ancient manuscript formerly kept in Dover castle, until destroyed in the reign of Edward VI.

The following list of the Cinque Ports, with their members, is extracted from the above-mentioned records, together with their two ancient towns, as well as the number of ships and mariners provided for the king's service.

| Head Ports and their Members. | Ships. | Mariners. | Boys. |
|---|--------|-----------|-------|
| HASTINGS, a head port - - | 3 | 63 | 3 |
| Rye, with Tenterden - - - | 5 | 105 | 5 |
| Winchelsea - - - - | 10 | 210 | 10 |
| Seaford and Pevensey - - - | 1 | 21 | 1 |
| Pulverheath and Petit Hiam - | 1 | 21 | 1 |
| Hidney, Grange, and Bekesborne - | 1 | 21 | 1 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 21 | 441 | 21 |
| DOVER, a head port, with Folke- stone, Faversham, Margate, St. John's, Goresend, St. Peter's, Woodchurch, Kingsdown, and Ringwold - - - - | 21 | 441 | 21 |

| | Ships. | Mariners. | Boys. |
|---|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| <i>Brought over</i> | 42 | 882 | 42 |
| SANDWICH, a head port, with Deal, Fordwich, Ramsgate, Walmer, Sarr, and Brightlingsea - - | 5 | 105 | 5 |
| ROMNEY, a head port, with Lidd, Promehill, Old Romney, Dange- marsh, Oswaldstone - - | 5 | 105 | 5 |
| HITHE, a head port, with West Hithe | 5 | 105 | 5 |
| <i>Total</i> | <u>57</u> | <u>1197</u> | <u>57</u> |

All knowledge of the origin of the Cinque Ports, as before mentioned, is wholly conjectural; Dover, Sandwich, Hythe, and Romney, however, were certainly Roman ports; nevertheless Hastings is not mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus, nor can it be traced that any Roman road led to that place. It is surmised that they were incorporated under the Saxon heptarchy, and acted as a collective body soon after the abandonment of Britain by the Romans; when they despatched a bailiff to superintend their fisheries at Yarmouth. It does not appear they had any charter of privileges to sanction such right, but custom, from remote ages, gave such proceedings the authority of law. Before Cerdick the Saxon arrived, A.D. 485, they repaired every year to a sandbank, whereon Yarmouth was subsequently built, to catch herrings; where they dried their nets, salted the fish, and considered themselves legal proprietors of the soil. Thence this sandbank became a general mart, when crews from the coast of Flanders repaired to purchase fish of the Cinque Ports fishermen. Buildings were also erected for their officers, as well as a court and prison for the administration of justice, and they also received rents for their lands and tenements.

When Yarmouth began to flourish, and the inhabitants increased, continual feuds arose between them and the natives of the Cinque Ports. Under William Rufus, the bishop of Norwich having built a chapel in Yarmouth, the inhabitants of the Cinque Ports expelled the priest he had appointed, and chose one for themselves; the contest being carried to such a height, that the whole nation became alarmed at the consequences.

Yarmouth having become a place of consequence, King John espoused the cause of the burgesses, and granted certain privileges; upon which the Cinque Ports resented such grant, employing force to establish their pretended rights. On that occasion the contending parties fought, and subsequently plundered each other, like the bitterest enemies, during several successive reigns.

Under Edward I. the royal navy having landed that monarch on the coast of Flanders, the seamen of Yarmouth and the Cinque Ports separated their squadrons from the rest of the fleet, and engaged with such unrelenting fury, that no threats could repress their animosity, till twenty-five ships belonging to Yarmouth were burnt, several damaged, a hundred and seventy-one men killed, and property lost amounting to £15,356.

William the Conqueror first appointed a warden over the Cinque Ports, but whether the limbs or members were at that time united to the five head ports, does not appear. In a charter to the Cinque Ports, granted by Edward I. it states that he had inspected the charters of Edward the Confessor, William the First and Second, Henry the First, John, and his father Henry the Third; all which were then in existence; the latter, however, being the oldest charter now extant. Most of the succeeding kings, to Charles the Second, granted new charters to the ports, confirming past privileges, and adding thereto.

We have on a former occasion remarked that the freemen of the Cinque Ports were called barons, and still retain that appellation; added to which, their representatives in the council of the nation enjoyed superior dignity, and claimed rank among the nobility. Indeed their courage, commercial knowledge, &c. and constant intercourse with neighbouring countries with which England was then more or less connected, eminently qualified them to act as legislators and advisers of their sovereign and his council.

When to the nobility, the knights, citizens, and burgesses, were added, to deliberate in the same house with the peers, in calling over the members, they began with the lowest order, and terminated with the barons of the Cinque Ports, and the peers. Hence it is obvious the port barons ranked with the nobility, forming part of the great council, before the commons had been annexed to that body. On the council being divided into two

houses, their importance decreased, as they now take their seats in the lower house. They still, however, enjoy the distinguished prerogative of supporting the royal canopy over the kings and queens at their coronations, as before observed, and have a table on the right hand of their majesties, when they feast in Westminster hall, after that august ceremony.

Forty days before the coronation, the king's writ was formerly delivered to each of the ports, a custom now discontinued. A court of brotherhood and guestlings was then called, and thirty-two barons appointed to attend their majesties, in one uniform, provided at their own expense; but their charges, while at court, were defrayed by their constituents.

The silken canopy is supported by four staves covered with silver, to each of which is affixed a small bell, the whole provided by the king's treasurer. To each staff four barons are selected as supporters, that is to say, sixteen to each canopy. After the banquet, they continue at court during the royal pleasure; and, when permitted to return, convey with them the canopies, with the bells, staves, and other appurtenances, which were formerly taken by the ports in turn, but are now divided among them in equal portions.

The lord warden or admiral of the ports is usually constable of Dover castle; in former times, however, some instances stand recorded in which the two offices were not held by the same individual. His authority, as warden, is very extensive; for instance, he holds a superior court at Shipway, issues writs in his own name, and has supreme command of all forces within the franchise. He claims a right of warren from Dover to Sandwich, two or three miles within shore; and appoints warreners for the preservation of the game. As Constable, he holds his own court within the limits of the castle, where he assumes to himself the chief command.

Such being a general outline of the Cinque Ports, we shall adduce a few instances in which the navy of the Ports has rendered the most essential service to the nation, subjoining other incidental circumstances that may not prove uninteresting to our readers.

From the reign of Edward the Confessor, which began in 1053, the Cinque Ports fleets were particularly useful, during

several reigns, in protecting the trade then carried on from the eastern coast of the kingdom.

"If it be asked," says Mr. Batcheller, "where was the Cinque Ports fleet, when William the Conqueror landed at Hastings? we answer, that a great part of it had been taken away by the rebellious sons of Earl Godwin. Tosti, the fourth son, had revolted with a large squadron, and turned pirate. When his brother Harold had mounted the throne of England, this pirate, in conjunction with the King of Norway, invaded the northern counties. The Cinque Ports fleet was sent against him, and defeated the Norwegian navy; and, while on this expedition, the Conqueror unexpectedly landed in Sussex. As a proof that the fleet of the Cinque Ports was then returning triumphantly down the channel, the Normans had no sooner disembarked, than they burnt the greater part of their ships, to prevent their falling into the hands of the English."

In the reign of Henry I. the fleets of the ports rendered the most essential service, in that monarch's conquest of Normandy, from his brother, Duke Robert.

When King John, in 1215, was forsaken by the majority of his subjects, and had retired for security to the Isle of Wight, his personal safety was ensured through the assistance of the Cinque Ports ships and mariners, until his restoration to the throne.

The famous engagement that took place, and signal victory obtained by an insignificant force opposed to the most appalling odds, in the channel, under Henry III. A.D. 1217, between the mariners of the Cinque Ports and the French fleet, was wholly due to the skill and bravery of the Cinque Ports seamen.

In the 8th, 10th, and 11th years of the above reign, the ports fitted out double their accustomed number of ships, the whole completely equipped, for the service of that prince.

In 1236, the port barons supported the royal canopy at the coronation of Eleanor, queen of Henry III. being the first instance recorded of the attendance of the barons on those occasions: in a charter of the following monarch, Edward I. it is, however, mentioned as an ancient privilege.

In the 45th of Henry III. anno 1261, Dover, in conjunction with the other ports, coalesced with the discontented barons, when the Cinque Ports fleet was fitted out, to prevent the king

from receiving any foreign succours. This disloyal proceeding, so contrary to their accustomed fidelity to the crown, they justified, by saying, "*That whatsoever was for the good of the nation, must also be for the good of the sovereign.*"

A revolt broke out among the mariners of the Cinque Ports, in the 51st year of the same reign, A. D. 1266, when they joined the cabal of Simon de Montfort and his son, to whom they gave the command of their fleet, plundering every foreign vessel.

During the month of November of that year, they also burnt the town of Portsmouth, in order to be revenged on the king, who had caused some of their barons to be executed. They ultimately yielded to Prince Edward, and agreed to submit, on condition of having a confirmation of their privileges.

Never were the Cinque Ports rendered more conspicuous for naval prowess, than under Edward I. the great promoter of their strength and commerce. In 1282, their navy, with a reinforcement of other ships, under the command of Geoffry de Say, completely prevented the continental powers from interfering in the affairs of Scotland; and equally deterred the king's enemies in that realm, from receiving any foreign reinforcements. In the 21st of the same reign, anno 1293, an English ship having put into a Norman port, while laying at anchor there, two of the crew proceeded for fresh water to a place not far from the shore, where they were insulted by some Normans of their own profession, when, proceeding from words to blows, one of the Englishmen was killed, and the other flying to the ship, related what had taken place to his fellow-sailors, adding, that the Normans were in pursuit of him. They in consequence put to sea, and escaped, though with some difficulty. This event being made known, the inhabitants of the English ports sought assistance from their neighbours; while the enemy, on the other hand, increasing their forces daily, chased all English ships that appeared off the French coast. In one of those excursions, having met six English ships, they captured two, and killed the sailors, hanging up their bodies, at the yard-arm, with as many dogs; sailing thus for some time on their coasts; thereby signifying, that they esteemed an Englishman no more than a dog.

These cruelties being made known to the inhabitants of the English ports, provoked them to adopt the best measure they could devise, in order to revenge so signal an affront. Having

vainly cruised at sea, to find out the enemy, they at length entered the port of Swyn, and after killing and drowning many of the inhabitants, sailed off with six ships; similar acts succeeding this on either side. Ultimately, being wearied with this piratical war, they fixed upon a certain day to decide the dispute with their whole strength; when, on the 14th of April, an empty ship was moored in mid-channel, between the coasts of England and Normandy, to designate the spot for the engagement. The English, previous to the time appointed, procured aid from Ireland, Holland, and other places; while the French drew assistance from the Flemings and Genoese. On the day agreed upon, both parties met, animated by the same thirst of vengeance, which seemed to agitate the very elements, as storms of snow and hail, with the most dreadful gusts of wind, were the preludes of this obstinate conflict, in which the French were defeated; many thousands being slain, the victorious English carrying off 240 sail; with which they returned triumphant to their own ports.

Philip IV. of France, felt so exasperated at this defeat of his naval force, as to threaten the invasion of England, and the destruction of the people and language at the same time. In 1296, therefore, while the Cinque Ports fleet was aiding King Edward to effect the conquest of Scotland, the French monarch collected 200 vessels, and embarked an army to put the above threat in execution. They approached the English shore, and spent several days in sounding and reconnoitering with their gallies; when their first attack was on the town of Hythe, the inhabitants of which place fled before them. Being soon joined by a reinforcement, they turned upon the invaders; of whom they killed 240, and burnt one of their ships.

To revenge that loss, the French admiral sailed for Dover; and, landing his troops before the garrison returned from Hythe, the inhabitants retired up the country. The progress of the invaders was marked by the most savage barbarity; women and children falling victims to their fury: when the town, the priory, and the other religious establishments, were all ransacked and pillaged. It was while thus occupied, that the garrison returned, with a considerable reinforcement, and, attacking their scattered detachments, killed about 800, and drove the remainder to the shore. The French admiral, alarmed for his safety, embarked,

with as many of his men, and as much plunder as could be transported, several being left to perish on the beach.

In a short space of time, the French again landed at Dover during the night, when they burnt the greater part of the town, and materially damaged several religious houses. This conduct was considered the more unpardonable, there being two cardinals then residing in Dover, negotiating for a peace between France and England. These excesses, however, proved of short duration; as, before the close of the year, the British navy not only swept their foes from the channel, but made several descents on the coast of France.

In 1326, Edward II. having a dispute with the French king, ordered the Cinque Ports fleet to guard the channel, which was so effectually done, that about 120 ships of the enemy were soon brought into English ports. The French having assembled a large fleet in 1338, burnt Southampton and Plymouth, and attacked Hastings. During the following year, the Cinque Ports fleet retaliated, by burning Boulogne, with the magazines and naval stores in the docks and arsenals, as well as capturing four large ships, nineteen gallies, and twenty lesser vessels.

In 1340, the French monarch assembled a fleet of 400 sail; while Edward III. collected a navy of 300 ships, to oppose them; when, towards the end of June, the hostile fleets met on the coast of Flanders. The English prince commanded in person; and the battle raged with the utmost fury, from eight in the morning till seven in the evening, thirty of the enemy's ships only escaping; while their loss in men was estimated at 30,000 souls.

At the coronation of Richard II. in 1377, *six* barons of the Cinque Ports supported a blue canopy, on silver spears.

The French, in 1405, sent a fleet of 140 sail, with an army of 12,000 men, to the assistance of Owen Glendower, prince of Wales; on which occasion, the Cinque Ports fleet, under the command of Lord Berkeley and Henry Pay, having overtaken them off Milford haven, captured fifteen ships, burnt fourteen, and dispersed the rest. Shortly after that signal victory, the united fleets of the realm burnt thirty-six towns on the coast of France, and returned to Rye with immense booty. In 1407, Henry Pay, the celebrated admiral of the Cinque Ports, sur-

prised the Rochelle fleet, of 120 sail of merchantmen, richly laden, the whole of which he captured.

Henry V. in 1417, joined his other squadrons to those of the Cinque Ports, and assembled a navy of 1500 vessels at Dover; at which place he embarked, with an army of 25,500 men, for the coast of France. His conquests proved so rapid, that in two years nearly the whole country was subdued; wherefore, to arrest his victorious arms, Charles VI. confirmed his right to the French crown, and gave him his daughter, Princess Catherine, in marriage, with whom he returned to Dover, on the 2d of February, 1421.

At the coronation of Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI. in 1445, the canopy-bearers for Dover, were Ralph Toke, William Brewys, John Warde, and Richard Grigge, the expense of each, while at court, being £1 6 8.

In 1475, the Cinque Ports fleet exercised in the Downs; and conveyed the king and his army from Sandwich to Calais, on the 26th of June.

The Cinque Ports fleet, A.D. 1492, conveyed Henry VII. and his army from Sandwich to Calais; the same service being performed for Henry VIII. in 1513, 1544, and 1545, the fleets sailing on those occasions from the port of Dover.

On the threatened invasion by the Spanish Armada, in 1588, the Cinque Ports fitted out six ships of superior magnitude, appointing for every one a pinnace of thirty tons to attend it. The whole expense amounted to £43,000; when, among the services performed, against the enemy, the mariners of one of the vessels belonging to Dover, being acquainted with the flats and banks of the channel, decoyed one of the great galleons of Spain upon them, which was afterwards engaged and burnt.

At a brotherhood convened to decide on the dress of the canopy-bearers, at the coronation of King James the First, A.D. 1603, it was ordained that they should wear "a scarlet gown made citizen fashion, to reach to the ankles, faced with crimson satin; Gascaine hose, crimson silk stockings, crimson velvet shoes, and black velvet caps."

The Cinque Ports, in the second year of King Charles the First, fitted out two very large ships, which served two months, having cost the Ports more than £1800.

From an inquisition taken June 12, 1682, it appeared that the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports extended from Shore Beacon, in Essex, to Red Cliff, near Seaford, in Sussex.

In 1685, thirty-two barons of the ports supported the canopy at the coronation of James II. and his queen. They were dressed in doublets of crimson satin, scarlet hose, gowns of the same colour, faced with crimson satin, black velvet shoes, and caps fastened to their sleeves.

The royal navy being now composed of larger vessels than could be accommodated in these havens, the services of the barons have been dispensed with, in raising the usual number of ships. Their privileges, however, except freedom from military service in the field, remain, subject to such by-laws as may have been framed among themselves.

In the 13th of Charles II. it was enacted that the constable of Dover castle should have the same authority as the lieutenants of counties, to raise a militia within the liberties of the Cinque Ports, which authority seems to have been exercised with much forbearance.

During the American war, instead of a militia, a regiment was raised, called the Cinque Ports Volunteers.

When the war broke out with France, in 1793, it was proposed, by the lord warden, that several companies of horse and foot should be raised, under the title of the Cinque Ports Fencibles. To defray the expense, a subscription was set on foot, which produced £1350; in addition to which, the Ports raised £5171 6s. 6d.

In 1798, four hundred soldiers were required from the Ports, as an army of reserve, the men being raised by bounty, in the adjoining counties, and the amount restricted to £30 each.

In 1811, a local militia was required of the Ports, and the men ordered to Dover to complete their exercise; but, when the divisions from the western ports entered the town, a rising took place among the inhabitants. When the balloted men of Dover marched from the castle to join their comrades from the west, the indignation was so forcibly manifested, particularly among the females, that they were compelled to fly for safety; and proceeded to Deal to complete their service. The privilege of exemption from service in the field animated the mass; this opposition, therefore, did not originate in disloyalty, but a mis-

conception; for, had they been invited as volunteers, the whole population felt eager to meet the common enemy.

It has been objected that the privileges of the Ports have been invaded, by local assessments, in the name of county rates; and, in fact, to tax themselves constitutes one of their most envied privileges.

“It is curious to observe (says Mr. Betcheller) what strange mutations the hand of time and the revolutions of centuries have made in these once celebrated havens. The rivers which formerly passed through Hastings, Romney, and Hythe, have been either diverted from their original channels, or found subterraneous passages to the ocean; while the Rother and the Stour are continually diminishing in magnitude, and losing their former importance. The waters that flow down the Dour, into Dover harbour, have not been noticed to suffer any decrease; and, could the head springs of the Liddon Spout, which now pass several miles underground, till they rush into the sea between Dover and Folkestone, be turned into this valley, they would much increase the Dover stream. These springs have evidently a communication with the Nailbourn at Drelingore, which now flows down the Dour, and probably it might not require a heavy expense to divert the whole into this channel. With such an accession of backwater, and an ample income, the ancient port of Dubris (now Dover,) might not only far outlive its sister havens on this coast, but remain a useful harbour through succeeding ages.”

A LIST OF THE

WARDENS OF THE CINQUE PORTS, AND GOVERNORS
AND CONSTABLES OF DOVER CASTLE.

UNDER

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR. 1053.

GODWYNE, or *Goodwin*, *Earl of Kent*, was appointed to these offices by Edward the Confessor; an account of whom will be found among the earls of Kent.

HAROLD, second son of Earl Godwyne; who afterwards succeeded to the English crown.

HAROLD. 1060.

BERTRAM DE ASHBURHAM.

WILLIAM I. 1066.

WILLIAM PEVERELL.

ODO, BISHOP OF BAYEUX, *Earl of Kent*, and half brother to William the Conqueror.

JOHN DE FIENNES, was constituted Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Constable of Dover Castle, by the Conqueror; by whom those offices were entailed upon himself and his heirs male.

WILLIAM II. 1087.

JAMES DE FIENNES, son of the foregoing.

HENRY I. 1100.

JOHN DE FIENNES, son of the above; upon whose removal, the king again vested these offices in the crown.

STEPHEN. 1135.

WILLIAM MARESSHAL.

WAKELYN DE MAGMINOT.

RICHARD EARL OF EU.

EUSTACE, EARL OF BOULOGNE, only son of King Stephen.

HENRY II. 1154.

HENRY, or HUGH DE ESSEX, BARON OF RALEIGH, was appointed Warden and Constable.

SIMON DE SANDWICH.

HENRY DE SANDWICH.

ALAN DE FIENNES, one of the descendants of John de Fiennes, above named, was restored to these offices.

RICHARD I. 1189.

JAMES DE FIENNES, eldest son of the foregoing, became the inheritor of both these dignities.

MATHEW DE CLERE.

WILLIAM DE LONGSEPPE, EARL OF SALISBURY, a natural son of Henry II.

WILLIAM DE WROTHAM.

JOHN. 1199.

THOMAS BASSETT, was appointed Constable.

HUBERT DE BURGH, was Warden as well as Constable of Dover Castle.

WILLIAM DE HUNTINGFIELD.

WILLIAM DE SARUM.

GEOFFRY FITZ PIER, was Constable.

HENRY III. 1216.

HUBERT DE BURGH, was a second time Warden and Constable.

SIR ROBERT DE NERESFORD, was made Constable.

HUGH DE WINDLESORE.

SIR GEFFRY DE SHURLAND.

WILLIAM DE AVERENCHES, was Warden and Constable; with whom was united TERGUSIUS, the provost or mayor of Dover.

HUBERT DE BURGH, above mentioned, then earl of Kent, was next constituted Warden and Constable; for an account of whom consult the Lives of the Earls of this County.

STEPHEN DE SEGRAVE.

SIMON HOESE, was appointed Constable.

BERTRAM DE CRIOL.

HUBERT DE HUSATO, was made Constable.

HAMO DE CREVEQUER, was appointed Constable by patent; with whom was joined in the Wardenship—

WALERAND DE TEYES: that is to say, Hamo de Crevequer and Walerand Teutonius, Wardens of the Cinque Ports, and of all the sea-coast, from the port of Hastings, as far as the port of Poole, (Portum de la Pole.)

BERTRAM DE CRIOL, was again appointed Constable.

PETER DE SAVOY.

HUMPHRY DE BOHUN, *Earl of Hereford and Essex.*

PETER DE RIVALLIS.

BERTRAM DE CRIOL.

REGINALD DE COBHAM, second son of Henry de Cobham, was appointed Warden and Constable by patent.

ROGER NORTHWOOD.

NICHOLAS DE MOELS.

RICHARD DE GREY, *of Codnor.*

HUGH DE BIGOD, younger brother of the Earl of Norfolk, was made Constable.

ROBERT WALERAN.

HENRY BRAYEROOKE.

EDMUND AND ROBERT DE GASCOYNE, were joint Constables.

HENRY, BISHOP OF LONDON.

WALTER DE BURSTED, was made Warden and Constable.

RICHARD DE GREY, was appointed Constable, and NICHOLAS DE CRIOL, son of the above-mentioned Bertram, constituted Warden; upon whose resignation, the former enjoyed both these offices. [In those unsettled times, it is very difficult to ascertain the names and successions of the Wardens and Constables, as sometimes the king, and at others the barons, and then the Parliament (as each, in turn, acquired an ascendancy,) placed and displaced those officers, frequently within a few weeks, and, in some instances, even days of one another.]

HENRY DE MONTFORT, son of Simon, the famous Earl of Leicester, was made Warden and Constable by patent.

ROGER DE LEYBORNE, was raised to the Wardenship by patent.

EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, afterwards *Edward I.* was appointed to both offices.

EDWARD I. 1272.

SIR STEPHEN DE PENCHESTER, was Constable, and afterwards Warden.

SIMON DE CREY, *of Paul's Crey.*

RALPH DE SANDWICH.

SIR ROBERT DE SHURLAND, was made Warden.

SIR STEPHEN DE PENCHESTER, was again constituted Constable by patent, and subsequently made Lord Warden.

ROBERT DE BURGHESH, was appointed Warden and Constable.

SIR STEPHEN DE PENCHESTER, was a third time made Warden and Constable. This nobleman, during his continuance in office, caused all muniments, grants, &c. relating to this post, to be fairly inscribed in a book, which he entitled *CASTEL LI FEODARIUM*, whence Darell composed his *History of Dover Castle*; that document is now preserved in the Library of the College of Arms.

HENRY COBHAM, of *Romulel*, in *Shorne*, surnamed *Le Uncle*.

EDWARD II. 1307.

ROBERT DE KENDALE.

HENRY DE COBHAM, JUN. of *Cobham*.

ROBERT DE KENDALE.

BARTHOLOMEW DE BADLESNERE.

HUGH DESPENCER, JUN. *Earl of Gloucester*, was raised to the Wardenship.

EDMUND, EARL OF KENT, was appointed Warden and Constable. See an account of the Earls of this County.

ROBERT DE KENDALE and RALPE DE CAMOYS were jointly appointed to fill these offices.

RALPH BASSET.

RALPH DE CAMOYS and ROBERT DE KENDALE, were again appointed by patent to fill these posts.

HUGH DESPENCER, JUN. was again made Warden.

EDWARD III. 1327.

BARTHOLOMEW DE BURGHESH, son of Robert, before mentioned, was Warden and Constable. This personage, as Warden of the Cinque Ports, had summons to attend Parliament, among the barons by writ, anno 4th of Edward III. and the several succeeding Wardens had the same, until the 11th of Henry IV. when his son, the Prince of Wales, was Warden. From that period, according to the Records as published by Cotton, from p. 5 to 469, no such writ is found directed to the Wardens.

EDMUND DE WOODSTOCK, *Earl of Kent*, brother to the late king, was appointed Constable. See an account of the Earls of Kent.

ROBERT DE BURGHESH, was appointed by patent, Warden and Constable.

WILLIAM DE CLINTON, subsequently *Earl of Huntingdon*, was, by patent, made Warden and Constable.

BARTHOLOMEW DE BURGHESH.

SIR JOHN PECHE.

RALPH LORD BASSET, of *Drayton*.

BARTHOLOMEW DE BURGHESH.

REGINALD DE COBHAM, K.G. was made Warden.

OTHO DE GRANDISON was appointed Constable.

ROGER DE MORTIMER, *Earl of March*, was made Warden and Constable.

CLY ST. CLERE.

SIR JOHN BEAUCHAMP, younger son of Guy, Earl of Warwick, K.G. From this time it does not appear that any division of the offices of Warden and Governor took place.

REGINALD DE CORHAM, K.G. was again raised to both these offices, as well as his successors, after enumerated.

SIR ROBERT HERLE.

SIR RALPH SPIGURNEL.

SIR RICHARD DE PEMBRUGG.

WILLIAM DE LATIMER, *of Corbie*.

RICHARD II. 1377.

EDMUND LANGLEY, *Earl of Cambridge*, fifth son of Edward III. afterwards *Duke of York*.

SIR ROBERT ASHETON.

SIR SIMON DE BURLEY, K.G.

SIR JOHN DEVEREUX, K.G.

HENRY DE COHAM, son of Reginald, previously mentioned.

JOHN LORD BEAUMONT, (in Latin *de Bellomonte*.)

EDWARD, DUKE OF YORK AND ALBEMARLE, son of Edmund de Langley, Duke of York, was again appointed.

JOHN BEAUFORT, *Marquis of Dorset*.

HENRY IV. 1399.

SIR THOMAS ERPINGHAM.

HENRY, PRINCE OF WALES, afterwards King Henry V.

HENRY V. 1413.

THOMAS FITZ-ALAN, *Earl of Arundel*.

HENRY VI. 1422.

HUMPHREY, *Duke of Gloucester*, fourth and youngest son of Henry IV. was appointed Warden and Constable by patent.

SIR JAMES FIENNES, *Lord Say and Seal*, was made Warden and Constable to himself and his male heirs, in like manner as his ancestor John de Fiennes, to whom, as previously observed, they had been granted by William the Conqueror. The present possessor subsequently granted all his right and title in these posts to—

HUMPHRY STAFFORD, *Duke of Buckingham*, who held the same in like tail.

EDMUND, DUKE OF SOMERSET, was next appointed by patent, to both offices, and subsequently *Simon de Montfort*.

EDWARD IV. 1461.

RICHARD NEVILL, *the great Earl of Warwick*, commonly called the *King Maker*.

SIR JOHN SCOTT.

WILLIAM FITZ-ALAN, *Earl of Arundel*.

EDWARD V. 1483.

RICHARD, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, uncle to Edward V. afterwards King Richard III.

RICHARD III. 1483.

HENRY STAFFORD, *Duke of Buckingham.*

WILLIAM FITZ-ALAN, *Earl of Arundel.*

HENRY VII. 1485.

SIR WILLIAM SCOTT, son of *Sir John*, above named.

HENRY, DUKE OF YORK, younger son of the king, afterwards Henry VIII. was appointed Warden during the royal pleasure, and Constable for life.

HENRY VIII. 1509.

SIR EDWARD POYNINGS, K.G.

SIR GEORGE NEVILL, *Lord Abergavenny.*

SIR EDWARD POYNINGS, K.G.

SIR EDWARD GULDEFORD, K.G.

GEORGE BOLEYNE, *Viscount Rockford.*

HENRY FITZROY, *Duke of Richmond*, natural son of the king.

ARTHUR PLANTAGENET, *Viscount Lisle*, natural son of King Edward IV.

EDWARD VI. 1547.

SIR THOMAS CHENEY, K.G.

QUEEN MARY. 1553.

SIR WILLIAM BROOKE, *Lord Cobham.*

QUEEN ELIZABETH. 1558.

HENRY, LORD COBHAM, son and heir of the above.

JAMES I. 1603.

HENRY HOWARD, *Earl of Northampton*, younger brother of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.

EDWARD LORD ZOUCH, *of Haringworth.*

GEORGE VILLIERS, *Duke of Buckingham.*

CHARLES I. 1625.

THEOPHILUS HOWARD, *Earl of Suffolk*, was appointed to both these dignities for life.

JAMES STUART, *Duke of Richmond*, was made for his natural life; but it does not appear that he was ever sworn into these important offices.

ROBERT, EARL OF WARWICK.

THE COMMONWEALTH. 1649

THE COUNCIL OF STATE, under the Parliament, was ordered to execute the offices of Warden and Governor; they were then put into commission, and—

Colonels JOHN LAMBERT, JOHN DESBOROUGH, and ROBERT BLAKE, executed these offices. Another commission was subsequently granted to—

CHARLES FLEETWOOD, and JOHN DESBOROUGH, above mentioned.

CHARLES II. 1660.

JAMES, DUKE OF YORK, brother of Charles II. afterwards James II. on the Restoration, in 1660, was appointed Warden and Constable. He was not sworn in until the year 1668.

JAMES II. 1685.

HENRY SIDNEY, VISCOUNT SIDNEY, afterwards *Earl of Romney.*

WILLIAM III. 1689.

COLONEL JOHN BEAUMONT.

QUEEN ANNE. 1702.

HENRY, VISCOUNT SIDNEY.

PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK, husband of Queen Anne.

LIONEL CRANFIELD SACKVILLE, *Earl of Dorset*.

JAMES, DUKE OF ORMOND.

GEORGE I. 1714.

LIONEL, EARL OF DORSET.

JOHN SIDNEY, *Earl of Leicester*.

GEORGE II. 1727.

LIONEL, previously *Earl*, but then *Duke of Dorset*, was reappointed to these offices; after which, a renewal, by patent, for the term of his life was accorded.

ROBERT DARCY, *Earl of Holderness*, for life.

GEORGE III. 1760.

FREDERICK NORTH, *Lord North*, K.G. afterwards *Earl of Guildford*; confirmed in these posts, by patent, for his natural life.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM PITT, appointed by patent the 18th of August, 1792, as Warden and Constable.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LATE EARL OF LIVERPOOL, was made Warden and Constable, who is succeeded by—

GEORGE IV. 1820.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, now Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, as well as Governor and Constable of Dover Castle, &c.

THE COURT OF THE CINQUE PORTS, for holding pleas, and the grand assembly of the same, was, in early times, held at a place called *Shepway Cross*, near Limne, where the oath was administered to the lord warden, on his induction to office. He is now generally sworn at Bredenstone Hill, on the south-west side of Dover, opposite the castle, where the ancient court of Shepway is now held, and most of the business of the Cinque Ports transacted. Besides the above court, the lord warden holds a court of chancery, or equity, as chancellor, and a court of admiralty, as admiral, both usually kept in the church of St. James, in Dover. When the latter court became frequented, most of the points determinable in the former court were withdrawn, on which account it is much more diminished than in ancient times.

Independent of the above is another inferior court, called a *Guestling*, or *Brotherhood*, held annually, to consult about matters connected with the general good of the Cinque Ports, this being usually convened for that purpose in the town of New Romney.

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